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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

CHARLES J. ELTON, Esq., M.P., West Somerset.

AUTHOR OF "ORIGINS OF ENGLISH HISTORY," ETC,

THE ✝ WESTERN ✝ ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

EDITED BY

W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R.H.S.,

BOROUGH LIBRARIAN, PLYMOUTH.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

CHARLES I. ELTON, ESQ., M.P., &c., &c.,

AUTHOR OF "ORIGINS OF ENGLISH HISTORY," &c.

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PREFACE.

THE completion of a fourth volume of this journal (being the first series of the work in an improved form, and by a new publisher), calls for a few brief words of comment. While many prefatory remarks are unnecessary, silence would ill become the Editor at such time, nor would he be justified in leaving to others the pleasant task of announcing an interesting fact. In previous volumes he has reviewed the circumstances which led to the establishment of the *Western Antiquary*, and they need not, therefore, be repeated on this occasion. But editorship has its duties as well as its pleasures, mingled, of course, with some disappointments and vexations. Of the latter he need not speak, for they are happily few and insignificant, but of the former, he must, in justice to his numerous co-helpers, set down a few words of grateful thanks. His office is, after all, but that of a binder-up of other people's sheaves; they cut and gather and glean, he garners for future use, exercising a mild supervision over a small company of willing workers, who in their several departments, are continually exploring the various fields of antiquarian research, lest haply some ripe ears be overlooked. This volume, may therefore be compared to one of a series of store-houses in which the good grain is safely garnered ready for use in the days to come. Here will be found a rich collection of many things from many minds, which shall be of more or less value to the future historian, the diligent explorer, and the scientific antiquarian.

It was with some amount of hesitation and misgiving that the Editor undertook, twelve months ago, the sole task and responsibility of publishing the *Western Antiquary*, by issuing it as an independent monthly periodical, unassisted by the mediumship of a largely-circulated weekly paper. He is gratified at the success which has been attained, and is emboldened to go on with the work, adding from time to time new features, and giving the work greater scope as it proceeds. Encouraged by many earnest helpers and with the sincere commendations of some of the leading journals of the day, he feels confident that his modest publication has met a recognized want, and is of some service in the cause of antiquarian research. "The *Western Antiquary*," says *Notes and Queries* of March 7th, 1885, "has developed greater breadth and usefulness to the cause of genealogical and antiquarian research during the past year, since its establishment on an independent basis. This was, no doubt, something of a venture, but a public-spirited one, and we are glad to see good evidence of its success." In a similar strain writes a reviewer in the *Trans. Royal Hist. Soc.*, 1885:—"Whilst several local magazines of antiquarian and historical value are discontinued from want of adequate support, we are glad to see that the *Western Antiquary* still maintains its ground. It is obvious that such publications are very much needed and are calculated to be extremely useful, because ourold friend the *London Notes and Queries*, even backed by such periodicals as the *Antiquary*, and the *Antiquary and Bibliographer*, cannot afford room for the increasing number of communications, both long and short, which local scholars are ever ready to bring to light."

In the Preface attached to the last volume, the Editor laid before his subscribers the plan of action proposed for the conduct of the *W. A.* in its new form, and he has, as far as possible, endeavoured conscientiously to keep to the course then laid down; with what result he must leave his supporters to judge.

The series of articles upon topics of more or less interest relating to the three counties of Cornwall, Devon and Somerset, by writers of considerable repute, have formed a prominent feature in this volume, and he is assured by many subscribers that they have been most acceptable.

Again it will be seen that a considerable space has been allotted to Notices of Recent Books, chiefly those of an antiquarian character and relating to the West of England. It is the Editor's desire to make the *Western Antiquary* a register of all such works as may be issued in or concerning the "west countrie" He will therefore, be much beholden to authors and publishers who may from time to time send him copies of their works.

The inclusion of the County of Somerset in the present series has proved an interesting feature, and in addition to furnishing new topics for discussion, it has brought the Editor and his co-workers into communication with many new writers, whose additional contributions have certainly been to the advantage of this journal. He would fain hope, however, that, as the work becomes more widely known to Somerset antiquarians, its circulation may be more largely extended.

In this connection he may draw attention to the able article which forms an Introduction to the present volume, for which he is indebted to a leading Somersetshire archæologist and writer of no mean repute. Mr. Charles I. Elton, M.P. for West Somerset, whose portrait forms the frontispiece to the present volume, is a recognized authority upon antiquarian and historical matters, and it was a source of considerable gratification to the Editor to find a gentleman of such literary powers as the writer of "Origins of English History," willing to put his stamp upon this work, by writing an introductory article. By this means, Mr. Elton has more closely identified the County of Somerset with the work, and enhanced the interest and value of the present Volume.

As Mr. Elton, in his Introduction, alludes to some of the chief articles in this volume, as well as refers to others which are to appear in subsequent issues, the Editor feels that it is needless for him to follow the same course, nor does he consider it necessary for him to single out any particular writers for special mention where all have done so well. To all, however, he tenders his sincere thanks, and he trusts for a long continuance of their favours. His thanks are also due to those friends who have assisted to embellish the volume by furnishing appropriate illustrations, either by the loan of wood blocks or the preparation of special drawings.

It is with sincere regret that he refers to the loss by death of some enthusiastic antiquarians who were valuable contributors and subscribers. The genial smile and well-known form of the Rev. Treasurer Hawker is much missed in many a pleasant circle; the Venerable Archdeacon Woollcombe has also recently passed away full of years and honour. He contributed to this volume on more than one occasion. Mr. Edward Lawson (who as "Octogenarian," sent notes on Old Plymouth from time to time) has passed over to the great majority; as also Mr. James Spry, who only a few days before his decease deposited with the Editor some recollections of his native or rather adopted town. In the late Rev. J. C. D. Yule, the Editor has lost a new subscriber and a very genial helper.

If little has been done to advance the cause of a Devonshire Bibliography, the matter has not been allowed to sleep, and it is gratifying to know that gentlemen are awaking to the necessity of such a work, for not only have offers of assistance been made, but some tangible proof of the interest felt is exhibited in the several contributions to local bibliography which appear in the present volume. To the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, Mr. G. C. Boase, Dr. T. N. Brushfield, Lt.-Col. W. F. Prideaux, and others, the thanks of the Editor is especially due in this direction, and, as will be seen by the new prospectus further valuable additions are in course of preparation.

It will be noticed that more than ordinary prominence has been given to certain Genealogical Notes and Pedigrees of local families. The Editor wishes it to be distinctly understood that he does not seek the publication of such matters, especially where they are of families of little prominence, and further that he has now laid down a rule that such details, which are only of interest to members of the families of which they treat, must be dealt with as special matter, and that the contributors must defray the cost of any extra printing involved. On these conditions, and on these alone, will such Genealogical Notes be published.

A lengthy Index is appended to the Volume, which it is hoped will be found useful to the seeker after information. Of the value of an Index there can be no question, as no book of reference can be considered complete without it. "I, for my part (says Isaac Disraeli) venerate the inventor of indexes; and I know not to whom to yield the preference, either to Hippocrates, who was the first great anatomiser of the human body, or to the unknown labourer in literature who first laid open the nerves and arteries of a book.

A glance at the prospectus which has been prepared for the Fifth Series, will, it is hoped, convince the most sceptical that there is still ample room for a magazine designed to be "a medium of intercommunication for Antiquaries and others interested in the History, Literature, and Legendary Lore of the Western Counties." The variety of the subjects named in the list of articles provided, and the eminence of many of the writers, speaks well for the future of the journal. The Editor, therefore, relying on the quantity and quality of the material which will be entrusted to him for publication, trusts that an increased list of Subscribers may give him the necessary guarantee against financial loss, as well as encouragement to still further improve the work. In conclusion he will be always happy to receive suggestions or offers of assistance from any of his subscribers.

W. H. K. WRIGHT.

Plymouth, June, 1885.

INTRODUCTION.

I HAVE great pleasure in acceding to the Editor's request that I should write a short introduction to the fourth volume of the *Western Antiquary*. An examination of the previous volumes is sufficient to show that the work, which started well, is continually improving in quality: and I am not without hope that it may attain some such position among Western scholars as belongs elsewhere to the *Revue Celtique*, or the Transactions of the Cymmrodorion. It would be impossible, in a prefatory notice, even to enumerate the studies which a publication of this kind is intended to promote. The Editor's wish is to afford a means of communication between all those who are interested in the history, literature, and legendary lore of the Western Counties (Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset); and though the work has hitherto consisted, in the main, of a "Devon and Cornwall Note-book," there are plenty of readers in Somerset who will now be glad to take part in restoring the history of the western "Damnonia." I have said elsewhere that such a work would be useless and hopeless if it were not for the labours of the multitudes who have travelled these paths before: in compiling such histories we are dealing with an inheritance prepared for us by our forefathers; but the compilation may still be useful or convenient, though the field has been well-laboured for centuries, "and hardly a gleaning-grape or ear of corn is left when the vintage and harvest are done."

My predecessors, in their prefaces to former volumes, made bold to offer much sensible advice on the selection of historical topics and the methods by which such matters should be investigated: and the list of forthcoming articles is enough to show that their counsel was taken in good part, notwithstanding the proverbial danger of the man who advises his neighbour, and that, by a still rarer chance, these suggestions are being carried into action. Local history is becoming more important every day; but it can only be successfully attempted by those who have lived on the spot and made themselves familiar with the features of the locality and the nature of its surviving records. The Editor must, therefore, be congratulated on the fact that his list of promised contributions includes an article on the Cornwall Assize, by Mr. Robbins, an abstract of lands held by the Castle of Launceston, with notes by Mr. Rashleigh, and an article on the Curiosities of the Barnstaple Municipal Records, by Mr. Chanter, whose researches amongst many forgotten and perishing documents deserve high commendation and emulation. Readers in Somerset will be glad to study the essays on "Knight-service in Devonshire" and on the Manor of Taunton Deane, which are promised by Mr. A. J. Monday, a gentleman who is well-known at Taunton for the skill with which he has elucidated matters of pedigree and family history.

Nothing need be said here about the articles on pre-historic antiquities: the readers of the *Western Antiquary* are advised by those who have a hereditary right to be heard first on all such matters. No teaching is required to make the men of the West Country pay respect to our ancient "worthies," or to remind them how often the path of duty has been "the way to glory." Perhaps the best kind of suggestion is to press the student in all possible cases to go back to the earliest authorities, and not to accept any statement at second hand. It is quite possible that important discoveries may yet be made about the ancient history of the West. More light may be thrown on the Levantine trade which appears to have been concentrated at Exeter A more diligent search may be made for the remains of the Roman houses which were scattered on every country-side in the "Golden Age" of the world. A discovery in my own neighbourhood has brought to light the ruins of a house which seems to have belonged to a Roman inspector of mines. Something more may, perhaps, be learned about mining under the Empire, especially in those regions of the West which were at first mistaken for an "El Dorado." Something fresh may be learned even about Druidism, under the fresh light which is being gained from Irish sources. As an example of a fortunate discovery in this direction I may mention the finding of two inscriptions about a certain Demetrius, a treasury-clerk at York, who lived about the time of the Emperor Trajan! Their importance lies in the proof that there was such a person, and in the fresh interest thereby given to the mystical conversations which he was reported by Plutarch to have held with certain priests in the "islands round Britain."

As one who knows little, but cares much, about the history of the Celtic peoples, I am glad to read Mr. Jago's essay on the changes caused by the English use of Cornish names, and to find that the Rev. Lach-Szyrma, a very high authority on such subjects, is to consider "the position of the Cornish language in the Indo-European family." We may hope that he may solve the controversy as to the early disappearance of the Aryan letter "p," with special reference to the name of Quilquin the Frog, and we shall all expect that he will excel Mr. Charnock in the study of patronymics, and rival Mr. Whitley Stokes in finding new treasures in the lives of the Saints, without forgetting to use all the hearthside stories which Mr. Bottrell, "the Old Celt," collected and published at Penzance. It has always seemed to me to be a most interesting task to trace, or to endeavour to trace, the signs of Celtic, and even of pre-Celtic, elements in our nation by the tone and the "Celtic sing-song" and archaic idioms of the provincial dialects, by the names of our rural geography and words of daily life used for common and domestic things, and to mark in our highest literature the bright colouring and romantic note which is ascribed to an influence that was foreign to our English ancestors.

I observe that the list of past articles deals in several places with the story of Arthur and "Queen Guinever." It is certain, however, that we have not yet got the whole story of the Lady who fled with Launcelot to Joyous Guard. According to the Welsh legends there were at least three queens of that name, who were all married to King Arthur. Of these one was a daughter of the giants, and another was the child of the mythical warrior who had to fight for Cordelia with the Fairy King on every first of May, a story interpreted to mean the battle of two lines of waves in the estuary of the Severn, which fought with each other by pushing and butting like rams. This legend is a relic of the lost mythology of the Silurians, which can only be recovered, if at all, by a diligent comparison of the old Breton and Gaulish traditions with the folk-lore of Wales and Ireland. We all admit the existence of King Arthur, and the men of the West find as little difficulty as the men of the North in identifying the place of the Round Table and the Towers of Camelot, and the "island-valley of Avilion, where falls not hail or rain or any snow, nor ever wind blows loudly." But whether he reigned in Devon and was buried in Somerset, or whether he ruled the hills of Cumbria and "thrust the heathen from the Roman Wall, and shook him through the North," we shall do well to learn caution from the words of Milton: "who Arthur was, and whether any such reigned in Britain hath been doubted heretofore, and may again with good reason: for the monk of Malmesbury, and others whose credit hath swayed most with the learned sort, we may well perceive to have known no more of this Arthur or his doings than we now living, and what they had to say transcribed out of Nennius, a very trivial writer . . . or out of a British book, the same which he of Monmouth set forth, utterly unknown to the world till more than six hundred years after the days of Arthur." Among the accounts of "popular antiquities in Cornwall" we are promised an article on "Padstow May Songs," and we shall hope to find a full account of the origin of the Helston "Furry-day" festivities "for to fetch the summer home, the summer and the may, oh!" though this ditty in the ordinary version falls far short of the charm of the song of the Hitchin Mayers:—

"We have been rambling all the night,
And almost all the day,
And now returnèd back again
We have brought you a bunch of May.

"The Moon shines bright and the stars give a light
A little before it's day,
So God bless you all both great and small,
And send you a joyful May."

The procession of the King of Summer at Lostwithiel seems to be a relic of the mock battles between Summer and Winter which were common in all Celtic countries, and to have had something to do with the burning of the "bell-tree" in the Beltain fires and with the bonfires on the Feast of St. John, of which the Cornish fishermen have in many places preserved the remembrance. I have explained elsewhere my reasons for identifying these parades and jubilees with the feast of Taranis, or "Etirun, the god of the heathen Britons," who was supposed to bring the rain and sunshine and to dispense the fruits of the earth. "He is the *Dieu Tonnant* of the mediæval songs, and the *Tonans* of Merlin's prophecy: "therefore shall the revenge of the Thunderer show itself, for every field shall disappoint the husbandman." His sacred plants were the ash, hawthorn, and

house-leek, which were thought to avert the lightning: and it might be well to make local enquiries as to the survival of any superstitious notions of this kind, as well as of any other piece of folk-lore which might throw a light on the ancient religions of Britain. Such, for example, were the practices at the Cornish "laughing-wells," of which Sir Henry de la Beche gave some account in his work on the geology of the South-Western Counties. There are mineral-springs which can be excited to "laugh," or to break into bubbles, by throwing in any little object of metal, and others of which the waters are troubled when pieces of bread are cast upon their surface. The children at the Fountain of Berendon in Brittany, within the limits of the legendary Forest of Brocéliande, used to make sport with the spirit of the waters; "*Ris donc, ris donc, fontaine de Berendon, et je te donnerai une épingle.*" Many other relics of the old world may be found by a strict observation of popular customs and children's games and fairy tales. Perhaps I may be allowed, in conclusion, to quote from a work of my own a passage in which I have shown how much our literature has been influenced by the traditions of the Celtic paganism. "The mediæval romances and the legends which stood for history are full of the fair humanities and figures of its bright mythology. The elemental powers of earth and fire, and the spirits which haunted the waves and streams, appear again as kings in the Irish Annals or as saints and hermits in Wales. The knights of the Round Table, Sir Kay and Tristram and the bold Sir Bedivere, betray their origin by the attributes whcih they retained as heroes of romance. It was a goddess, '*Dea quædam phantastica*,' who bore the wounded Arthur to the peaceful valley. There was little sunlight on its woods and streams, and the nights were dark and gloomy for want of the moon and stars. This is the country of Oberon and Sir Huon of Bordeaux. It is the dreamy forest of Arden. In an older mythology it was the realm of a King of Shadows, the country of Gwyn ap Nudd, who rode as 'Sir Guyon' in the 'Faerie Queen,'

"'And knighthood took of good Sir Huon's hand,
When with King Oberon he came to Fairyland.'"

CHARLES I. ELTON.

June 8th, 1885.

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JOHN SMEATON.

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POPULAR ANTIQUITIES OF CORNWALL.

(FASTS AND FESTIVALS.)

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

BY T. Q. COUCH, BODMIN.

MAY 1st, MAY-DAY. This ever-to-be-remembered festival is observed in Cornwall with scarcely faded freshness. All folks that can are out betimes to the smiling woods and lanes to welcome the coming in of Summer, bringing back to town with them, as trophies of joy, boughs of leaf and flowers.

I remember when, as a boy, I was up after Chaucer's example, to do mine observance

"To the morwe of May,"

Alas! it is not now as it has been of yore, but Wordsworth brings back to me the young days:—

"All the earth is gay;
Land and sea
Give themselves up to jollity,
And with the heart of May
Doth every beast keep holiday!
Thou child of joy,
Shout round me, let me hear thy shouts, thou happy shepherd boy."

On this very May morning, 1884, my children have been out getting that still famed cosmetic, May-dew (as did Mrs. Pepys and party more than two hundred years ago), bringing home the flowering branches of white thorn.

This floral feast has been traced, with much learning, to various origins, but it is probably as old as humanity itself. We may safely believe that in primeval times, the advent of summer and hope must have gladdened the heart of man universally as now, and that, as old Stowe quaintly and prettily says, "all men would walk unto the sweet meadowes and greene woods, there to rejoyce their sprites with the beauty and savour of sweete flowers, and with the harmony of birds praysing God in their kind."

Except perhaps at Padstow, the better known portion of the ceremonial, the May-pole, has, I believe, gone out in Cornwall, though within my memory it has been erected on Pelynt Green. Mr. Bond remembered seeing one at West Looe:—

"On May-day, (he says) the boys of East and West Looe dress their hats with flowers and hawthorn, and furnish themselves with bullocks' horns, in which sticks of about two feet long are fixed, and with these instruments filled with water they parade the streets all day, and dip all persons who pass them, if they have not what is called May in their hats; that is, a sprig of hawthorn."

At Polperro, which is near Looe, a similar sport is kept up with unabated vigour to this day. On May morning the children and even grown-up people go out early into the country and fetch home flowering branches of the hawthorn, which at this season are far to seek, or the newly opened leaves of this shrub, and stems of the newly-budding elm, all of which are called May. At a later hour all the boys of the village sally forth, armed with bucket, can, bullock's horn, rustic syringes or skits made of the tubular stems of bilders or all-sanders *(compositæ)*, or other vessel, and

avail themselves of a license, which the season confers, to dip or well-nigh drown, without regard to person or circumstance, all who have not the protection of a bit of May in hat or button-hole, singing the while the chant :—

"The first of May is dipping day."

The sprig of budding leaf or flower is held to be a proof that the bearer has not failed to rise early "to do observance to a morn of May." There is a great deal of fun on the occasion, and many an unfortunate wight, failing to comply with an ancient custom, is sent home like a drowned rat. Garlands of crossed hoops, bedizened with flowers and birds' eggs, are taken about, and largesse expected.

In East Cornwall, especially, the boys and girls go very early to the woods in search of the circinate fronds of ferns, unfolded to a sufficient length to stretch across the farmer's cream-bowl; which done, entitles the Mayers to the contents:—

"At Penzance," says Mr. Richard Edmonds, "on the first of May, about daybreak, parties of young persons accompanied with music, go into the country, regale themselves at the dairies, and return soon after sunrise with flowers and green branches. With these they formerly adorned the Maypole, and danced round it. The last that remained in this neighbourhood stood at Marazion about thirty years ago.

"In the Scilly Isles, the Maypole is still preserved and annually decorated. Throughout this day, and for two or three weeks afterwards, there is an incessant blowing of horns, with which most of the little boys among the labouring classes are furnished, a custom said to be derived from a festival of Diana."

Troutbeck at the end of the last century, tells us that the young men and maidens of Scilly had a custom of rising early on May-day, to go into the fields to gather flowers with which they made garlands. These were hung upon long poles in tiers, one above another, through the streets.

At Penzance the expense of the Maypole was defrayed out of the Corporation fund, as the following entries show.

		£	s.	d.
"1727-8.	To John Gubbs for new sarving the scarf of the Maypole		5	0
1738-9.	Mr John Jenkin, a spar for the Maypole	1	1	0
1748-9.	Paid on account of the Maypole	3	17	4

Allen says that a pole bedecked with garlands of flowers was annually erected on Bay-tree Hill in Liskeard.

At Padstow, the May-day festival is kept with great vigour. The younger people welcome this as the opening day of Summer. The whilom bare wintry branches are unmistakably putting on their leafy clothing, hedge and woodland are adorning themselves with their gay mantle of flowers, the birds are singing gaily. At early morning the lads and lasses assemble, and at brisk measure, sing, as they proceed towards the country, a song of greeting which Mr. R. N. Worth has preserved in his delightful little book, "The West-Country Garland," but which, in consideration for your space, I refrain from quoting here. Your readers will doubtless find the book easily accessible. There is a pleasant twang about the verses which brings remembrances of Chaucer and Herrick:—

"As I seyde erst, whanne comen in the May,
That in my bed ther daweth me no day,
That I nam uppe and walkyng in the mede."

CHAUCER.

Herrick's swain wakes up his laggard mistress with his charming morning song early on May morning. "Come, my Corinna, come, let's go a maying."

"Get up, get up for shame, the blooming morne
Upon her wings presents the God unshorne.
See how Aurora throwes her faire
Fresh-quilted colours through the aire:
Get up, sweet slug-abed and see
The dew bespangling herbe and tree.
Each flower has wept, and bow'd toward the east,
Above an houre since, yet you not drest,
Nay! not so much as out of bed,
When all the birds have matins seyd
And sung their thankful hymnes; 'tis sin,
Nay, profanation to keep in,
When as a thousand virgins on this day
Spring sooner than the lark to fetch in May."

(To be continued.)

* * * *

QUEEN GUINEVER; WIFE OF KING ARTHUR.

BY A. J. MONDAY, TAUNTON.

HAVING read an interesting note published in the last September number of the *Western Antiquary* upon the above subject, I have every reason for believing that some additional facts may prove acceptable.

The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society have held two of their annual meetings at Glastonbury; one in the year 1859, the other in the year 1880; the last being held under the presidency of Dr. Freeman, the historian. Moreover, the legend of King Arthur's burial at Glastonbury being dealt with very impartially by him in his introductory address, your readers may therefore fairly assume that the Arthurian legend as connected with that spot has been subjected to a close and searching investigation. At the annual meeting at Glastonbury, in 1859, the Rev. W. A. Jones, M.A., F.G.S., (now deceased) a gentleman not only well versed in Celtic literature and archæology, but in various other scholarly accomplishments generally, read a most able and exhaustive paper "On the Reputed Discovery of King Arthur's Remains at Glastonbury." The legend represents the hero of Celtic romance as being conveyed, after having received that which ultimately proved a fatal wound at the battle of Camlan in Cornwall, by sea in a bark "piloted by Barinthus skilled in the navigation of the seas and in the knowledge of all the stars of heaven," to "the blessed Island of Apple Groves" (Avalon), in order that he might have the benefit of the medical treatment of nine sisters residing there, who were skilled in the healing art. Here the founder of true chivalry was suitably received in manner befitting his exalted rank by one of the nine sisters who excelled all the rest "and whose fame had spread far and wide," Morgen or Morganis—the Morgana of romance and magic, which name Mr. Jones stated in his paper was the Celtic for "beside the sea." She "laid the king upon her couch covered with embroidered gold. With her own hand she uncovered the wound and examined it long. At length, she declared that health might return if his stay with her be prolonged, and if he were willing to submit to her healing art." With this assurance the bark and its crew set sail for the Cornish coast, leaving "the ruler of the table round" in charge of the nine sisters in the enchanted Island of Avalon, "where the rain never fell;" not without the hope, however, of returning at some future time to carry him away completely restored to health, that he might again wield Excalibur with the might of a conqueror. The exact spot where Arthur was buried, remained, it appears, a profound secret until the reign of Henry II., when a Welsh bard having sung before that monarch at Milford Haven, previously to his departure for Ireland, in praise of King Arthur, his exploits, his death at Glastonbury, and finally, his burial between two pyramids there, the king ordered a search to be made. Gerald Barry, or Geraldus Cambrensis, as he is usually called, a Welshman residing at the court of Henry, and who saw the bones at Glastonbury fourteen years after their discovery, referring to the fact in two of his works, viz., his *Liber Distinctionum* and his *Institutio Principis*, says in chap. viii. of the first-named work:—

"In their own times, while the 2nd Henry reigned, the long-celebrated tomb of Arthur the British king, was dug up in the consecrated cemetery of St. Dunstan, at Glastonbury, between two lofty obelisks, on which were inscriptions, to the memory of Arthur, and which had been erected with great labour, the search being undertaken by command of the foresaid king, and under the supervision of Henry the Abbot, who was afterwards translated to the bishopric of Winchester. The body had become reduced to dust and bones."

This discovery is alleged to have taken place in the year 1170, during the abbotship of Henry de Blois, nephew of William I., and brother of King Stephen, who likewise held the office of Pope's legate in England. John de Soliaco, was the abbot at the time Geraldus visited Glastonbury. He informs us, that when the search was being made, at the depth of 7 feet a broad flat stone was found, on the lower surface of which was fastened a leaden cross, with this inscription—"Hic jacet sepultus inclitus Rex Arthurus in Insula Avælonia *cum Wenneveréia uxore sua secunda.*" (The words in italics are not given by Camden), and Geraldus goes on further to say:—

"Thus were found the remains of Arthur: not in a marble tomb, as became a distinguished king, not in one of stone nor Parian, but even in a wooden sepulchre—an oak trunk, hollowed out for the purpose—and moreover, sunk sixteen feet or more underground, a mode of interment for so great a prince, indicating haste rather than honour, according to the exigencies of those troubled times."

The remains were, he states, found nine feet below the slab. Geraldus says further on:—

"that his (Arthur's) leg-bone being placed alongside the leg of a very tall man, reached three fingers' breadth above the knee, as the Abbot showed us. His skull was also very large and thick, being a hand's breadth wide between the eyes and the eyebrows."

Mr. Jones stated in his paper that the Abbey records, viz., the *Parvus Liber* and the *Magna Tabula Glastoniensis*, according to Usher's *Primordia* gave substantially the same account as

Geraldus. These books, the Abbey Records, are said to have been taken to Naworth Castle, the ancient seat of the Howards. There is one interesting book still in existence relating to the Abbey Lands, recently published in the possession of the Marquess of Bath at Longleat, who has, I believe, a great many, if not the principal part of the manuscripts relating to Glastonbury Abbey. It is the Inquisitions of the Manors of Glastonbury, compiled by Henry de Soliaco, great-grandson of William I., Abbot of Glaston in the year 1189. It is a most interesting record, containing as it does, not only a list of the manors, but likewise the names of their tenants at that time. As the late Mr. Pulman, of Crewkerne, has pointed out in his *Local Nomenclature*, page 157, that the various names of Glastonbury show the state of that locality at different periods, and the moorlands generally in chronological order, viz.:—(1) *Ynys-Avallon*, the Island of Apple Trees; (2) *Ynys Vitrin*, the Island in the midst of Bogs and Marshes; (3) *Aber-Glaston*, "the Mouth of the river Brue, flowing with *blue waves* into the mere or lake, a swampy ground;" and (4) the *Glæsting-abyrig* of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. The following illustrious personages are stated to have found their last resting-place within the precincts of the Abbey of Glaston:—King Arthur and Queen Guinever; Edmund I.; Edgar and Edmund Ironsides; the Dukes Alpher, Athelstan, and Elwin; Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Devon; Bishops Hedda of Winchester, Brithwold of Wilton, Brithwyn of Wells, and Seffride of Chichester; Abbots:—Amesbury, Pederton, Taunton, Kent, Fromond, Walter de Taunton, Sodbury, Breinton, Mornington, Chinnock, Frome, More, Selwood, and Bere; in the Lady Chapel) Sir John Byconel (Bicknell) and Sir William Seymour, K.B.; (South Transept) Sir Thomas Stawell, Knight, and Hugh Mornington, S.T.P.

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THOMAZINE GLANVILLE.

BY W. U. S. GLANVILLE-RICHARDS, WINDLESHAM, SURREY.

AT the head of the Pedigree of Glanville of Tavistock, in the Visitation of Devon in the year 1620, stands John Glanville, father of Sir John Glanville, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1598, but the Heralds have not mentioned the name or parentage of his wife. It may therefore be of some interest to record a few notes concerning this lady. In the will of John Glanville of Tavistock, "the elder"—to distinguish him from his son Judge Glanville—which was proved in London, the 1st February, 1580, the first clue to the identification of this lady is found; for, amongst other names mentioned is that of "Thomazine" his wife, to whom he bequeaths certain property. Her surname is not alluded to, and it is highly probable that her name and family would still have remained buried in oblivion had not a bundle of old deeds, in the possession of a collateral descendant, been fortunately unearthed. Amongst these deeds was a conveyance of a parcel of land in the Parish of Tavistock from John, the son of William Browne, to his son-in-law, John Glanville of Tavistock, the husband of his daughter Thomazine. This is dated in the year 1548. The said parcel of land appears by another deed to have passed to Nicholas, the eldest son of John and Thomazine Glanville, and brother to Judge Glanville.

The Brownes were a family of consideration and repute. Sir Thomas Browne—son of Sir Stephen Browne, Lord Mayor of London in 1439—was treasurer of the Household to Henry VI., and also Sheriff of Kent in 1440 and 1460. He married Eleanor Fitz-Alan, daughter and heiress of Thomas Fitz-Alan and Joan his wife (P.M. 21 Henry 6th) which said Thomas Fitz-Alan was brother to John 14th Earl of Arundel. Sir Thomas and Lady Eleanor Browne had several children born to them, amongst whom were Sir Anthony Browne, Constable of Calais, ancestor to the Lords Montague; Sir George Browne of Bleechwood Castle, Surrey, beheaded in 1483; and William Browne whose son finally settled at Tavistock (Sir B. Burke's, L.G.) The name of this son as it appeared by Har. MSS. and Rawlinson's MSS. 6164. 287, and also by another MS. in Queen's Coll. Oxon., was John Browne of Tavistock, who had William and Thomazine, and probably another daughter who married William (?) Grylls of Tavistock. Thomazine was, as before stated, the wife of John Glanville of Tavistock, and mother of Sir John Glanville, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, whose fine monument is still to be seen in Tavistock Church.

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WILLIAM BROWNE, AUTHOR OF "BRITANNIA'S PASTORALS."

BY C. ELKIN MATHEWS, EXETER.

IN connection with, and to supplement, the notes which have recently appeared in the *Western Antiquary* concerning this poet, it may be well to transfer to your pages —from those of the *Academy* of April 12th, 1884—a paper communicated by Mr. Ernest Radford, of London, thereby rendering it more accessible to Devonians. I give it *verb. et lit.*:—

"A LYDFORD JOURNEY,"

By WILLIAM BROWNE.

"This 'facete and witty' poem, 'The Excursion of a luxuriant Fancy on the most ancient Town and burrough of Lydford, lying in Dartmoor,' has been often printed, but never, so far as I can discover, in a complete form. It is cited by Prince in the *Worthies of Devon*, and included, upon that authority, in Davies' edition of Browne's poems (three volumes, 12 mo, 1772). Prince and the editors who follow him give sixteen verses. In Mr. W. C. Hazlitt's version there are seventeen *(The Whole Works of William Browne*, two volumes, quarto, 1868-9).* This is from the MS. in the Lansdowne Collection, and was first printed by Sir Egerton Brydges *(Original Poems never before Published;* Lee Priory, 1815). The additional stanza of Hazlitt's edition comes next after that upon the "strange strayede cow," which seems, among other things, to have moved the mirth of the visitors. It runs thus:—

'Sure I believe it there did rayne
A cow or two from Charles his Wayne;
For none alive did see
Such kynde of creatures there before,
Nor shall from hence for evermore,
Save pris'ners, geese, and we.'

"Mr. Hazlitt seems not to have been aware of a version of the poem in Thomas Westcote's *View of Devonshire in* 1630, edited by the Rev. George Oliver and Pitman Jones, and published at Exeter in 1845. Here we find as many as nineteen verses. In the same form, copied thence, it appears in Samuel Rowe's *Perambulation of the Forest of Dartmoor*, second edition, 1856. Collating this version with that of the Lansdowne MS. we get twenty verses. The three which I desire to see included in an edition of Browne's poems relate to the very interesting tribe of Gubbins, or Gubbings, made immortal by Fuller and familiar by Kingsley. No stranger to Lydford wrote these lines:—

'The town's enclosed with desert moors,
But where no bear or lion roars,
And nought can live but hogs;
For, all o'erturned by Noah's flood,
Of four score miles scarce one foot's good,
And hills are wholly bogs.

'And near hereto's the Gubbins cave;
A people that no knowledge have
Of law, or God, or men;
Whom Caesar never yet subdued;
Who lawless live; of manners rude;
All savage in their den.

'By whom—if any pass that way,
He dares not the least time to stay,
For presently they howl;
Upon which signal they do muster
Their naked forces in a cluster
Led forth by Roger Rowle.'

"Compared with the rushlights of other historians, the illumination shed by the author of these lines upon the great subject of the Gubbinses may well be considered blinding. Fuller speaks of them as a sort of 'Scythians.' Kingsley relates vaguely how 'Salvation Yeo slew the king of the Gubbings;' but their king, according to Kingsley, was a second-rate sheep-stealer. If Roger Rowle had mustered his 'naked forces,' I suspect that escapade would have had but a sombre conclusion.

"Of Westcote's *View of Devonshire* many MS. copies existed. There is mention of six in Moore's *History of Devonshire*, ii. 256. The editors of the Exeter edition do not tell us from what MS. their work was printed. If only its authenticity were established, then at least we should know that these three extra verses were interpolated in the poet's lifetime. But there seems no good reason to doubt that they are genuine. Their character agrees admirably with that of the rest of the poem; and most likely no reason but ignorance of their existence has prevented their inclusion in an edition of Browne's poems. All the existing versions of this poem differ in minor details. Probably it would be a hard matter thus late in the day to come at the original form."

At this time when the waters of our rivers and streams are being industriously flogged by happy anglers, I will take the opportunity to note that our poet has been claimed as a brother of the angle by Messrs. Westwood &

* In the Roxburghe Library.

Satchell, in their *magnum opus*, the "Bibliotheca Piscatoria," (which, by the way, has been happily described in the *Edinburgh Review* as a "hagiography for the enthusiastic followers of Walton."

This claim is made on the strength of the following passage from the "Pastorals," and the *modus operandi* therein set forth would indicate the conclusion being a correct one:—

" Now as an angler melancholy standing,
Upon a greene banke yeelding roome for landing,
A wriggling yellow worme thrust on his hooke,
Now in the midst he throws, then in a nooke,
Here puls his line, there throwes it in againe
Mendeth his Cork and Bait, but all in vaine,
He long stands viewing of the curled streame;
At last a hungry Pike, or well grown Breame,
Snatches the worme, and hasting fast away,
He, knowing it a fish of stubborne sway,
Puls up his rod, but soft (as having skill),
Wherewith the hooke fast holds the Fishes gill,
Then all his line he freely yieldeth him.
Whilst furiously all up and downe doth swim
Th' ensnared Fish, here on the top doth scud,
There underneath the banks, then in the mud;
And with his franticke fits so scares the shole,
That each one takes his hyde, or starting hole:
By this the Pike, cleane wearied underneathe
A willow lyes, and pants (if Fishes breathe)
Wherewith the Angler gently puls him to him,
And least his haste might happen to vndoe him,
Layes down his rod, then takes the line in hand,
And by degrees, getting the Fish to land;
Walkes to another poole: at length is winner
Of such a dish as serues him for his dinner."

Having incidentally alluded to angling, I am sure those readers of the *W. A.* who are naturalists, fishers, or interested in the literary side of the gentle craft, will thank me to draw their attention to a little monthly journal now on the eve of publication,* viz.:—*The Angler's Note-book and Naturalist's Record.* Its object is to preserve in permanent form "the thousand and one little odds and ends of tattle which angling collectors care to store up and gossip over." Scraps of this kind have hitherto been buried in the *Field* and other huge sporting papers. It will thus supply a distinct want, will be a light, handy size (sm. 4to.), and quite inexpensive (6d. monthly). The following papers will appear in early numbers: "A Fishing Sketch," by R. D. Blackmore (author of "Lorna Doone"); papers by the poet-angler, T. Westwood, on "Izaak Walton," "On Angling Books and their Bindings, with a Glimpse of Ch. Lamb," and "The Scholarly Angler"; "Leonard Mascall and his Booke of Fishing," by T. Satchell; with other papers by Canon Ellacombe, Rev. M. G. Watkins, Alfred Wallis (of Exeter); and one by myself on "Walton's Hanging Cupboard." Messrs. W. Satchell, and Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Stationer's Hall Court, London, E.C., are the publishers.

* No. 1 appeared on the 15th May, 1884.

Minor Notes.

A BOOK BOUND IN A MURDERER'S SKIN.—The following communication appears in the "The Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer" for June, 1884, which we venture to reproduce in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*, as a curious contribution of local interest:—

"Sir,—A newspaper-cutting in one of my scrap-books states that there is to be seen in Exeter Museum, a book bearing the following remarkable inscription. It is also stated that 'the murderer's skin, which is of a somewhat tawny colour, has been nicely chased in gold by the bookbinder':—

'This book is bound with a part of the skin of George Cudmore, who, with Sarah Dunn, was committed to the Devon County Gaol on the 30th of October, 1829, by Francis Kingdon, Esq., coroner, for murdering and poisoning Grace Cudmore, his wife, in the parish of Roborough. George Cudmore was tried at the Lent Assizes, March, 1830, and was executed. Sarah Dunn was acquitted.'

Assuming that a book with the above inscription is preserved in the museum at Exeter, there are some questions connected therewith which I should like to see answered. Is it really possible that the human skin could, in any circumstances, be used for such a purpose as the binding of a book? If the book in question be, without doubt, partly bound in human skin, what was the name of the inhuman bookbinder? Lastly, what is the title of the book?" P. J. MULLIN.

Bonnington Road, Leith, N.B.

In reply to the above, the Curator of the Exeter Albert Memorial Museum (Mr. D'Urban), with whom we communicated, thus replies:—

"It is quite true that we have a book here as described. The title of the book is 'The Poetical Works of John Milton,' London: William Tegg & Co., 85, Queen Street, Cheapside, MDCCCLII. It was 'sold by W. Clifford, Bookseller, Exeter,' as the trade label shows. I do not know who the 'inhuman bookbinder' may have been. Human skin is just like pig skin, and makes very good leather. It is said that during the 'Reign of Terror' in France, ladies' white kid gloves were made from the skins of the victims of the Guillotine. The book is interesting as showing the change of public feeling in half a century. The inscription is not quite correctly copied and is not complete. After 'in the parish of Roborough,' read 'on the 14th day of October, 1829.'

'Tried at the Lent Assizes, March, 1830.'

'Geo. Cudmore was executed March 25th, 1830. Sarah Dunn acquitted.'

'Judge—Sir John B. Bosanquet. Sheriff—J. B. Swete, Esq. Under-Sheriff—H. M. Ellicombe, Esq. County Clerk—H. M. Ford, Esq.'

"Though the skin must have been obtained in 1830, the book could not have been bound until after 1852, the date at which it was published."

Yours truly,

W. S. M. D'URBAN,

Exeter. Secretary and Curator.

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SALMON AND SALT, CHANGE OF TIMES.—The diary of a country gentleman living in St. Budeaux, under date, June 15th, 1761, has this very interesting record, illustrating change of times and prices :—

"The Saltash fishermen, with two nets, catch'd eighty five salmons over against Warren Point : forty-five in one net, forty in the other. They may not have such another draught for the whole summer. To Cornelius, to pay for 300 weight of salt from the Liverpole coaster now come in, and for a new gardening pot :—Salt 8s. 3d. per 100 ; for two of the salmons at 2d. per pound, one for the servants as being cheaper than meat, 4s. 9d. ; paid for the 300 lb. of salt as on the other side £1 5s. ; for a water-pot of Forest 5s."

I was in Plymouth market a few weeks ago, and on enquiring the price of salmon, was told, 2s. a lb., while salt is now bought for 2s. 4d. the 100 lb. There is a good deal of comment to be made on this, but the pages of the *Western Antiquary* are not the place for it.

Bodmin. T.Q.C.

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DEVONSHIRE PROVERB.—In Swift's Journal to Stella, Letter 14,(1710-11,) he says :—"It is a good proverb the Devonshire people have :

Walk fast in snow,
In frost walk slow
And still as you go,
Tread on your toe :
When frost and snow are both together,
Sit by the fire and spare shoe leather."

London. M.W.

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DEVONSHIRE RHYME FOR DANCING A CHILD OR TWO ON THE KNEE.—

Come up my hoss to *Bundleigh fair,
What shall us have when we come there?
Sugar and †figs and elecampane,
Home again, home again, ‡Maister and Dame.

REMINISCENS.

*Near North Tawton. †Raisins.
‡On "double hoss," with saddle, and "pillion" behind.

✠ Queries. ✠

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JOHN KING, Portrait and Historical Painter.—In his account of "Lyte's Cary Manor House, Somerset," Mr. W. George describes a half-length portrait of the Rev. H. F. Lyte, incumbent of Lower Brixham, Devon, in which, says the writer, "he is represented full-faced, in a black gown, standing in the pulpit, on the cushion, being an open Bible. It is a mezzo-tint engraving by G. H. Phillips, after a painting by *John King, of Bristol*. The portrait is full of expression. As you contemplate the handsome, spiritual face, marked with thought and suffering, you feel as if you were holding communion with the man himself." ("Lyte's Cary," 1879, p. 11. Notes.)

The only John King that Redgrave mentions ("Dictionary of Artists," 1878, pp. 250-51) was a native of Dartmouth, where he died July 12th, 1847. The highly-finished altar-piece in the Mayor's Chapel, Bristol, is described in the Guide Books as being "by John King, Esq., of Clifton." There are, or were, two other altar-pieces by him, in Bristol churches. A gentleman who knew "John King, of Bristol," informs me that he was a Devonshire man, and that he died "somewhere in his native county." Was the John King "of Clifton," "of Bristol," and "of Dartmouth," one and the same person?

SOMERSET.

[Our esteemed correspondent, Mr. George Pycroft, in his "Art in Devonshire," has the following brief reference to this artist:—"King, John, history and portrait painter, born at Dartmouth in 1788. He studied at the Academy, and first exhibited in 1817. He painted historical subjects for several years, but obtained scant encouragement. Latterly he tried portrait painting. He continued to exhibit till 1845, and died at his native town on the 12th July, 1847. EDITOR *W.A.*]

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VINEYARDS.—In a marginal note, found in a copy of a work entitled "Hartlib his Legacie," and written about the year 1700, the writer says:—"Mr. Meredith, at Manckersfield in Gloucestershire, has a vineyard joyning to his house out of which (his lady has told me) they have often made as much wine as they have sold for 30 or 40£. They sold the wine to Bristol merchants, I suppose to mix with rich wines." Are there any records or traditions of vineyards in Devon and Cornwall? Our English climate would not at the present day allow of the growth of vineyards producing wine to the amount indicated by the above "Note." J. B. CURGENVEN.

London.

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NON-JURORS' CHURCHES.—In connection with R. L. B.'s paper on "A Non-Juror's Church" in your issue of April 19th, may I be permitted, through your pages, to invite any present incumbents of benefices, which were held by Non-Jurors, to give such particulars of interest connected with their Non-Juring predecessors, as they may be able to gather from the church, the parish registers, or parish traditions? Particulars of the position and practices of the Non-Jurors, clerical and lay, form an interesting feature, of which too little is generally known, in the history of the Church of God in this country. I. I. C.

Dulverton.

Dartmoor.—Can any one explain what Plym steppes are, and what is the origin of that [illegible] near the head of the River Plym? They are very valuable if only as a proof that the river is the Plym, and not the Cad, a [illegible] name copied from Carrington, who had a very slight knowledge of Dartmoor. W. F. C.

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[illegible] Custom.—I am told that the inhabitants of [illegible] have a custom of tossing a silver ball which is endeavoured to be caught by those residing outside the bounds of the town, and that this is done about this time of the year. Can any of your readers inform me when the day is, and what is the meaning and origin of the custom? J. F.

Exeter.

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Jumping on seeing the First Swallow.—This custom was recently brought under my notice as existing in the parish [illegible] a gentleman, on noticing the first swallow for the season, was told by a friend who happened to be near, that he must "jump." Is such a custom general in Cornwall, or only local? Is there an origin for it, or is it one of those follies in that long category [illegible] of "turning" when you see the first [illegible] a new moon, turning your money if you [illegible] seeing the new moon, and [illegible] your [illegible] at the sight of one magpie. Swallows appear to be [illegible]. I do not anticipate the near approach of the time when we shall not have the opportunity of [illegible]; I mention it merely as a circumstance I had not before heard of. H. I.

Truro.

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Celtic Britons in Somerset.—What has been done [illegible] of English history—the expulsion of the Celtic Britons by the West Saxons from Somerset? I [illegible] know the result of recent research [illegible]. What evidences can be found of Celts preserved in Cornish names in West Somerset? The [illegible] of Glastonbury from the Cornish Glastenan [illegible], though it has recently been disputed in "Notes and Queries." Penwith.

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Arms of Cornwall.—Is there not reason to think that the fifteen balls may be derived from the bosses on the shields of the Cornish chieftains? These may have been altered to bezants by mediæval heralds. The old Cornish used bosses much as ornaments, as we see them on many of their crosses, *e.g.* Paul's Churchyard.

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

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William Morris, Esq.—Will one of your correspondents favour me with the inscription on the tomb of William Morris, Esq., of Fishleigh, near Hatherleigh, co. Devon. I am not sure whether it is in the church or churchyard.

Portswood, Southampton. G. T. Windyer-Morris.

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Dr. John Morice.—I should much like to have a copy of the inscription on the tomb of this worthy, who was Chancellor of Exeter and died in 1605. I believe he was buried in the Church of St. Martin, Exeter.

Portswood, Southampton. G. T. Windyer-Morris.

Cookworthy of Plymouth.—In Dr. Bayley's article on the "New Jerusalem Church," *Pall Mall Gazette*, April 19th, 1884, it is stated that Swedenborg's "Doctrine of Life" was translated by Cookworthy of Plymouth. Are any copies of this little work to be found in the neighbourhood. Franc Plumer.

Plymouth.

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Assyrian Tablets in Plymouth Institution Museum.—In a recent lecture at the Athenæum upon Assyriology, the lecturer descanted upon the contents of two tablets (plaster casts) in the Museum, covered with cuneiform writing, and seemed to think that they were original tablets backed up with plaster. My object in writing is to ask if any of the older members of the Plymouth Institution can recollect by whom these tablets were given to the Museum. The late W. J. Spry, of Devonport, lectured on Cuneiform Inscriptions on the 17th March, 1865—is it probable that he gave them to the Institution on that occasion? Perhaps the Secretaries could find a record in the Minutes of the Committee?

An Associate.

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Rev. William Hooke.—In Dr. Oliver's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, vol. 2, at page 82, under "Axmouth," in a list of the Vicars of the old church of St. Pancras near Lyme (Up-Lyme or Lyme Regis), are these names:—

John Prowse, admitted 10th Jan., 1621-2.
William Hook (no date), on whose deprivation for Nonconformity,
William Mallacke succeeded 8th June, 1665.

At page 85 of the same volume, in the list of Vicars of Axmouth, are these names:—

Richard Harvey, admitted 1590, succeeded by
William Hooke, admitted 25th July, 1632, succeeded by
Nathaniel Dyke, 23rd July, 1639, on Hooke's resignation.

I believe these two William Hookes to be identical, but wish to know positively: my reasons are, (1) Ant. a Wood (*Athen. Oxon.*, by Bliss, vol. 3, p. 1151) says Wm. Hooke was first Vicar of Axmouth, Devon; forced to leave on account of his seditious sermons and Non-conformity; went to New England; returned to England; preached against the Church; but had the cure bestowed on him that had belonged to an orthodox divine; afterwards taking the covenant, had the mastership of the Savoy, Westminster, conferred on him; after the restoration of Charles II. was silenced. Calamy also says he was ejected from the Savoy. (2) Winthrop, in his *History of New England*, states that William Hooke landed in New England about 1633, and returned to England 1656. Dr. Oliver's date, therefore, very well coincides with these. There is, however, another obscure point—the present Vicar of Axmouth, the Rev. S. C. Davis, says that Harvey was succeeded by John Abbott, 4th Nov., 1633, and can find no record of Hooke: Dr. Oliver, on the other hand, does not mention Abbott, and gives the name of Nathaniel Dyke as Hooke's successor, in 1639. The probable explanation of this is, that although Hooke left England in 1633, he did not resign the living of Axmouth until 1639 (perhaps on the death of Abbot) but still continued to receive its emoluments; Abbott no doubt having been appointed in an irregular manner.

Any help in the elucidation of these points will be greatly valued. J. S. Attwood.

Exeter.

GAVELKIND TENURE.—Among the *private* Acts of 23rd year of Elizabeth, is one (ch. 12) entitled, "An Act that Gavelkind lands within the city of Exeter may be inheritable as land at the common law." Is this a solitary instance of the occurrence in the West of England of this East County tenure, or is it a survival merely of a more extended prevalence of the custom in earlier times?

HIBYSKWE.

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ROBERT BURSCOUGH, M.A., VICAR OF TOTNES.—This clergyman, who wrote "A Treatise of Church Government," 1692, and "A Discourse of Schism," 1699, is noticed in Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, iv. 533. He was born at Cartmel in Lancashire, about 1651; Servitor of Queen's College, Oxford, 1668; Vicar of Totnes, 1681; M.A., 1682. He is styled by Wood, "a learned man, zealous for the Church of England, and very exemplary in his life and conversation." Can any of your readers afford any further information about him? How long did he hold the vicarage of Totnes? Had he any other benefice? When did he die? CHARLES W. SUTTON.

121, Chorlton Road, Manchester.

[In a curious and interesting MSS. volume, the property of Mr. J. G. Commin of Exeter, now in the possession of the Editor of the *Western Antiquary*, appears the subscription of Robert Burscough, Vicar of Totnes, Diocese of Exeter, to the various Articles and Canons of the Church. This subscription bears the signature of "Robertus Burscough," and is dated March 2nd, 1681. This statement, although it throws no light on the above queries, is still of some value. It may be added that the volume referred to contains the subscriptions of the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter from 1677 to 1682, and includes many notable names. A detailed account of the volume and a list of those included therein, with notes, will appear in an early number of the *Western Antiquary*. EDITOR.]

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PAUL'S "SEPULCHRAL STATE OF SOMERSET" (?).—In a newspaper report of a day's scamper of a Clifton Antiquarian Club to some Somerset churches in the neighbourhood of Bristol, is this sentence:—"It was pointed out (in Chew Magna Church) that the handsome figure of Sir John Hautville has been coloured by modern, though very good, taste, as there were no indications of mediæval colouring to follow, as Mr. Paul, in his '*Sepulchral State of Somerset*,' implies." What is the full title of Mr. Paul's work? "Sepulchral *State* of Somerset" is an equivocal one, to say the least of it. M.E.

Bristol.

["An Account of some of the Incised and Sepulchral Slabs of North-West Somerset, by R. W. Paul," London, 1882. "State" of Somerset, in the report, is evidently a misprint for "slabs" of Somerset. Mr. Paul's handsome folio volume contains thirty-four large engravings, illustrating more than sixty subjects. On Plate XI. is a spirited illustration of the life-size wooden painted effigy of a fully armed knight, in Chew Magna Church, which, Mr. Paul writes, is "traditionally" said to commemorate Sir John Hautville, a Crusader of Prince Edward's host, A.D. 1269. "the costume of the statue," remarks the *Athenæum*, "is two hundred years *later* than the thirteenth century, and the work bears strong traces of Italian influence." This being the case, it is to be regretted, that in the report referred to, it is unreservedly asserted to be the effigy of the stalwart knight himself. EDITOR *W.A.*]

WITCHES IN CORNWALL.—Was any woman ever burnt as a witch in Cornwall? I know many have been accused of witchcraft, and judicial inquiries instituted; but was the capital sentence ever carried out to its cruel end? PENWITH.

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FRY OF DEVON.—In Lyson's *Environs of London*, vol. I. p. 486, and also in Hanning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. II. p. 392, I find under "Streatham":—"In the north aisle pavement, on a black stone—Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, wife of Mr. John Fry, of the county of Devon, who departed this life 8 July, 1770, aged 39. And Nicholas Lacy Fry, Esq., son of the above, who died 10 Mch, 1800, aged 43." Can any of your readers tell me who this John Fry was, where he came from in Devonshire, and what his wife's maiden name was, or any other particulars? E. A. FRY.

Birmingham.

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FRY—BLOUNT.—Can any of your readers clear up the following for me? In Nicholl's *Collectanea Topographica and Genealogica*, vol. II., p. 212, under Knolles, Earl of Banbury, (being an addition to Dugdale's *Baronage*) it says:—"This Nicholas (who was the last Earl of Banbury) first married Isabel, daughter to Mountjoy Blount, Earl of Newport (Isle of Wight), by whom he had one daughter called Ann, married to ..... Fry, of ..... in coun. Dorset. In Banks's *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, vol. III., p. 50, this same Anne is said to have married Sir John Briscal, Knt. Now in the Membury (Devon) parish register, I have come across the following entry:—"1668. Mountjoy, the sonne of Charles Fry, gent, and the Lady Ann his wife, was baptized 10 Nov. and born 19 Oct. last past." This Charles Fry was fourth son of William and Dorothy Fry of Yarty, near Membury, and was born 19th July, 1644. I should very much like to know where he and the Lady Ann were married, and what became of the son Mountjoy, as there is no record of his burial at Membury, and also where Charles and Ann were buried, and when? As to Sir John Briscal, Knt., can any one say who he was, and whether he married the Lady Ann before or after Charles Fry, if at all? "Dorset," in Dugdale's additions to his *Baronage*, is, I apprehend, a mistake for Devon, as the family of Fry to which this Charles Fry belonged, doubtless had property in Dorset too, Membury being just on the border of the two counties, though it is quite possible Charles Fry might have been resident in Dorset at the time.

Birmingham. E. A. FRY.

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DARTMOOR BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* give a clue to the author of "Dartmoor Sketches" by A.Z.? It is a pamphlet of 28 pages letterpress, with 21 full-page illustrations (etchings, I believe). As it bears neither the name of author, publisher, nor printer, and is without date or place of publication, I should imagine it to be a privately printed book, produced probably within the last twenty years. I have seen but one copy. KEARLEY.

✠ Replies. ✠

CORNISH MIRACLE PLAYS.—As Mr. I. S. A. Herford asks for particulars respecting the Cornish Miracle Plays, I may just state briefly what I know of them. First, as to the plays themselves. They have, I believe, all (with the exception of one fragment) been published and translated for philological purposes, in modern times:—

I. The drama *Origo Mundi*, or Creation of the World, containing the story of the early part of Genesis in a dramatic form, with the legend of the Holy Rood carried down to the period of Solomon.

II. The *Passio Christi*, the Passion Play of old Cornwall.

III. The Resurrection.

IV. The *Mors Pilati*, or Death of Pilate.

V. The Ascension.

These last three form a trilogy, which might be regarded as one play, and probably were acted consecutively.

VI. The Beunans Meriasek.

VII. The Legend of St. Sylvester, or the Story of Constantine the Great.

VIII. The Interlude of "The Woman and her Son."

IX. Jordan's "Creaçon," a Post-Reformation play of the period of James I.

Secondly, as to the stage directions, they had better be studied in the published editions: *e.g.*, Mr. Norris's "Cornish Drama," and Mr. Whitley Stokes's "Life of St. Meriasek:" they are mostly in Latin.

Thirdly, as to the places for their performance. There were, I believe, several "Plan-an-guares," or theatres, in Cornwall. Several have been destroyed and are now only recorded in tradition. Two are in good state- the Perran-Round at Perran, and the Plan-an-Guare at St. Just, recently restored. They were amphitheatres, I should say, probably imitations of the Roman amphitheatres.

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

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THE BEUNANS MERIASEK.—In answer to queries about the publication of the interesting Cornish drama discovered in 1869, among the Hengwrt MSS. of Mr. W. W. E. Wynne of Peniarth, I may say that it was edited with a translation and notes by Mr. Whitley Stokes in 1872, and the publishers were Messrs. Trübner & Co. of Paternoster Row; I made an attempt at an English acting version, partly in verse, which was printed in the *Royal Cornwall Gazette*, at Truro, last year. The drama with all its quaintness and mediæval conceits has more literary merit than is commonly supposed, and deals with the dark and obscure Romano-British epoch of Cornish history about which so little is known. Although there are not a few legends about the struggles between the heathen Saxons and the Christian Britons in Arthurian and other traditions, and also of the conversion afterwards of the Saxons themselves, yet there is little record of the battle between the Christian Church and Celtic Paganism. It is in this point that the "Beunans Meriasek" has an historical as well as a mere literary and philological interest. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Newlyn.

715—RICHARD BAKER AND DORCHESTER, MASS.—In the "History of the Town of Dorchester, Massachusetts," by a Committee of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, (Boston; 1859, 8vo) is the following (pp. 105-6) which I transcribe, as there may be no copy of the book in England:—"Richard Baker joined the Church in 1639; made freeman May 18th, 1642; was one of the early grantees of lands; one of the raters (*i.e.*, assessors) in 1647, '50 and '60; a Selectman in 1653; constable in 1663; was once chosen a ruling elder, but it does not appear that he accepted; was a member of the Artillery Company in 1658 He married Faith, the daughter of Elder Henry Withington (probably after his arrival in this country). He died Oct. 25th, 1689. His wife died Feb. 3rd, 1689. He lived in the part of the town known as Savin Hill, and was owner of a large real estate in Dorchester, a piece of which is now in possession of his descendants near his homestead at the place mentioned. His son John married Preserved Trott, 11 (5) 1667. James died a bachelor, March 30th, 1721, aged 69. Mary born 27 (2) 1643, marr ed Samuel Robinson. Thankful married William Griggs. Hannah, born 9 (11) 1662, married John Wiswell. May 6th, 1685. Sarah, born 12 (5) 1668, married James White. Elizabeth married —— Pratt of Weymouth." A fac-simile of the signature of Richard Baker to a town document dated 7 (12), 1641, is given in Annals of the Town of Dorchester, (Boston, 1846, 8vo), being No. 2 of the Collections of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society. In the Fourth Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, which was printed in 1880, and is devoted to the Town Records of Dorchester, are numerous references to Richard Baker, but I will only notice two. In 1674, he lent the Selectmen for the use of the town, three pounds ten shillings, repayment of which is acknowledged in 1691 by James Baker. In 1680, the Elders and Deacons and the rest of the Selectmen, and Richard Baker, were appointed a Committee to look out for the supply of the Ministry until a man could be found to take the office of Minister. The will of Richard Baker, dated October 7th, 1689, was proved February 19th, 1689-90, and is recorded in Book XI., p. 122, of the Suffolk Probate Registry at Boston. Baker seems to have been possessed of considerable property, but as no record remains of his inventory, the amount cannot be stated. He was interested in certain ironworks at Taunton, Mass, and gave his right in them to his grandchild John Baker. No mention is made of his wife, so that probably she pre-deceased him, and the date of her death should read February 3rd, 1688-9. In the old burying-ground of Dorchester are the memorials of various members of the Baker family, the earliest which I noticed bearing the date of 1745. One, inscribed with the name of John Baker, who died October 9th, 1746, in his seventy-fifth year, may possibly commemorate the grand-child, already mentioned, of the emigrant.

Boston, Mass., U.S.A. B.

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PARR FAMILY OF DEVONSHIRE, AND WILLIAM PARRE OF ASHCOMBE.—The following Will or copy of a Will is to be found in the Book of Collated Wills in the Court of the Archdeacon of Exon, from 1546 to 1550. There is likewise a Will of another member of the family proved about the same time, to be found in the same book. I believe he lived in the parish of Chudleigh:—

"In the name of God, Amen! I Willm Parre of the pyshe of Ashcu' be pfyte of mynde and remembrance make my tesmnt yn thys man' fyrst I beq ueathe my sowle to Almightie God and my body to be buryed wthin the

churcheyarde of Saynte Georgy's at Ashcu' be I also geve vnto Saynte Georgy's store there xij^{d} to o^{r} Ladys store xij^{d}.

It' to Sent Nicholas store xij^{d}.

It' to Seynte John's there xij^{d}.

It' to the Churche of Chudlighe xij^{d}."

Residue to 'Alice my wyfe,' whom he appointed sole executrix.

"These be witnesses William Alford, Stephen Drake, John Hydon, with others." If my memory serves me, this Will was both made and proved in the year 1546.

I have likewise references to Frys of Bukerell down to the year 1698; Hancocks of Combe Martin 1693 (will) and of Ilfracombe (afterwards of Knowstone and Molland) as recent as 1706; and a few Tillys, which I shall be pleased to publish, if desired, in the *Western Antiquary*.

Taunton. A. J. MONDAY.

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716—COLONIZING NEW ENGLAND.—In Winthrop's "History of New England," vol. I., pp. 121-2, of the edition by Savage, is the following, under date of May, 1633:—"The Mary and Jane arrived, Mr. Rose, master. She came from London in seven weeks, and brought one hundred and ninety-six passengers. . . . In her return she was cast away upon Isle Sable, but [blank] men were saved." There was a Mary and *John*, of 400 tons, Squeb, master, which sailed from Plymouth, March 20th, 1629-30, and brought a number of persons from Devonshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and elsewhere, who arrived May, 30th. The first colonists of New England came in 1620, and not in 1630 or 1632.

Boston, Mass., U.S.A. B.

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DEVONSHIRE AUTHORS—THE BLACKMORE FAMILY.—In reply to J.B.D., I would observe that there are great difficulties in finding information about persons who, although ordained ministers, have not been beneficed. The Rev. John Blackmore, I believe, never held any benefice; he became Curate of Culmstock before the year 1840, when the Rev. William Karslake was Vicar of that parish, and was continued in the Curacy under the succeeding Vicar, the Rev. John Wollaston Karslake. In the year 1847, Mr. Blackmore removed and became Curate of Ashford, near Barnstaple, of which parish the Rev. John Kendall Fletcher, D.D., had been the Rector since 1833. Mr. Blackmore was never Rector of Ashford, but he may have been the Curate in sole charge, as Mr. Fletcher also held other benefices, and might not have resided at Ashford. He was holding this Curacy at the time of his decease in 1858, at which period Mr. Fletcher still remained the Rector. To the list of Mr. R. D. Blackmore's works should be added "Mary Anerley," 1880, "Christowell, a Dartmoor Tale," 1882, "The Remarkable History of Sir Thomas Upmore, Bart., M.P." 1884.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

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731—NATHAN DRAKE.—The following extracts will help towards the identification of Nathan Drake and his family.

Lew Trenchard, N. Devon. S. B. G.

"Francis Drake, clerk A.M. S. John's, Cambridge, 1678, occurs 4th November and 2nd December, 1681. He was Vicar of Pontefract from 1678 to 1719; Prebendary of Warthiel in the Church of York, 25th January 1688-9; and father of the author of 'Eboracum.' His son John, afterward Vicar of Pontefract, was baptized 9th January, 1677-8, at S. Mary, Bishophill Junior, in York, (Boothroyd's Pontefract, p. 158, note, Watson's Halifax, p. 250.)"

"Nathan Drake, A.M. S. John's Cambridge, 1684, Priest, 21st December, 1683, occurs 1684-5. He was Vicar of Sheffield from 1st October, 1695 to 1713, Prebendary of Bilton in the Church of York, 2nd September, 1703, and Rector of Kirkby Overblows, 9th April, 1713. He died April, 1729. That he was the same who was 'Master of the free schools in Snaith,' 10th August, 1681, 12th June, 1683, and 24th October, 1689, is established by the baptismal entry at Snaith of his son Robert, on the day last mentioned. For, Robert, son of Nathan Drake, Vicar of Sheffield, died 17th June, 1723, *æt* 33, leaving one daughter, who passed much of her time at Winchester, with her maternal uncle, Archdeacon Balguy." (Hallamshire, p. 146, 155).

Mr. Drake was instituted 10th December, 1689, to the vicarage of Market Weighton, where his daughter Mary was baptized, 27th January, 1690-1, and was living in 1727 as wife of —— Dodson; his daughter Elizabeth, 25th May, 1693, and buried 14th November, 1694; and his son Nathan was baptized 6th June, 1695; but had died before his father. He was admitted master of the grammar school at Pontefract, 22nd February, 1685-6. By his will, dated 15th December, 1727, proved 11th June, 1730; he makes his wife Elizabeth executor, gives his daughter Betty £250, and his son Joseph his library.

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BARDRICK, THE KING OF THE TEIGN.—In reply to Mr. Parfitt's enquiry published in the *Western Antiquary*, April 5th, I have obtained the following information from a person who was present when the skeleton was found:—"In the year 1841, when the excavation was being made for the Canal (now known as the Hackney Canal), a skeleton was discovered at a place within a few feet of the present road, leading to Newton Abbot; it was buried about 4 feet deep, apparently in a stooping or sitting position, and covered with water-stones. There was a gold ring or armlet on the left arm, which was presented to Lord Clifford (the Lord of the Manor), but my informant has no recollection of a spear-head being found. The skeleton was examined and placed in position by the late Dr. Radley of Newton Abbot, and removed to the Belfry of Kingsteignton Church. An inquest was held, and finally the bones were buried in the Churchyard."

King's Teignton. HENRY PARTRIDGE.

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757—LOSTWITHIEL IN QUEEN ELIZABETH'S REIGN.—Mr. H. Sharrock is anxious to know the meaning of the word 'statutes' in an Act of 13 Eliz. the title of which runs as follows:—"An Act that all statutes and recognizances acknowledged before the Mayor of Lostwithiel in Cornwall shall be of force and effectual in law." The reference is not difficult of explanation. In former times there were two particular methods by which a debtor could bind himself to his creditor. One was by the 'Statute merchant' which was a bond of record, signed and sealed by

the debtor. This was held to be of so high a nature that the creditor could, in failure to pay on the day assigned, at once obtain execution without any mesne process, or being put to his proof of the debt. The other, also a bond of record, and used for much the same purpose, was called a "Statute-staple" and was acknowledged before the mayor of the staple and the constables, or one of the constables of the staple. Both these modes of securing debts have long become obsolete, having been superseded by processes cheaper, less technical, and quite as effectual. Lostwithiel probably wished to transact its own share of this part of legal business, leaving the Assizes—if they had them—to the Bodmin people. J. P. LATIMER.
Temple, London.

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CARBONA OR CARBONAS.—There is another way of explaining these perplexing words, both of which are used in Cornwall. I incline to the opinion that *carbona* is the singular, and *carbonas* the plural form. The miner, as is well-known, calls an accumulation of ore in a lode, a *carbona*. In *carbona, car* would seem to be the same as *carn*, a rock, a rocky place, a high rock, a shelf in the sea, a heap of stones. It is very doubtful whether *bona* has any connection with the Latin, *bonus*, good. There is another word used by miners, viz.:—*bunny*, and it may be that *bona* is only a form of *bunny*. In mining, *bunny* means an enlargement, or "bunch" of ore in a lode, and *carbona*, if spelt *carbunny*, would be phonetically nearly the same. As to the derivation of *bona*, or of *bunny*, I take it to be from the Celtic Cornish word *bēn*, a butt end. According to this view, *carbona* would be of purely Celtic Cornish origin, viz.:—from *carn*, a rock, and *bēn*, a butt end, or enlargement; as, for instance, of ore in a lode. Perhaps the right word was, originally, *carn bēn*, but now, by use and time, corrupted, and changed to *carbona*. F. W. P. JAGO.
Plymouth.

P.S.—Williams, in his *Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum*, gives the following variations of *bēn*, a butt end Welsh, *bōn*, Armoric, *bonn*, *bun*, Irish, *bon*, *bun*, Gaelic, *bonn*, Manx, *boyn*, *bun*, Sanscrit, *budhna*. To each and all of these, *bona*, and *bunny*, an accumulation of ore, are closely allied.

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JANE SHORE.—I scarcely see the connection of this query with Devonshire, except as suggesting a "slip" by one of Devon's finest, though little known poets, W. M. Praed. Is it a slip? The lines in Drayton are:—

"Methinks thy husband takes his mark awry
To set his plots to sale when thou art by,
When they which do thy angel locks behold,
As the base dross, do but respect his gold,
And wish one hair before that massy heap
And but one lock, before the wealth of Cheop,
And for no cause else hold we gold so dear,
But that it is so like unty thy hair.

Drayton's descriptive sonnet was written more than a century and a half after Jane Shore's time—probably a fancy portrait—and it is equally probable he used his own poetic humour as to 'golden hair,' as Praed in 'raven hair."

There is no suggestion that the portrait in question was an original likeness of the lady, other than its accordance with Drayton's description. J. R. CHANTER.
Barnstaple.

LYE, EDWARD, M.A.—Is Mr. E. Windeatt accurate in assigning the birth of this scholar to the year 1694, and his death to the 19th of August, 1763? A biography in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, referring to Nichol's "Literary Anecdotes," gives his birth as in 1704, and his death in 1767, with this a MS. note in my possession agrees. J. B. D.
London.

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DARTMOOR CROSSES.—The Editor says that Mr. Rowe speaks of Huntingdon Cross, and not Buntingdon Cross. No one can have more respect than I have for Mr. Rowe, and his services to the knowledge of Dartmoor. But no man can be always accurate, and it is difficult to understand why the name Buntingdon should have arisen, with Huntingdon Warren close by, unless there were some reason for it. W. F. C.

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DOLCOATH.—I should say that *Dol*-pit and *Coath*-old—old-pit, is the most probable derivation.
Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

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ORTS.—This word is used by Bloomfield in the old Suffolk ballad of "Richard and Kate, or Fair Day." The first verse is as follows:—

"Come Goody stop your humdrum whert,
Sweep up your *orts* and get your hat,
Old joys revived once more I feel,
'Tis fair-day, ay, and more than that."

W. J. OWEN TUCKER.
Natsworthy Manor, near Ashburton.

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HEAVITREE (*W. A.* 3rd S. 3.)—Your esteemed correspondent Mr. T. Kerslake, says the Domesday form of this name is *Hencotruna*. (See *Notes and Queries*, 6th S. ix. 251.) J. S. ATTWOOD.
Exeter.

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HAMOAZE (*W. A.* 3rd S. 195).—It may be as well to record here the etymology of the latter part of this word as given by Prof. Skeat, in *Notes and Queries*, 6th S. ix. 17. It means "*ooze*, or soft mud, particularly used of the mud of a harbour." J. S. ATTWOOD.
Exeter.

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"YOTINGE VAT," AND "GREAT YOTINGE STONE," (*W. A.* 3rd S. 159).—In Grose's *Provincial Dictionary* is this explanation;—*Yoted*, or *whesed*, watered; the brewer's grains must be well yoted, or whesed for the pigs." He says it is a west country word, Webester, gives the word, on the authority of Grose, but with no etymology.
Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

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GEMOS (*W. A.* 3rd S. 102).—This word doubtless means hinges, as Hibyskwe, supposes. In the *Book of Accounts of the Guild of the Holy Ghost at Barnstaple*, 1557-1664, is the following entry under date 1565:—

"Item more p^d to the above sayd Willm for the mendynge of the *gemeousse* of the skool howsse doore vj^d."

In Notes and Queries (6th S. vi. 314) the word is stated to be a corrupt form of *gemels* (O.F. *gemeans*) a pair of hinges. J. S. ATTWOOD.
Exeter.

IN MEMORIAM.

* * * *

JOHN MANLEY HAWKER.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY R. H. BARNES, M.A.

OUR English Universities claim a share in England's education and well-being which is quite distinct from mere collegiate training, and, indeed, separable from the locality itself--a share which may be described generally as the encouragement to young men to make worthy friends—and, essential as this function of an English University is, we cannot often picture it in better colours than when it is seen in its long influence on a bright and honest life. The late Treasurer and Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, JOHN MANLEY HAWKER M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, Rector of Berrynarbor, whose death on the 5th instant we now record, was a man of rich and rare kindness of heart. His reluctance for a University career when the place of eldest son in his father's house of business at Plymouth would have secured for him an ample fortune, his almost entire relinquishment of the University after taking his degree would, at first sight, not point to any University influence as a marked factor in the formation of his character. Yet he made many friends at Oxford. They remained his friends in close intimacy and warm affection until the day of his death. When death came he had entered exactly one month upon his sixty-fifth year, having been born 5th May, 1820, and dying 5th June, 1884. During the last six months of his life his illness admitted little hope of recovery, and during it, Lord Coleridge (Lord Chief Justice of England) and Frederick (Lord Bishop of Exeter) came to his bedside, as two among many friends, such as Matthew Arnold, who had been deeply attached to him since college days. These friendships of forty years standing rightly belong to Balliol College, although John Duke Coleridge, Frederick Temple, and John Manley Hawker, were all Devonshire men. With Archdeacon Woollcombe, who read the lesson at his funeral, he had been a pupil before he went to college. With these and other friends, such as the Rev. R. H. Fortescue, he was always considered as peculiarly a Devonshire man. Mr. Fortescue was his neighbour, while he held his first curacy at Brownstone, near Modbury, under the Rev. Nutcombe Oxenham. There, another well-known Devonshire clergyman, Rev. Prebendary Kempe preached the first sermon at the desire of the late Archdeacon Froude; and it is from friends like these that we are assured of the constant and remarkable purity of his language and thought; while all who knew him can bear witness to his genial humour and overflowing kindness of heart. To those who knew him well, the selection of the Bishop of Exeter in his sermon in Exeter Cathedral on the 8th instant, of the words "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God," rested on the deep foundation of this lite-long purity. The Bishop's words were:—

"The deceased clergyman, at any rate, was one of those who had many of the marks of that purity of heart of which he (the Bishop) was preaching. He did not know that he had ever been acquainted with a man who had in him so much of that perpetual kindness of heart and those other indications which showed that the soul of the man was bent on the service of the Lord. It seemed as if beyond anything else that which occupied his mind was how to do kindnesses to other people. It pleased God to visit him with a severe affliction. After living a happy life of 60 years and more, never having suffered much pain during that long period, it pleased God that at last he should suffer great agony. He suffered very severe agony for weeks and weeks, and those who were with him never heard him utter an impatient word, never heard him say a single unkind thing, and when he (the Bishop) last saw him there was on his face a sorrowful smile of absolute peace, indicating that he had given himself to God with his whole heart. He was a man who was not likely to be soon forgotten by those who knew him."

At Berrynarbor on Sunday, June 8th, the services were conducted, as has been the case for several Sundays past, by the Rev. Wilfrid Fisher, of Ilfracombe. In the afternoon, the rev. gentleman made special reference to the rector's death. He selected as his text, St. John xvi., 16—"A little while and ye shall not see Me, and again a little while and ye shall see Me, because I go to the Father." Having referred to the occasion upon which our Saviour uttered these words, the preacher said:--

"It is impossible that I should not allude to the departure from your midst of one whose voice you will not hear again within these walls. This time last year none—though he was not young—seemed more full of vigour; none—such was his natural strength, so bright were his spirits—more likely to see many years to come, and to do good work for God. It has been willed otherwise by Him who knows what is best, and who orders all in love. His loss will be felt greatly, not here only, or by us, but in many places, and by all who knew him at all as his friends knew him. No distance or length of years made him ever forget old friends, and not many forgot him. It was one of his happinesses to the last to learn that they remembered him. God reward them that they let him know it! And, then, he was so ready with his

sympathy; so willing to go anywhere and do anything when his help was asked—and it often was asked, because on whatever he undertook he bestowed no scant pains; doing it with all his heart, throwing himself into the work as though it was a work of love, as no doubt it was. He brought with him, moreover, so much sunshine, such bright, cheery ways, such innocent love of fun, that his own labours and those of others were lightened, and the business was turned into a pleasure. His voice has for many months been silent in this church, but from his sick room he has preached to you and to me, not on Sundays, but on every day, showing us how to meet our trials, and how to listen for that voice which will ere long call us hence. It is a privilege to have received the hopeful lessons of those earlier months while God was little by little preparing him for the great change. It is a privilege, though full of sadness, to have been near while an immortal spirit was amid the mysteries of bodily suffering, being clothed in the beautiful robes of holiness, adorned with the imperishable jewels of a meek and a quiet spirit, before it entered the presence-chamber of the King. It is a kindness on God's part that the blow, when at last it comes, is softened by such thoughts to those who must mourn, though with a feeling that is akin to joy. For their affections have, in a sense, become spiritualized. They have learnt to love that inner self which does not die, but is eternal, and which, when their friend is at last removed out of sight, still lives for, and in a manner, in them."

Treasurer Hawker's presence was ever welcome and prominent at the annual congresses of the Devonshire Association. His papers—which were numerous—were always looked forward to with the highest interest, not only for the valuable information which they contained, but because of the happy style of their delivery, which invested them with a twofold charm. He undertook the task of reading year by year the series of reports prepared by the committee on Devonshire celebrities, and many pleasant memories and associations will be recalled by his own contributions, at successive meetings, on "John Prideaux, Bishop of Manchester," "Wolcot, otherwise known as Peter Pindar," "Myles Coverdale," "Bishop Jewel's Birthplace," "The Manor House, Berrynarbor," "Clotted Cream," "The Devonshire Farm Labourer now and 80 years ago," and "Devonshire Cider." His paper upon "Clotted Cream" which was given at Dawlish in 1881, was exceedingly entertaining, and gave rise to a lively discussion. In 1876, Treasurer Hawker was President of the Association. He took the deepest interest in all matters archæological, and was a keen lover and observer of nature. His sprightly conversation added greatly to the pleasures of the excursions of the Teign Naturalists' Field Club, of which he was for many years a member, and his more formal contributions, read at the meetings and dinners of that body, were always sources of attraction. Treasurer Hawker will be missed and regretted by a large circle of friends throughout the county, and his absence will be mourned by those with whom he was brought into closer relationship as the Rector of Berrynarbor.

He was not only an accomplished scholar, but an eloquent preacher, and a pleasing as well as popular platform orator. He took a deep interest in the promotion of science and art. JOHN MANLEY HAWKER was a man whose sympathies embraced all classes, and he was popular in every rank of society. To sit near him at a dinner table was to secure enjoyment, for he possessed a rich store of anecdotes and told them well. Alike in the pulpit, on the platform, and in social life, Treasurer Hawker was honored and beloved—a perfect type, in mind and presence, of a courtly English gentleman.

He wrote no book. He claimed for himself no special fame; but we may not omit his homely labours; for instance, his constant zeal in associating to himself the young men in each parish where he ministered. By Bible classes in his own house, and by many other means, he unremittingly undertook with marked success this part of the duty of a parish clergyman. The fresh flower in his buttonhole was to all who loved him more than a mere custom. It became a sign of that freshness and fragrance of spirit which led him ever to seek the young that he might lead them alway to holiness and happiness.

Those nearest to him, his widow, his sons and daughters, his brothers, his other near relatives, though they feel his loss to them to be very great, have a rich inheritance, not in outward possessions, but in spirit. He was an unselfish husband and father, always full of interest in others' doings, always most forbearing. There are very many friends, and among them many of the Devonshire poor, to whom his memory is most dear. His sons have every encouragement to follow the footsteps of this most worthy man, whose memory is truly revered. His college will not let the recollection of so deserving a man soon be forgotten.

Heavitree Vicarage, Exeter.

✣ Notices of Recent Books. ✣

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Mudge Memoirs: being a record of Zachariah Mudge, and some members of his family; together with a genealogical list of the same, compiled from Family Papers, and other sources. Illustrated with Portraits. Edited and arranged by STAMFORD RAFFLES FLINT, B.A., University College, Oxon. Truro: Printed by Netherton and Worth, 1883. Price 21/-.

A copy of this volume has just come to hand; it is limited to an issue of only one hundred copies, and will therefore soon become difficult to obtain if not so already. It is a well-printed, capitally edited, and handsome work, and reflects great credit upon all concerned in its production. As a specimen of typography, we have seen nothing better issued from any western press. There are seven autotype portraits; namely, Zachariah Mudge, Prebendary of Exeter, and Vicar of St. Andrew's; Thomas Mudge; John Mudge, M.D., (3 portraits); William Mudge, Major-General, R.A.; Zachariah Mudge, Vice-Admiral. The volume, with index, makes 260 pages, and is full of very interesting matter, especially to Plymouthians, from the particulars it gives of the Vicar of St. Andrew's and the associations which centred around him; also for the sketch of the life and friendships of Dr. John Mudge, a most intimate friend of John Smeaton, the builder of the Eddystone Lighthouse, now being re-erected on Plymouth Hoe. It may be remembered that there is a fine bust of Zachariah Mudge, by Chantrey, in St. Andrew's Church, and that portraits of several members of the family were painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. References will also be found to Edmund Burke, Thomas Colby, Mr. Cookworthy, Dr. Johnson, James Northcote, and many others. The work is a valuable contribution to western biography.

North Devon and North Cornwall from Exmoor to the Land's End. By C. S. WARD, M.A., with maps and plans. Price 2/6; also

South Devon and South Cornwall including Dartmoor and the Scilly Isles. By C. S. WARD, M.A., and M. J. B. BADDELEY, B.A. Maps and plans. Price 3/6.

The above are the titles of two of the "Thorough Guide Series," recently published by Messrs. Dulau & Co., London. They are indeed "thorough," for with these little books in his possession, the tourist need be at no loss to find his way to every place worth seeing between Taunton and the Scilly Islands. The works are models of conciseness and methodical arrangement, in every way; and, while containing no lengthy or high-flown descriptions, they seem to possess all the features necessary for a "thorough" acquaintance with the districts treated, besides giving the most minute particulars of the distances from place to place and the most pleasant ways of reaching them. The maps alone are worth all the money charged for the books. We are glad to see that other districts are being equally well supplied with these "thorough guides."

The Official Records of Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of the County of Virginia, 1751-1758. Now first printed from the Manuscript in the collections of the Virginia Historical Society, with an Introduction and Notes by R. A. Brock, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Society. Vol. I., 528 pp. Richmond. Va., MDCCCLXXXIII.

These records, now first published, will be of inestimable value to students of the early history of the American Colonies. The volume we have under notice contains copies of many autograph memorials, letters of Washington and others, collected by that untiring worker and veteran bibliophile, Mr. Henry Stevens, F.S.A.

Curiosities of the Belfry. By JOHN POTTER BRISCOE, F.R.H.S. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co., 1883.

Mr. Briscoe has gathered into a compact little volume a surprising amount of bell-lore, and we congratulate him upon his perseverance and its gratifying results.

Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor. By WILLIAM CROSSING. Reprinted from the *Western Antiquary*, 1884.

Our esteemed contributor, Mr. Crossing, has had his valuable notes reprinted for private circulation, together with the illustrations which appeared in our third volume. This work forms a very useful addition to the Bibliography of Dartmoor.

Curious Epitaphs collected from the Graveyards of Great Britain and Ireland, with Biographical and Genealogical and Historical Notes. By WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

Mr. Andrews is a diligent seeker in all sorts of out-of-the-way paths, and in the volume before us he has collected a large mass of very curious and interesting matter. The epitaphs are grouped under various headings and the work is well indexed. The author, in his preface, says, "for many years I have collected curious epitaphs, and in this volume I offer the result of my gleanings. An attempt is herein made to furnish a book, not compiled from previously published works, but a collection of curious inscriptions copied from gravestones." Appended to the volume is a Bibliography of Epitaphs, which, although far from complete, will be welcomed by many as being even more valuable than the contents of the book itself.

Historic Romance, Strange Stories, Characters, Scenes, Mysteries, Memorable Events in the History of Old England. By WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co., 1883.

This is another of those handy little books, for the making of which Mr. Andrews seems to possess a special aptitude. It contains many curious facts.

Folk-Moots. By JOHN NICHOLSON, Hull. Driffield, 1884.

This little pamphlet contains the substance of a paper read before the Hull Literary Club, November 5th, 1883, and is a very clever monograph upon those ancient British Courts.

The Midland Garner, a Quarterly Journal containing a selection of Local Notes and Queries from the *Banbury Guardian*, with additional articles. Edited by JOHN R. WODHAMS. Banbury: *Guardian* Office, 1884.

We have pleasure in welcoming this new follower of the pioneer "Notes and Queries," which we believe owes its existence to our former correspondent, Rev. Hilderic Friend, who has for some time been removed from Devonshire. The arrangement is somewhat similar to that of the three completed vols. of the *Western Antiquary*, and we are glad to know that the efforts of Mr. Friend and of the Editor have been successful in launching this new enterprise upon the great ocean of literature. The part now before us contains much interesting matter, and is embellished with an illustration of Drake's Chair from the block which was specially engraved for the *Western Antiquary*. We look with great interest for future issues.

Sir Beville Grenville, the Knight of the West: a Biography in Outline. By ALFRED A. ROBBINS. Launceston, 1884.

Mr. Robbins has done well to give us a short biography of this renowned western worthy. May his example be followed by others, so that it may never again be said that the brave men of this western land, are, in the words of Kingsley,—"England's *forgotten* worthies."

Annual Report and Transactions of the Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society. Vol. VIII, Part 3, 1883-84.

This Report (just to hand) contains, in addition to the usual matter, several interesting papers, including the Presidential Address, by Professor Chapman, M.A.; a paper in "Local Heraldry" (Illustrated), by Mr. Arthur J. Jewers, F.S.A.; "Some Recent Revisions of Plymouth History," by Rev. J. Erskine Risk, M.A.; and "Assyriology and the Assyrian Museum Tablets," by Rev. G. Evans.

Mr. Jewers's Notes on Local Heraldry are very interesting; he has, in that thorough way in which he always works, given us an account of nearly every item of heraldic interest in the old buildings of Plymouth; Mr. Risk, has fought over again the battle of Sir Francis Drake, and the bringing in the water to Plymouth; while Mr. Evans has described two tablets in the Museum of the Plymouth Institution. These tablets are in the Assyrian cuneiform writing, and are from the palace of a King who reigned from 885 to 860 B.C.

Devonshire Scenery: its Inspirations in the Prose and Song of Various Authors. Edited by the REV. WILLIAM EVERITT, Rector of St. Lawrence, Exeter. Printed and Published by William Pollard, North Street, Exeter, 1884.

Even as we are going to press comes this charming little book of Devonshire praise. The editor has brought together in an elegant volume no less than one hundred and thirty

tributes of loyalty or affection "descriptive of, or suggested by, the fair and diversified scenery of Devonshire; "in the belief," says the preface, "that this collection will prove, that for excellence of scenic literature, as well as for beauty of scenery, Devonshire stands pre-eminent among the counties of England." We feel sure that few persons will be found to dispute the latter statement, and we feel equally sure that a perusal of the book of lyrics in prose and verse, now before us, will convince even the most sceptical of the truth of the former assertion. The notion of this volume is happily conceived and excellently carried out, every page contains something to admire, to remember, or to awaken memories of dear old Devon:—

"A land of honey, milk and cream,
Where showers are sweet as roses' tears;
Romantic as a poet's dream,
And fresh as the primeval years;
A region rich in fairy tales,
Where happy mortals go in quest
Of rarest joys; such are the vales
Of my dear love-land in the west."

EDWARD CAPERN.

The pressure upon our space at this time prevents our carrying out a wish to take a sketching-tour from page to page of this enticing volume, a treat which we promise ourselves hereafter. But in the meanwhile all true Devonians should secure a copy; the price is only 4/6.

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We are also in receipt of the undermentioned Periodicals:—

1.—Antiquary, June, 1884.

2.—Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer. Edited by Edward Walford, M.A. June, 1884.

3.—Palatine Note Book, Edited by J. E. Bailey. No. 41, Vol. 4, June, 1884.

4.—Gloucestershire Notes and Queries. Edited by the Rev. Beaner H. Blacker, M.A. Part XXII, April, 1884.

5.—Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes. Edited by Wm. Duncombe Pink, F.R.H.S. Part III, April, 1884.

6.—Northamptonshire Notes and Queries. Edited by the Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A. Part II, April, 1884.

7.—Bedfordshire Notes and Queries. Edited by F. A. Blaydes. Part V. April, 1884.

8.—Bibliographer, a Journal of Book Lore. No. 31, June, 1884.

9.—Library Chronicle, a Journal of Librarianship and Bibliography. No. 3, May, 1884.

10.—Newport (Rhode Island) Historical Magazine. No. 4, Vol. IV, April, 1884.

11.—Journal of the National Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead. April, 1884.

12.—City News (Manchester) Notes and Queries. Part 19, July to December, 1883.

13.—Cheshire Sheaf. Parts 17 & 18, 1883.

14.—Proceedings of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. January, 1884.

15.—Midland Antiquary. Edited by William F. Carter, B.A. Nos. 5 & 6, 1883.

16.—Bradford Antiquary. Parts 1 & 2, 1881-1882.

17.—Parodies of the Works of English and American Authors. Edited by Walter Hamilton, F.R.H.S. Part 7, June, 1884.

18.—Publications of the Clarendon Historical Society, Edinburgh. No. 12.

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Antiquarian and Bibliographical Notes.

THE Meeting of the Devonshire Association is to be held this year at Newton Abbot, under the presidency of the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, M.A. The date fixed is Tuesday, July 29th and two following days. The gathering will doubtless be a most interesting one, although the recent loss of Rev. Treasurer Hawker (referred to in another page), will sadden the hearts of many of those who have been accustomed to receive his kindly greeting, and to be cheered by his genial smile and pleasant conversation.

WE are promised shortly a biography of the late John Harris, the miner-poet of Falmouth. His son, our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Howard Harris, is preparing the material left by him, and we doubt not that the book will be full of interest and command a ready sale, for the miner-poet had a large circle of friends and supporters.

WE hope to publish in an early number of the *Western Antiquary*, a series of illustrations, with notes, on some of the most interesting "Holy-wells" in Cornwall, inasmuch as attention has been drawn to these relics of ancient days, both in our pages and elsewhere.

MR. EDWARD CAPERN, the Bideford Postman-poet, has, after a residence of many years at Harborne, near Birmingham, returned to his native county; and has settled down at Braunton, N. Devon.

MR. HENRY GREY, who has published several useful manuals, has now added to his previous efforts, "A Key to the Waverley Novels, in Chronological Sequence, with Index of the Principal Characters" It is published by Messrs. Griffith & Farran, London.

MR. WILLIAM KELLY, F.S.A., F.R.H.S., announces:—"In the press, 'Royal Progresses and Visits to Leicester: from the reputed foundation of the city by King Leir, B.C. 844 to the present time.'" From the prospectus which is before us, and the list of contents of the various parts, there can be no doubt as to the comprehensive character of the work. It will contain numerous illustrations and autotype fac-similes. The subscription price is £1 11s. 6d., and the publisher Mr. Samuel Clarke, of Gallowtree Gate, Leicester.

MR. A. E. HARTNOLL, of the "Minerva" Printing Works, Newquay, announces:—"In the press 'The Newquay Guide and Visitor's Handbook.'" The work will contain a carefully-executed map of the district from the latest Ordnance Survey, and several illustrations of the most striking scenes in this charming locality.

THE REV. HERBERT E. REYNOLDS, M.A., Librarian of the Cathedral Library, Exeter, has announced the forthcoming publication of another of those valuable reprints, several of which he has already produced. The prospectus now before us is of the "Ordinale secundum usum Exon, compiled by John de Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter, 1327-1369, for the use of his Cathedral Church and Diocese, and agreed upon by the Dean and Chapter of the same Cathedral Church, 1337; and used without intermission until 1505. Now for the first time printed; line for line, and folio for folio, for convenience of reference." Mr. Reynolds does well to concentrate his attention upon the priceless manuscript-treasures contained in his library, and we hope his efforts will be not only appreciated but supported, in order that he may be encouraged to continue the good work which he has begun.

WE are pleased to note that "The Church in the West," published by Messrs. Brendon & Son, Plymouth, continues to flourish, and that the industrious editor has received sufficient support to enable him to carry out his wish of making the journal a weekly instead of a fortnightly publication. We trust some of our friends will assist both Mr. Sach the Editor, and ourselves, in the effort to put upon record every Church restoration occurring in the two Western Dioceses.

AMONGST the announcements of forthcoming books may be mentioned a new and revised edition of *Luke's Illustrated Handbook* to Plymouth, Stonehouse and Devonport. This edition will contain notices of all the recent town improvements, including the Drake Memorial, the Promenade Pier, the Smeaton Memorial on the Hoe, and many other matters of interest.

THE history of the Plymouth Water Question from the days of Francis Drake down to the present time, in all its ramifications, has yet to be written. Who the historian will be we cannot divine, but there is no question, that although the task will be a difficult one, yet there is abundance of materials only waiting to be gathered. We commend this work to some one possessing time, patience, and energy, as one which will amply repay the labourer, both in the quality of the work itself, and the interest it will awaken in the West of England. Much has been said and written of late respecting the claims of Sir Francis Drake as to having *brought* or *given* the water to Plymouth. We are among the number of those who believe that Drake's work has not been over estimated. Would, that there were a second Sir Francis Drake, to relieve the Corporation and the town from the perplexity which has for so long exercised the public minds relative to the continuous and abundant supply of this, one of the greatest necessaries of life.

THE *Devonport Independent* has of late taken a new departure, by publishing a series of more or less interesting articles entitled "Doings in Devonport and Plymouth Fifty Years ago." In No. 37, dated May 31st, 1884, the Plymouth Water Question in 1832-33, is dealt with, consisting of a series of notes and epistles, written by Mr. Charles Bird, a Barrister, and a member of the Plymouth Corporation. Mr. Bird, strongly protested, in his private and official capacity, against the abolishing of the public conduits by the then trustees of the "Water Charity" as he contended it was, being the gift of Sir Francis Drake to the "Town" of Plymouth, and not to the Corporation thereof. Much controversy had been carried on in the town, as to the right of the Corporation to exact payment from the inhabitants for the use of the water, which had hitherto been free to the poorer part of the townsfolk. The subject was most ably explained by the above-mentioned gentleman, in a series of letters, to his "Respected Fellow Townsmen and Neighbours," published in the *Devonport Telegraph*. We hope to be able to republish those letters, as an interesting addition to the history of the Plymouth Water Question referred to in the preceding paragraph.

ROWE'S "Perambulation of Dartmoor" is being revised and edited by Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A., but the date of its probable appearance is not yet announced.

A BOOK is announced entitled *Holiday Centres in Devon and Cornwall, what to see and how to see it.* It will contain about 200 pages, descriptive of holiday resort throughout the Two Counties, and also of coach and railway routes. Mr. John Smith, of Old-Town Street, Plymouth, is the publisher of this welcome addition to local literature.

THE want of a *Gloucestershire Bibliography*, on a good and comprehensive scale, has long been felt; but the onerous nature of such an undertaking has deterred more than one from attempting it. It is therefore gratifying to be able to state that measures have been adopted for carrying out this desirable object, and that a work of the kind (which there is every reason to believe will be found satisfactory) is in preparation. Full details of its plan, and of the mode of publication, will be duly announced in the *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, edited by the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, M.A.

As announced in our prospectus for the Fourth Series of the *Western Antiquary*, our esteemed correspondent, Dr. T. N. Brushfield, is about to favour us with a complete "Bibliograpy of Sir Walter Ralegh." We know that the compiler has spared no pains in his endeavour to verify titles, and collect from every available source, all the information that could be gleaned concerning the works bearing upon the life and times of our talented but ill-fated Western worthy.

It is gratifying to note the increase in bibliographical works and workers of late. A prospectus of a *Dorsetshire* Bibliography is recently to hand, and we gladly insert it here for the double purpose of giving what publicity we can to so desirable a scheme, and of inciting our readers to to work in the same direction for the County of Devon. Now that Cornwall has its admirable bibliography, and that there is a fair chance of other neighbouring counties being equally well served, we hope that Devonshire will not long remain "worse off than its neighbours":—

"Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis.—By Charles Herbert Mayo, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, Vicar of Long Burton, Dorset, This work, which has occupied the writer at leisure moments for some years past, and which has necessitated a careful examination of many books in the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries, as well as in private collections, aims at recording whatever has issued from the press in a separate form relating to the History and Topography of the County of Dorset,—inclusive of its Natural History, Dialect, and Social Life, and the Biography of eminent Natives,—and contains a reference to about eight hundred publications on these subjects. The title of every book described, the size, the number of pages, together with any remarks that seemed necessary, have been given, and nearly every work has been personally inspected. The present resting-place of the books and pamphlets has also been noted for the convenience of students who may wish to consult them. In the arrangement adopted, those works which relate to the county generally are grouped together, and the remainder are placed under the headings of the respective parishes to which they belong. Those books, however, which refer to the whole of England, and which, therefore, necessarily include this county, have not been chronicled, as they may be found already noted in "The Book of British Topography," by Mr. J. P. Anderson. The titles of a large number of Civil War Tracts are given at length. A reference has also been made to the various Acts of Parliament, public and private, which concern the county. Local newspapers have received attention. Sermons and books of divinity are only mentioned when they indicate the date of some notable event, or are of special interest. Notice has been taken of "Particulars of Sales" of estates, a neglected source of much valuable topographical information. A list of local printers, who have flourished in the county, is added, and many of the productions of their presses are chronicled.

The writer hopes that his attempt will be of use both to the bibliographer, and also to those residents in the county who may wish to know what has been printed concerning their own parish or neighbourhood. He will esteem it a great favour if collectors of Dorset books will allow him to examine their collections, and a reference to rare and scarce publications will be gladly welcomed.

The volume, which will be printed in Foolscap Quarto by C. Whittingham and Co., of the Chiswick Press, London, whose name is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the type and workmanship, will be sent to the press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are forthcoming. Price to subscribers, 10*s.* 6*d.* large paper copies, £1 1*s.*"

The delightful series of articles entitled, *An Unsentimental Journey through Cornwall*, by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," which has been appearing from month to month in "The English Illustrated Magazine," concludes with the present July number, and it may fairly be asserted that the writer has added a charm to the beautiful localities described. The wondrous scenery of the Land's End, the mystic traditions of the fabled "Lyonnesse," the romantic associations of Tintagel and Boscastle, the stories of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, the loves of Guninevere and the knightly Sir Launcelot, and all the fabulous characters of that wild and wondrous region; all these stories and traditions have received a new charm, if that were possible, by the treatment they have received from the pen of the gifted authoress of "John Halifax, Gentleman," and so many other deservedly popular books.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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✠ Church Restorations. ✠

In order to incite our readers and particularly the clergy of the Western Dioceses to send us some accounts of completed or projected Church Restorations, we here insert a communication which recently appeared in the *Western Morning News* concerning the proposed restoration of one of the most interesting and ancient churches of Cornwall:—

THE PRIORY CHURCH, ST. STEPHEN'S, BY LAUNCESTON.

Sir,—Allow me a few words in connection with the statement as to our restoration which appeared in the *Western Morning News*.

Beyond a doubt, St. Stephen's, long before the Norman Conquest, was the wealthiest and most important of the religious houses in the West of England, and apart from the allusions to it in Dugdale and in Cornish writings, your readers will find in Oliver's Monastic, interesting details of the tribute paid, it was for many years the mother church of a vast district from St. Giles in the down to Talland and Liskeard.

I have had visits from various archæological societies and many persons, clerical and lay, well up in archæology, all of whom unhesitatingly asserted that there must have been a north aisle, and some have asserted that there were north and south towers.

The old sacristy (in modern days called the vestry-room) was behind the east wall. Two door-ways discovered shew what where the entrances north and south of the altar. There once was a fine skrene north, south, and west of the chancel. This was taken down by a former incumbent, the Rev. C. Lethbridge. My authority for this was the late Mr. Northmore Laurance. We found a section of the old West Skrene planked up in one of the old pews, and judging from it, it must have been a most elaborate handsome one.

My churchwardens and I were first encouraged as to restoration by Dr. Skirrow, who visited us in connection with the inspection in these parts on the part of "The

Charity Commissioners." He was much struck by the church, and warmly urged its restoration, suggesting £3,000 as about what we should require. Well, our Church income from lands is about £70 or £80 a year. The old feoffees had accumulated moneys in the savings bank, certain tenements and lands had been sold at a profit, and thus we had a good sum of £2,500 in hand, wherewith to restore the fine old historic priory. But the Charity Commissioners interfered, and we were told that we should be allowed to spend only £1,349. The consequence is that the restoration is dwarfed and now at a standstill!

Mr. Hine could, of course, act only within the limits of the £1,349, and this leaves the inside bare. The old sacristy not restored, the north aisle unrestored, and no provision for the skrene, though it was removed comparatively so recently, and though all the clear marks of its existence so protestingly exist.

The north chancel aisle, which in the plans was to be divided into an organ chamber, and a vestry remains open. We have no money, and we are like a child who has been generously tipped, but who is not allowed to spend his money.

A visitor, led by the allusion to "the north and south aisles" in the statement printed in the *Western Morning News*, was disappointed on finding that there was not a north aisle. I fear that some of your readers would naturally make a similar mistake.

Visitors to Launceston are well-acquainted with the old ecclesiastical entrance to the White Hart Hotel. It will interest them to hear that there is every reason to assume that it was the original entrance to the old north porch of St. Stephen's—removed thence to St. Thomas when St. Stephen's was suppressed and partly dismantled, and then brought to the White Hart. St. Thomas, by the way, had to pay its tribute of, I think, £4 a year, and two wax candles to St. Stephen's.

Now sir, while we all will admit that scores of charities have been abused, and that there was need of supervision, yet I hope that many will think it odd that a Church income, such as ours, should be classed with the general run of charities, and that it is "hard lines" that our stern step-father, "The Charity Commission," will not allow us to spend our savings in the restoration of one of Cornwall's old historic churches.

The church is roofed, new windows are in, such tiling as our limit of expenditure will allow is done, but the whole area of the church is like a new corn bake. "Naked and bare, just fancy, £1,349! being allowed for the restoration of a big, old church!!! while we had £2,500 in hand, and that even not enough.

Well, sir, one good way to comfort us will be for every reader of the *Western Morning News* to send £1 to the churchwardens, addressed and payable to "Captain Langdon, Roydon, St Stephen's, Launceston."

By the way I would like to have information as to how far chairs are a success, or the reverse. Mr. Gurney, (chairman of our trustees), my churchwarden, and I, much preferred chairs, the majority of the trustees object, but then there is the old pew prejudice, and also the fact, that few of them have ever seen the chairs in churches.

Your faithful servant,

E. S. T. DAUNT, M.A., VICAR.

Catalogues of Second-hand Books.

We propose to give a brief note from month to month of all Catalogues of Second-hand Books that may come to hand, containing lists of works relating to the Western Counties. In this connection we may now mention the following:—Mr. J. G. Commin, Exeter; Messrs. Drayton & Sons, Exeter; Mr. William George, Bristol; Mr. Jonathan Nield, Bristol; Mr. Henry Gray, Antiquarian Bookseller, Manchester; Mr. Andrew Iredale, Torquay; Mr. Frank Mabin, Plymouth, &c., &c.

All the above contain entries of books relating to Devon and Cornwall, but we would particularly mention the Catalogue of Mr. Charles Golding, Colchester, Essex, as containing entries of many rare and valuable books and manuscripts respecting the Western Counties. Cornwall occupies nearly two pages of the Catalogue, Devonshire also two pages.

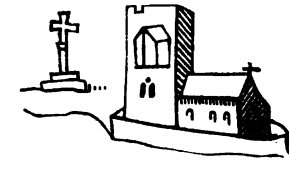
We shall be glad to give a more detailed notice of such works in future numbers.

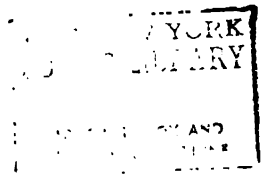
✣ ✣ ✣ ✣

✣ Our Illustrations. ✣

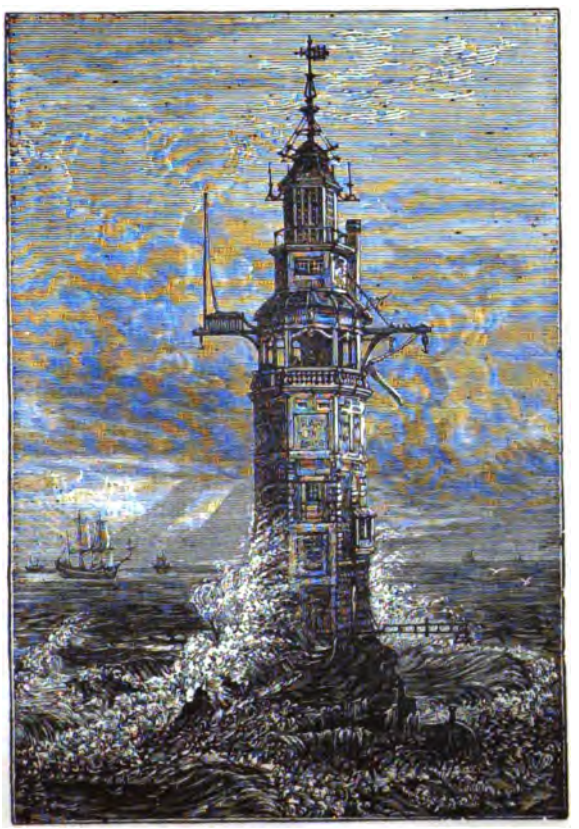
IN the present number we give a portrait of John Smeaton, the designer and builder of the Eddystone Lighthouse which has lately been superseded by that of the Trinity Board, and is now being re-erected on Plymouth Hoe as a memorial of his genius. The other illustrations represent Winstanley's Lighthouse, the first erected on the Eddystone reef, and that of Rudyerd which took its place. The history of these structures is so well-known and has been so much commented on of late, that we refrain from entering here into a detailed narrative. Suffice it to say that Winstanley's light tower was commenced in 1696, the light was first exhibited in 1698, but it succumbed to the fury of the elements on the 26th of November, 1703. Then perished also the great-hearted projector and builder—Winstanley.

THE second lighthouse was commenced in 1706, and finished in 1709. It existed for more than fifty years, being destroyed by fire in 1755. Smeaton's lighthouse was commenced in 1756, and was completed in 1759. It continued to shed its blessed light over the waste of waters until superseded by the structure which was opened with great pomp and ceremony in May, 1882. John Smeaton was a native of Yorkshire, having been born at Leeds, on the 8th of June, 1724. For further particulars, we would commend our readers to Smiles's *Lives of the Engineers*. We are indebted to Mr. John Smith for the loan of blocks from which our illustrations are taken.

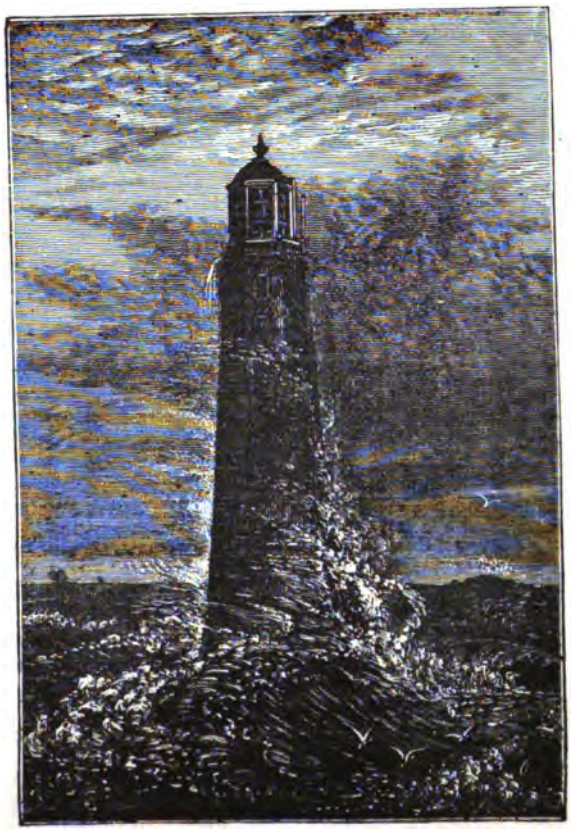




EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSES.



WINSTANLEY'S, 1696-1703.



RUDYERD'S, 1706-1755.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Devon and Cornwall Note-Book.

No. 2.] JULY, 1884. [Vol. 4.

DEER PARKS OF DEVON AND CORNWALL.

* * *

BY J. P. B.

PART I.—DEVON.

DEVON has always been famous for its deer parks, and even now, when the olden glories of the parks have departed, there are only three counties which contain a larger number—York, Gloucester, and Stafford. The west and south-west of England has indeed from earliest Norman times been rich in park-land. In Devonshire there are at present, as nearly as I can discover, some fifteen or sixteen parks containing deer. So far as I know, every county of England, save Cambridge, contains red or fallow deer. Some shires, like York and Gloucester, have between twenty and thirty parks; others have six or eight, and some only one or two. For the last three centuries there has been a steady decline in the number of parks containing deer. Queen Elizabeth's reign was the golden age of sport, and there were then some 700 parks sown thickly about the country. Now there are barely half that number, and the tendency is still to decrease. As the necessity for cultivating a larger area becomes more urgent, the parks grow more sparse; and during the present century a very large number of these beautiful enclosures, for which England has has always been renowned, have been disparked, and their sites cultivated or used for pasture. The Cromwellian civil wars ruined the glory of the English parks. The deer were killed and eaten, the trees cut down for the use of the navy, and the fences burned for firewood. When Charles II. at length ascended the throne, the Royal parks were so empty of deer, that the King conferred a baronetcy upon a gentleman in the Isle of Ely who made him a present of some. Many cruel reprisals were practised during and after the struggles between Cavalier and Roundhead. When, shortly after the death of Cromwell, the Royal cause finally triumphed, the parks of the country gentlemen who had assisted the Parliament were emptied of their deer to replenish the denuded parks of the Royalists. But, despite presents of deer and the importation of a large number from the Continent, many parks remained empty, and were given up to the plough. The civil wars, however, only completed what the extravagance of the Elizabethan courtiers had begun. Under the rule of Elizabeth, England grew for the first time really prosperous, money became plentiful and the usual extravagance resulted. Scores of old landed families were ruined, and their parks were either sold or given up to the growing of beef and mutton. More "new people" took their places among the English county families during the Elizabethan period than at any other time until the present century.

I cannot pretend to say how old is the practice of keeping deer in a semi-domesticated condition, either as ornaments to a domain, or for the purpose of sport; but there is some presumptive evidence that the Saxon Thanes were accustomed to take their pleasure in their parks, for at the compilation of Domesday there were in England 31 parks containing deer. There could be no better proof of the mutations which deer parks have undergone than the fact, that although we can recognise almost every parish mentioned in Domesday, it is no longer possible satisfactorily to identify a single park which it enumerates. There is some reason to think, although the evidence is incomplete and unsatisfactory, that Lord Abergavenny's park at Eridge, in Kent, is the

"Reredfelle" of Domesday. If the identity could be proved, there would no longer be any room for doubt which is the oldest deer park in this country. It is often assumed that Woodstock, one of the endowments of the first Duke of Marlborough from the nation, is the oldest; but, as a matter of fact, there are several which were licensed earlier. Many of our existing parks were enclosed during the hundred years which followed the compilation of Domesday, while others have been formed within the last few years.

The fate which has followed the deer parks all over the country has not spared those in Devonshire. Three hundred years ago there were more than fifty parks in the county; now, as I have said, hardly one-third of them remain. Many of these extinct parks were of great antiquity, and one of them, at Winkley, in Tiverton Hundred, was mentioned in Domesday. Probably it was an old park then, for I find no later mention of it. In a county which has from first to last contained so large a number of these enclosures, there is, of course, a very large quantity of disparked land. It is only possible to make mention of some of the more noteworthy of those parks which have ceased to exist. There was Umberley, the seat of the Willingtons, in the parish of Atherington, which has long been disparked. Testock, near Barnstaple, the ancient seat of the once mighty Bourchiers, Earls of Bath, a family whose name knows its place no more, also had a park. When it disappeared I do not know precisely; but it was in existence in 1575. The park at Mohuns Ottery, which belonged to the Carews, has for generations been under cultivation. Colriche has shared the fate of Chulmleigh, which appertained to the great Devonshire house of Courtenay. This latter park ceased to exist more than 250 years ago. The Marquess of Exeter's park at Colcombe is another of the long list of parks of which the history alone remains. The park of another great family, the Marquesses of Dorset, however, still exists at Shute. It extends to about 100 acres, and usually contains from 100 to 150 head of fallow deer. Unless some radical change should be made in those ancient and interesting forms of land-tenure which still exists more or less in every county, Shute is likely long to preserve its park; for the estate is held under the Crown upon the tenure of keeping at least ten head of deer in the park. Shute is, I think, the only deer park remaining in western Devon. There is no wall or pale surrounding this interesting park; but it is fenced in by an earthen bank, ten feet high, topped with alders.

At Crediton the Bishops of Exeter long had a park which has now disappeared. Neither of the two parks which existed at Tiverton in the time of Charles I. now remains. A tragic story is connected with the old park of Annery, at Monkleigh, near Bideford. The park has gone, but its story has often been told. In the time of Henry V., Annery was the country-seat of Sir William Hankford, Chief Justice of England. When the Courts were not sitting, Sir William was wont to take his ease in that remote corner of England, where suitors troubled not, and where news of the disastrous times was long in coming. The Chief Justice seems to have been a worthy and patriotic man, and he continually lamented the troubles which had fallen upon his country. He grew tired of life at length, and made no secret of his desire for death. His conscience would not allow him to commit suicide; but he came to his end by what was, nevertheless, practically self-murder. He gave his keeper strict orders to shoot anyone whom he might find in the park at night, unless they could give satisfactory accounts of themselves. That same night Sir William, of set purpose, went into the park, and when challenged by the keeper made no answer, and was shot dead. Among other extinct Devonshire parks may be mentioned Inwardleigh, which was a park in the possession of the Coffin family before Edward III. ascended the throne; Hartland, where there were two parks belonging to the Abbots of Hartland; Molland, the seat of the Bottreaux family; Uffculme, of the Cogans; Lyneham, near Plympton, of the Crockers; King's Nympton, of the Pollards; Langtree, of the Browns; Wembury, of the Heles; Ashton, of the Chudleighs.

One of the finest existing deer parks in Devonshire is that of Werrington. It may, indeed, be claimed as a Cornish park, for the river Attery, which flows through it, divides the two counties. Werrington park is wild, beautifully diversified, and heavily timbered. Its extent is 352 acres, and at one time it contained as many as 630 fallow deer. Werrington must always be interesting to Devonshire men, for with it is associated the great

name of Sir Francis Drake. The vanquisher of the Armada made a park at Werrington, but, as he had not obtained the Royal license to do so, he was much troubled by trespassers who declared that it was no park at all. Therefore, on the 28th of February, 1631, he petitioned Charles I. for a license to enclose, which was duly granted. Earl Fortescue's park at Castle Hill is 153 acres in extent, and usually contains about 300 fallow deer. This park is probably of considerable antiquity, although it not marked upon Saxton's Elizabethan maps, in which the then existing deer parks are carefully indicated. Lord Clifford of Chudleigh's well-stocked park at Ugbrooke, for natural beauty, is a worthy fellow to Werrington. Bicton Park dates from the time of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Robert Denning enclosed it during that reign at the time that he rebuilt the old house. It is a small park, the area not exceeding 100 acres, and it contains a not very numerous herd of fallow deer. Lord Poltimore's park, at Poltimore is undoubtedly ancient; but it is not known when it was enclosed. It was, however, in existence as long ago as 1575, as we know from contemporary records. One of the most venerable of Devonshire deer parks has disappeared within the last five and twenty years. Great Fulford was originally the seat of the ancient family to whom it gave its name. It was looked upon as an old park even in 1463, when Sir Baldwin Fulford, Knight, was attainted and the estate granted to John Staplehill. Fulford was disparked and divided into farms about the year 1860. Shobrooke Park, or Little Fulford, as it is sometimes called, is almost a survival of the old park, for the deer which it contains are said to have been there more than two centuries. Its present extent is little more than 200 acres, and the deer number some 150. The Earl of Devon's park at Powderham is exceedingly fine. The scenery is eminently park-like, the enclosure is studded with beautiful timber; while the waters of the Exe add the greatest of all charms to the landscape—the charm of running water. Here, as at Mount Edgcumbe, there is a considerable herd of deer. Among eminently beautiful Devonshire parks, Whyddon, in the parish of Moretonhampstead, occupies a foremost place.

It is difficult to compile an entirely accurate list of parks in a great county, but I think the following almost, if not quite, exhausts the deer parks still remaining in Devon:—Bicton, Castle Hill, Clovelly, Heanton, Hall, Killerton, Little Fulford, Mount Edgcumbe, Newnham, Poltimore, Powderham, Stevenstone, Shute, Ugbrooke, Werrington, Whyddon.

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BUDDELL, BUDDLE, BUDLEIGH, OR *BUDGELL* LANE? PARISH OF ST. THOMAS, NEAR EXETER.

BY THE REV. MAURICE SWABEY, M.A.

SOME difference of opinion having existed as to the proper title of the umbrageous lane which connects Dunsford and Okehampton toll-gates, in the parish of St. Thomas, the writer would suggest, that beyond all question, "Budgell Lane" is its correct designation. It is well-known that the family of Eustace Budgell (the famous, but somewhat licentious, contributor to the *Spectator*, who was on his mother's side a cousin of the celebrated Addison) for many years possessed a property in St. Thomas, and that their estate, which is said to have produced an annual income of £950, was lost by the essayist in the "South Sea Bubble," shortly after the unhappy close of his brilliant career as a member of the Irish Parliament and Comptroller-General in the Sister Isle. The title-deeds of properties in the vicinity of St. Thomas' Church, on both sides of Cowick Street, recite the names of former proprietors, and in these the names of Eustace Budgell, sen., his widow (Elizabeth Budgell), and Gilbert Budgell, Doctor of Divinity (respectively grandparents and father of the gifted but unfortunate writer, who committed suicide by drowning himself in the Thames, 1737) frequently appear. Through the courtesy of Mr. John James, of Rio Cottage, Cowick Street, the writer has had access to a deed in which it is repeatedly stated, that a "walled courtilage" or enclosure anciently extended in a westerly direction from St. Thomas' Churchyard (clearly the *old* churchyard prior to any enlargement towards the west) as far as the old Vicarage garden, "in which stood a mansion formerly occupied by the Rev. Gilbert Budgell, Doctor of Divinity." The same documents, and also the land-tax papers bearing upon the locality, confirm the view that the "Budgles" (as they are sometimes styled in the tax papers) owned land on the *north* side of Cowick Street, opposite the

present Vicarage, which extended as far as what is called "Buddle Lane," in a westerly direction. There is therefore little doubt that the Budgells gave *their* name to the pretty shady lane which separated their lands from the Barley Estate, now owned by Sir Charles Brune Graves-Sawle, Baronet, but in those days the seat of his ancestor, Sir Thomas Carew, Knight of Barley, Recorder of Exeter, who "was buried with much lamentation in St. Thomas, 29th July, 1681," and whose daughter (Grace) married Francis Sawle, Esq., and conveyed the estate into that family. The Rev. Gilbert Budgell, D.D., above referred to, was Rector of Symondsbury, in the Diocese of Salisbury, from 1684 to 1695, but died and was buried at Uplyme (his own living), in the Diocese of Exeter, where for many years he discharged the duties of his sacred calling. His son—Eustace, jun.—the essayist, was baptised at Symondsbury, September 2nd, 1686; and his daughter—Elizabeth—(as we learn from Burke's Peerage, article "Graves Barony") married Rear-Admiral Thomas Graves, 1723, and became the mother of Thomas first Baron Graves, direct ancestor of the present Lord Graves. His wife was Anne, daughter of Dr. William Gulston, Bishop of Bristol, who was his immediate predecessor in the living of Symondsbury. In St. Thomas' Register of Burials there is evidence that the Rev. Dr. Budgell constantly resided in the parish from 1695 to 1707, and he is also mentioned in connexion with the funeral of his mother (Elizabeth Budgell), 1691, when the Rev. Prebendary John Reynolds (grandfather of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the celebrated painter), instituted 1662, was still Vicar of St. Thomas. These facts would seem to confirm the tradition alluded to by Dr. Oliver; namely, that several of the essays contributed by Eustace Budgell, jun., to the *Spectator* were composed in a summer-house which stood on the borders of Budgell's Pond, near St. Thomas' Church. Being strongly in favour of preserving historic names and ancient land-marks in parishes, may the writer venture respectfully to suggest to the popular Chairman and Local Board of St. Thomas that they should immediately look into this matter, and, if satisfied of the correctness of the proofs which he has advanced, erect a sign-board, at at each end of "Budgell Lane" by which the cause of euphony will be served, and the corruptions which have gathered round an ancient name and obscured its historical significance effectually removed.

Oxford has its "Addison's Walk"—let the worthy parochial authorities enquire whether St. Thomas has not also its "Budgell Lane," in memory of the family of his gifted, but less honoured kinsman, whose literary aid was once so freely accorded to him in the pages of the *Spectator*. It may interest some of your antiquarian readers to know that a monumental slab in St. Thomas' Church, in the rear of the pulpit, to the memory of the daughters and infant son of Eustace Budgell, sen., of St. Thomas (freeman of the city of Exeter, who died October, 1680) bears the following mutilated inscription:—"*(Hic) jacent Dorothea et Margarita Eustathii Budgell (fillæ) de Sancto Thoma, prima, tabe consumpta, obiit ultimo Marti* 1689, *altera, quantum dimissam sororem deflere non possit, post tres dies, et ipsa morte (erepta) —Ricardus ejusdem Eustathii filius, obiit Dec.*, 1657."

In close proximity to this tomb is that of Rev. Prebendary (John) Reynolds, M.A., who at the time of his decease, in July, A.D. 1692, had been 30 years vicar of St. Thomas. He was the son of Joshua and Margaret Reynolds (who are also interred beneath St. Thomas' Church) and by his two wives, whose virtues are commemorated upon the tomb, appears to have left four sons, (John, Joshua, Samuel, and Thomas) and two daughters, (Elizabeth and Mary); John, the only son of his first wife, baptized in St. Thomas,' July 9th, 1671, became Canon of Exeter Cathredral, and Head Master of Exeter Grammar School, where he founded and liberally endowed the Reynolds' Exhibitions, &c. Samuel the second son by his second wife ("Elizabeth Aynsworth, of the parish of St. Thomas,") baptized in St. Thomas', February 13th, 1681, also took Holy Orders, and became Head Master of Plympton Grammar School. Of the younger sons of this divine, one (upon whom was conferred the Christian name of his uncle and great-grandfather,) became Sir Joshua Reynolds, the famous painter, first President of the Royal Academy—Born at Plympton St. Maurice, July 16th, 1720, and buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, 23rd February, 1792. Rev. Prebendary Reynolds was a man of cultivated mind, and evidence is not wanting of the fact that an intimate friendship subsisted between him and the Recorder of

Exeter, above alluded to, whose wife (styled in the Registers "the Lady Elizabeth Carew,") erected, in 1657, the "Carew" or "Barley Aisle," on the north of St. Thomas', when the church was rebuilt on the old site after the destructive fire of January 30th, 1645.

In reference to the obsequies of that gentleman, he records in the Register of Burials:— "My most Honored and singular good friend Sir Thomas Carew, Knight, died July 25th, 1681.

"*Quis funera fando, temperet a lachrymis.*"

In 1684, when pews were erected in the nave of Exeter Cathedral, and that portion of the church opened for public worship,— Prebendary Reynolds was the appointed preacher. In his sermon on that occasion, he thus alludes to the desecration of the Cathedral in the days of Oliver Cromwell:—

"Many of us have been sorrowful witnesses to great disorders and profanation in this very House of God where we are now assembled. You cannot forget the monstrous Babylonish wall which was raised here to divide the Cathedral into two parts," (*i.e.*, for the use of Presbyterian and Independent Ministers and their congregations.)

"Many of us have seen not only the monuments of the dead, but even the very ashes and bones of some of them disturbed and violated."

[The above article, for which we are indebted to the respected Vicar of St. Thomas', Exeter, was partly written for the *Exeter Gazette*, but has been revised and amplified by the author for publication in these pages. ED. *W.A.*]

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FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN ABOUT FRANCIS DRAKE AND FRANCIS RUSSELL.

COMMUNICATED BY HENRY H. DRAKE, LL.D., Ph.D., &c., &c.

AS Wyclif was styled "the Morning Star of the Reformation," Drake may be styled its sword and buckler. The former set his foot on papal aggression when Pope Urban cited Edward III. to do homage at Avignon; the latter, in foiling Philip of Spain, stamped it out effectually. The two men are pillars by the way.

Before the introduction of printing and cheap newspapers, our ancestors, following in the wake of their fathers, inherited religion and politics alike; there was a party of progress, and a party that preferred to stand still; both fortified themselves by family alliances, but the party of action, quickened by Wyclif, prevailed and turned the current of our history.

Wyclif's patrons, John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, and John de Montacute third Earl of Salisbury, were distinguished ancestors of Queen Elizabeth, who, with her Devonshire descent, inherited Lollardy, a drawback with the Papists, though the descent helped Devonshiremen with Elizabeth.

Accounts of Montacute's doings and of his penance are given in the *Chronicle of St. Alban's* and in the works of Drake's friend, Fox the Martyrologist. His daughter, Anne Montacute Duchess of Exeter, had, by Sir Richard Hankford of Devonshire, her first husband, an heiress married to Thomas Earl of Ormond and Baron Rochfort, whose second daughter and coheiress married Anne Boleyn's grandfather. The Devonshire estates passed by the marriage of the eldest daughter to St. Leger, the Rochfort title went to Anne Boleyn's unfortunate brother.

As Francis Drake told Camden that he was the godson of Francis Russell Earl of Bedford, we have some data for determining his age. John Lord Russell, while serving abroad in 1545, left his son Francis, aged seventeen or eighteen, on his newly acquired estate at Tavistock and under charge of Edmund Tremayne, once M.P. for Plymouth, whose father was very friendly with the Rev. William Drake, vicar of Whitechurch, adjoining Tavistock, where Drake was born in or about 1546, as we independently infer from the evidence of the authentic portrait taken from life, in his 43rd year, and engraved by a Dutch hand after the defeat of the Armada,—Stow also gives this date. Edmund Tremayne who lost two sons in their infancy, each named Francis, was through life on such terms of intimacy with Francis Russell that he made him overseer of his will, and divulged state secrets to him when Earl of Bedford, for which he had to apologize to Walsingham. Tremayne assured Walsingham on another occasion that he regarded Francis Drake and

Christopher Harris,* (Lord of the Manor of Whitechurch), as his own sons. The statue on the Hoe, looks towards Harris's seat, Radford, where some of Drake's treasure was deposited after it was landed. Harris was an executor of Drake's will and owner of part of Crowndale, Drake's birth-place.

We may be morally certain that Edmund, the father of Francis Drake, and afterwards a Puritan clergyman, held communion at Tavistock with young Francis Russell, who later on was imprisoned by Mary for his religion, when Cranmer interceded for him with Sir Wm. Cecil, and John Bradford, the martyr, exhorted him by letter to be steadfast. Wiffen, in his *Memoirs of the House of Russell*, says, that after his release, Francis Russell joined the Protestant exiles in Geneva and assisted them pecuniarily. He bequeathed his ancient manuscripts of Wyclif's works to Lord Burghley.

Edmund Drake with his Protestantism, was, I presume, so unpopular in a neighbourhood where a dissolved abbey had once dispensed bounty, that he had to fly for his life in the Papists' riots of 1549, when the people demanded the revival of "The Six Articles" of Henry VIII. He settled in Kent where most of his twelve children were born, and this affords additional reason for assigning the above date that of Drake's birth. Beyond this we know that Drake was partly trained by his cousin, John Hawkins who died, aged sixty-three, in 1595, which gives him a suitable seniority of fourteen years. Historians have generally reckoned Drake older than he was; his sister-in-law died not very aged in 1631, and the daughter-in-law of his cousin, Alexander Maynard of the Middle Temple, (the legal adviser of his brother Thomas Drake) died in 1721. [The writer has private means of knowing that trustworthy family evidence lasted to nearly the middle of this century.] At the Papist outbreak in 1549, under Arundel, Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew were hastily dispatched from the Court to aid Francis Russell's father, who was created Earl of Bedford for suppressing the riots, and the Carews were rewarded with Arundel's forfeited lands. John Drake, Receiver of Exeter, returned to that city, after a sally, with an arrow through both cheeks; and, Sir Gawen Carew was shot through the arm in a skirmish. Sir Gawen having married Anne, sister of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, the brother-in-law of Henry VIII., was the uncle by marriage twice over of Lady Jane Grey, and once of Lord Guldeford Dudley and Sir Thomas Wyat; but—passing over the proceeding in favour of Lady Jane Grey—the Protestants, foreseeing the doom of the Reformation in the projected marriage of Mary and Philip of Spain, designed to frustrate it by marrying the Princess Elizabeth to Edward Courtenay Earl of Devon, and proclaiming them King and Queen in Devonshire. Sir Peter Carew, whose mother was a Courtenay, Sir Gawen Carew and his nephew, Sir Arthur Champernown, undertook to manage the insurrection in the West—the result is matter of history. Francis Russell Earl of Bedford, who had been a medium of communication between Elizabeth and Wyat, was the overseer of the will of Sir Gawen Carew as well as that of Edmund Tremayne, who again comes to the front. He was the cousin of Sir Peter Carew, and executor of his will, his wife Eulalia St. Leger was a cousin of the Princess Elizabeth; and, he himself, being a member of Courtenay's household and in his confidence, was put to the torture, but nothing escaped him, and by his fortitude he saved Elizabeth's life. Three of his brothers fled, two were outlawed, and joined the Cornish privateers then serving under the King of France against Spain, and which failed to intercept Philip in the Channel. Several years after when two of the Tremaynes fell at Havre, Queen Elizabeth was inconsolable for their loss; Richard Tremayne, on his return to England, became vicar of Menheniot and treasurer of Exeter Cathedral; and Francis Russell tried to obtain the bishopric of Exeter for him. He and another brother married two sisters, Courtenays; Francis Drake's cousin, John Drake, was in Richard Tremayne's household. He married Mrs. Tremayne's friend, an heiress, was executor of her will, and witnessed that of her mother, Lady Courtenay, of Ugbrooke.

It may be remarked here, that Gawen, the son of Sir Arthur Champernown, was Francis

*Drake's godfather, Francis Russell, died in London, 1585, and was buried 8th September, at Cheneys. Drake, being on the point of setting out for St. Domingo, could not attend the funeral, but Christopher Harris represented him and walked with the Herald, who bore the Earl's arms before the coffin. Harris's colleague for Plymouth, when the Water Act was obtained, was Henry Bromley, whose family was closely connected with Hawkins and Drake and received legacies and presents from both.

Drake's close friend; he married the daughter of the Count de Montgomery, the Huguenot leader who escaped from the St. Bartholomew Massacre, and his brother, Henry Champernown, fell fighting for the Huguenots at Rochelle; Sir Philip Sidney, another great friend of Drake, was the godson of John Russell, whose son Francis Russell, was godfather of both Francis Drake and Francis Bacon. The latter, in *Observations on a Libel*, published in 1592, justifies Drake's conduct throughout in regard to Spain.

Francis Drake is first heard of at the age of 21, after the disaster at St. Jean d' Ulloa, and it may as well be said at once, that a chain of cousinship connected him with Courtenay and Elizabeth, and *that she was cognizant of it.** She instructed the warden of All Souls to present Edmund Drake to the college living of Upchurch, and she presented William Drake to the living of St. Just, in Penwith. She and John Hawkins, and young Francis Drake were co-partners in the above expedition from which the latter escaped to Plymouth penniless, and was sent on at once to Cecil to report himself. Barret, the messenger under a flag of truce to the Spanish commander at Ulloa, was treacherously detained and sent to Spain to be burnt by the Inquisition. We presume that he was related to Drake because Drake, in his will, styles archdeacon Barret, "cousin;" we know also that Drake professed to be the avenger of the cruelties practised by the Spaniards on his kinsman and friends. His father, his god-father, his father by adoption, had each suffered for a religion against which Philip was the arch-conspirator. Though the Tremaynes and the Killigrews had set Drake an example of privateering, none before him had the daring to attack the enemy abroad. When ruined he could still fit out an expedition, for his *quasi*-fathers, Francis Russell and Edmund Tremayne, were of Elizabeth's Privy Council; and the secret cause of his devoting the first wealth he acquired to fitting out three ships for the public service in Ireland is, that those two men were then employed to quell rebellion there.

Plymouth is specially indebted to Drake for her water-supply. If her sense of obligation remains temporarily shaken, want of leisure probably accounts for the reticence of her erudite lawyers who are best competent to form an opinion and restore confidence. I touch on this subject because it leads up to others of greater moment. This gift was feasible only in the way Serjeant Hele managed it. From time immemorial the tinners on the moors had bid laws defiance; under powerful auspices they choked a branch of the haven and even filled the cloisters of Plympton priory with their refuse; water was essential to them and Drake could procure a supply for Plymouth only by obtaining a public Act of Parliament under pretence of scouring an important and extensive haven. The composition nominally made with Drake was a pretence (in accord with the practice of law then) to empower him to act in Plymouth's name. The figures were fictitious, and the entry concerning them such as would be designed by Hele to approximate closely to to precedent. For every entry in the Receiver's book that has been brought to detract from Drake's munificence, a thousand could be produced from our archives, in all the pomp and circumstance of parchment, exhibiting figures equally necessary to empower an agent, and no less illusory, as the county historian discovers in his novitiate. Drake built six mills at his own cost; and, for a technical purpose, the Plymouth Corporation claimed the credit, and so old English law abounded in fiction.

Drake was called abroad after the Act of Parliament was passed. Why did Plymouth

* Cooke, Clarencieux, being instructed to devise an augmentation coat of everlasting honour for Sir Francis Drake in token of Queen Elizabeth's "princely affection," to save time, set his artist to embellish a skin of parchment with a broad ornamental border (an elaborate work of art) while the heralds designed the new coat, and drew up a form of words; which, proving too long for the space left vacant by the artist, was twice abbreviated and then compressed into the space and rendered almost illegible. Cooke re-wrote the part and gave it to Sir Francis, adding the following paragraph before the testing clause:—"*Notwithstandiuge that he the said Sr. Franicys Drake, beinge well borne and descended of worthie ancestors such as have long time boren* (borne) *Armes as tokens and demonstrations of their race and progenie, which lykewyse to him by just descent and prerogatyve of birth ar duly deryved, may for the armes of his surname and family beare Argent a wever dragon volant gueles*," etc., etc.; as Cooke was credibly informed by Bernard Drake and others of that family of worship and good credit. This paragraph was found among the Ashmole MSS. by Mr. Bridger, the well known genealogical authority, and brought to me in triumph, as corroborating a similar entry which I had previously discovered in the College of Arms, attached to the rough draft of the grant, and which had long escaped notice.—H.H.D.

remain inactive for years awaiting his return, if £300 would supply her with a necessary of life? She had employed professional surveyors before, why did she look forward to the leisure of a sea-captain? We have proof that Plymouth then was not the same as Plymouth now. She prayed for remission of a quit rent payable to a dissolved priory—about £30—because she had not means to maintain her fortifications. Richard III. had by his letters patent, in 1483, allowed her 100 marks a year for this purpose.* Her chief men who filled the Mayor's chair, in turn petitioned the Queen's Council to place Drake in command of St. Nicholas' Island, because others would seek the office for its emolument, but he, "their verie friend," would have regard for the poor inhabitants; and they further prayed if they should fail in their petition, that they should be relieved from their charge. Under such a condition of affairs, the figures we should demand—which if any such existed would have left an indelible impression on the memory of the rate-payers—are those which should record the levy of an extra water-rate, or a loan borrowed and repaid. Instead, we had the remembrance of a lasting debt of gratitude faithfully repaid up to the time of the tercentenary movement, and we had a people's tradition stronger than any figures. We have the Mayor and Corporation annually, at "the Fyshing Feast," drinking to the pious memory of the man who *gave* them water, and the Mayor's letter informing Cecil that the water cost Drake money.

Two provisos were added to the Act on its second reading, stipulating that landholders for their cultivated ground, and tinners and millers should be *first* compensated before operations commenced. Where are the figures representing that compensation which, on subsequent evidence, would have involved thousands of pounds? The question is vain, for Drake's tongue is still, and no figures remain penned by a man who let not his left hand know what his right hand did; but there remains the draft of a fictitious compensation for moorland, which, by the Act of Parliament, was to be assessed *after* the work was completed.

Francis Drake's cousin, Richard Drake, also a Puritan and childless, was ready to help a good deed; as owner of the Roborough, Downlands, and other tin works, as well as of mills in the district, his voice was potent to suppress opposition to the Act of Parliament.

To support the Act, Plymouth returned to Parliament, Drake's friends, Christopher Harris and Henry Bromley, to whose father Drake had presented 800 dollars worth of silver-plate.

After Drake's death the tinners drew water from the leat, and Plymouth appealed in her distress to Drake's former comrades, the Lord High Admiral and Cecil; but Mr. Crymes her opponent, having been an assessor, knew the case in all its bearings, and by intimidating Plymouth with threats of having her Act rescinded, he succeeded in retaining the water at a quit rent of one shilling a year. When his works were exhausted, I presume, Mr. Copplestone, another assessor, utilized the stream for his mill at Warleigh. Alexander Maynard, of Tavistock, Drake's cousin, was the Counsel for Plymouth, and certainly knew the truth, so did his more famous son, the Serjeant, who lived near London, and died in 1696, leaving a widow, who died, in 1721, some years after Brown Willis had published his statement, probably obtained from the Serjeant himself, that Drake gave the water to Plymouth; in 1722 Bp. Gibson repeated it. These were reliable authorities who had means of verifying, and would not have printed what they had not verified. Brown Willis's wife was a literary lady, an Eliot of St. Germans, related to the Fitz's, the old friends of Drake's family, before he was born, and his own connections by marriage.

A few words more to conclude this subject, for it is proper upon this memorable occasion* that Drake's credit should be restored. Sir Francis Drake wrote the "Dedicatory Epistle to the Queen," in a work prefaced by a letter to the reader from Drake's nephew, classing

*9th January, 1484, Richard III. granted 100 marks annually during pleasure, to be paid by the Customer of Plymouth and Fowey, and of the Creeks belonging to the same, to the Mayor and Commonalty for the purpose of building the walls of Plymouth, T. R. Westminster, P.S. (Pat. I, Ric III., p. 3.) Every evidence shows that Plymouth was too poor a town to cut the leat at her own expense. The burthen of levying an extra water-rate, or of raising and paying off a loan, would never have been forgotten. Nor the magnitude of Drake's service till the lapse of three centuries had made obsolete procedure unintelligible to ordinary readers.

*This paper was written on the occasion of unveiling the Drake Memorial on Plymouth Hoe.

among Drake's illustrious and commendable actions that of "filling Plymouth with a plentiful stream of fresh water," and setting the actions forth, "not" as he said, "for glorifying the man, but to set out the praise of his and our good God that guided him in his truth and protected him in his courses, my ends are to stir thee up to the worship of God and service of our King and Country by his example."

Francis Drake, one of the most generous of men, has been described within Plymouth, as a mercenary speculator who contracted to supply the town with fresh water for £300,—surely £3,000 was nearer the cost. But, can we believe that Drake's nephew addressed the above solemn exhortation to his reader "to stir him up" to undertake contracts? Does it not point to the pious act of Sir Francis, and say,—Reader! Go thou and do likewise to the best of thy ability.

In introducing the water subject I promised to lead it outside Plymouth. Serjeant Hele, acting under an exaggerated notion of the royal prerogative, framed his Act of Parliament to silence the landed and tinning opposition by a menace concealed under the pretext of serving the navy; he was more outspoken in Queen Elizabeth's last Parliament; there he boldly declared that, under precedents of Henry III., John, and Stephen, the Queen might seize the lands and goods of all her subjects to raise a revenue. Edward Montacute (the Lollards' descendant) denied the power, at least so far as goods were concerned, and his son, Lord Kimbolton, in 1628, similarly opposed the arbitrary levy of tonnage and poundage. Who were the foremost men at that critical period to rush into the breach in defence of our liberties? Their deeds are recorded in the annals of our country—but I call attention to facts not generally known.—Eliot in St. Germans, Trelawny in Menheniot, Coryton in St. Mellion, Rouse in St. Dominic, Wm. Strode, member for Beer Alston, Maynard and Glanvil in Tavistock, with Pym and Russell for its members, Richard Strode in Plympton, Sir Francis Drake, Bart., M.P., for Devon. Did blind chance cluster these men in parishes circling round Buckland Abbey to sport with our intelligence; or, did a master-mind once occupy the centre? Was it the light of the "Morning Star" falling on the mail-clad figure of Drake that cast its halo around? The question suggests the answer; then again St. John, "ship-money St. John," was member for Totnes, Boone for Dartmouth, Denzell Hollis for Dorchester, and Pollexfen, who was born on Drake's manor of Sherford. Nutwell Court, owned the present seat of Drake's representative, and the home of the distinguished lady, your guest. Strode, senior, and Rouse, senior, were executors of Sir Francis Drake's will. The daughters of Strode, Pym, Boone, and Pollexfen were wives of the first, second, and third baronets Drake. Algernon Sidney was the nephew of Drake's friend, Sir Philip Sidney, and Lord William Russell was the lineal descendant from Francis Russell. Sir John Maynard refused to plead against the seven Bishops,—Sir Henry Pollexfen pleaded for them, and no two men were more instrumental than they in bringing about the Revolution of 1688. Just one century after the Armada action, Francis Russell's descendant, Admiral Edward Russell, steered William of Orange into Torbay, and the first house the Prince slept in was that of Sir William Courtenay, the step-son of Sir Francis Drake's widow. Thence he set out on his triumphal march to the metropolis, following the flag inscribed with the watch-words passed from Wycliff to Drake and then to himself, viz.:—"THE PROSTESTANT RELIGION AND THE LIBERTIES OF ENGLAND!"

* * *

ARCHERY IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

CONTRIBUTED BY A. H. A. HAMILTON.

THE following copy of a letter from the Lord Keeper Egerton occurs among the Records of Quarter Sessions, in the Castle of Exeter. It is curious, as showing how long the ancient national weapon of England maintained its ground after the introduction of "villainous saltpetre." Queen Elizabeth appears to have continued the policy adopted by David, some eighty generations before, when "he bade them teach the children of Judah the use of the bow."

"A letter from my Lord Keeper for the mayntenance of Archery.

"To my very lovinge ffryndes the Shyriff and Justyces of peace for the County of Devon and to every of them geve these.

"After my harty commendacons, whereas there is of late Awarded a Commission uppon the Statute, for the Mayntenance of Archery, to Stephen Thompson, Peter

Risdon, and George Schatticke, for the County of Devon, and that heretofore I have understood that oftentymes Commissioners of this sorte have not attended the furtheraunce of the publicke goode, by vertue of there Commisions, so mutche as by color therof they have sought there owne pryvat comodytye: I have thought goode to recomend to your care the consideracon of the said comissioners procedinge upon this theyre commission, to thend that if theye do that which maye tend to the suppressinge of unlawfull games, and the Reducinge of the exercise of Archery into use agen, then that you geve your best ffurtherance and assistance therein, but if you ffynd it to be a matter to rayse mony for themselves only, then that you certeffye me thereof, that thereupon suche further course maye be held as shall appeare to be most convenyent. So nothinge doubtinge your Redye endevours herin, I leave you to the mercyfull keepinge of the Almighty.—From London the xxixth of November, 1596.

Your verie lovinge ffrend,

THO. EGERTON, C.S.

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✣ Minor Notes. ✣

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EPHRAIM SKINNER, A NATIVE OF BARNSTAPLE.—In Nelson's 3rd edition of the History of Islington (A.D. 1829), in a Table of Benefactions to y^e^ Poor of the Parish of St. Mary, Islingdon—alias Islington—Page 301, there occurs an entry :—

"Mr. Ephraim Skinner per annum, for a Catechist Lecture, a pulpit cloth, with cushion and table cloth, two cushions, two large common prayer books, covered with velvet, and linen for the commmunion table, £18.

In a foot-note, is the following relative to the generous merchant in question :—

"In the parish church of S. Olave Jewry, (London) is a marble monument to the memory of the above gentleman, which bears the following inscription:—'Near this place lieth the body of *Ephraim Skinner*, merchant, some time his Majesty's consul, at *Levorne*, (Leghorn) whose exemplary piety toward God, integrity toward men, charity to the poor, and humility toward all, made him live desired and die lamented by all who knew him. He was born in the town of *Barnstaple*, *in Devon*, on St. Andrew's Day, anno. 1637, died at *Islington*, May 6th, 1678, in the 44th year of his age.' Amongst the MSS. in the British Museum, is a Life of W. Skinner, apparently written by his own hand, (*Ayscough's Catalogue*, vol. xi. p. 464,) a portrait of him is preserved among the paintings in Barber Surgeon's Hall. It appears that W. Skinner, left by will, £5 annually, to be distributed by the 'Vicar, for the benefit of the Charity Children.'"

I find no reference made to any townsman called Skinner in "Memorials, &c., in the Church of St. Peter, Barnstaple," an exhaustive little work by Mr. J. R. Chanter, so that Ephraim Skinner does not seem to have had ancestors who have monuments in that sacred fane. Further particulars as to the family might be interesting.

Fair Park, Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

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PARSLEY AND BABIES.—When a baby is born there is often great wonder and curiosity among the other children as to where the baby was brought from. When enquiry was made by the young ones, the answer often was that "the doctor brought it in his pocket," and more commonly in Cornwall, that "the baby came from the parsley bed." I remember very well being told so of a young brother and was much puzzled, notwithstanding I examined the parsley bed in our garden very carefully. Although such an odd phrase, or explanation of the new arrival, is common in Cornwall, I never heard it used elsewhere. The phrase is perhaps used in many other places. But the origin of the saying, that "the baby came from the parsley bed," has always seemed inexplicable to me until lately, and the following may be the explanation :—

The writer (who signs himself as G. A. S.) of the "Echoes of the Week;" in the *Illustrated London News*, says that, "in 1720, Parliament, being of opinion that the sale of printed calicoes was detrimental to the English woollen and silk manufacturers, passed an act (7, Geo. I., c., 7,) prohibiting the use or wear of any printed or dyed calicoes whatsoever, whether printed at home or abroad, and even of any printed goods of which cotton formed a part. The effect of this law was to put an end to the printing of calico in England, and to confine the printers to the printing of linens.

"Less than fifty years afterwards, a Lancashire yeoman, named Robert Peel, set up as a calico printer, at Brookside. He made his first experiments secretly in his own house; and the cloth, instead of being calendered, was ironed by a female of the family. *His first pattern was a parsley leaf.*" (The italics are mine.)

We are all of us familiar with the patchwork bed-quilt, and also with bed-quilts covered with printed calico of one pattern only. It would seem then from the above, that the parsley bed was not in the garden, but that the quilt with its pattern of the parsley leaf was the real *parsley bed*, and so may have originated such a quaint phrase.

Plymouth. F. W. P. J.

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OLD RHYMES.—The following verse is taken from a *sampler* worked some half-century ago :—

"Endeavour to be first in thy calling,
Whatsoever it may be ;
And in well-doing
Let no one go before thee."

An aged friend remembers an antique *cider-jug* in the farm-kitchen of a relative, which jug bore the subjoined inscription :—

"Kindly take this gift of mine :
The gift and giver both are thine.
And though the gift it is but small—
A loving heart is worth them all."

Perhaps the readers of the *Western Antiquary* are familiar with altered forms of the next rhyme. It is given as an item of local interest.

"Rain, rain, go away,
Come again another day ;
For little Johnny wants to play.
Every drop as big as a hop ;
Send the maidens to Bullum-Garn's Shop."

This children's play-song was used, according to the testimony of my parents, many years ago in the neighbourhood of Dolcoath Mine which was originally, at surface, a garden for *wild-plums* (prov. *bullums*), and they state that a blacksmith's shop stood near, where the "maidens" might dry any damp or wet article of clothing.

Porthleven. HOWARD HARRIS.

ARTISTS IN DEVON.—Turner, Prout, and Varley were on a sketching tour in Devonshire. They had to cross a ferry, the passage-charge, for which was twopence. Varley did not happen to have any change, and borrowed the money from Turner—advanced reluctantly. Next morning, Varley and Prout took the Exeter coach for London, leaving Turner behind. But to their surprised gratification, although the hour was daybreak and the morning bleak and dark, they saw Turner at the coach-office waiting to see them off. Varley acknowledged the compliment, and thanked him. "No," said Turner, "it isn't that; but you forgot to give me back the twopence I lent you yesterday." The above is a clipping I have just taken from a local paper.

Fair Park, Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

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DEVONSHIRE SAYINGS.—Are the following modes of speech peculiar to Devon and Cornwall?

"He has *ricked* his foot."

Meaning sprained or twisted it.

"If you come across him, tell him he is wanted."

If you *meet* him, &c.

"I ran as hard as I could split."

Meaning as fast as possible.

"Stop *before* Maud comes back."

That is *until* her return.

The last seems analagous to the use as mentioned in *N.* and *Q.* of *while* for until. DEVS. JUNR.

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THE OLD COACHING DAYS.—The following advertisement appeared in the *Plymouth Dock Telegraph*, of the 18th August, 1821, and occasioned great excitement at the time :—

PLYMOUTH TO LONDON IN 32 HOURS!!!—Extraordinary advantage combined with Safety and Expedition. Plymouth Dock to *Exeter and back* in *One Day*.

WEAKLEY & Co.,

Respectfully beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Plymouth Dock and their vicinities, that for their better accommodation a new and elegant Patent Safe Coach called the

SAFEGUARD,

leaves the above Hotel every morning at half-past six, through Ashburton and Chudleigh, and arrives at Congdon's Hotel, Exeter, at half-past twelve, and then proceeds to London direct, which it reaches the following afternoon at five o'clock—only one night on the road.

The above Coach leaves Exeter at three o'clock, and arrives at Dock the same evening at half-past eight. Performing the journey to Exeter and back in *One Day*, thus giving the advantage of two hours and a half for transacting business in Exeter. W. B.

Plymouth.

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DOING PENANCE IN A WHITE SHEET.—I have been told that early in the present century a certain Plymouth lady having slandered another at a dinner party was sentenced either to pay £500 for the libel, or else to do penance in a white sheet. She paid the fine and thus deprived antiquaries, fond of studying survivals of antique usages, of a most interesting instance of the survival of a mediæval form of discipline. PENWITH.

P.S.—I have heard and recollect the particulars of the libel, but as it is probably forgotten and might pain descendants of the persons concerned if repeated, I would leave it to oblivion.

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STORM AT EXETER, 1703.—The following record of the memorable storm of 1703, is extracted from the Parish Register of Holy Trinity, Exeter. "Exon. on friday night being ye 25th of November 1703, there ris shuch tempestious winde that it blewe downe 20 trees in St. Petter's church yeard (the cathedral yard) flat to ye ground: two mullings of ye windows into the church of St. Petters: Rept up ye lead of the church & steeple of ye one bell tower; aboute ye Citty it blew downe several houses & chimnes & uncoured the houses: few or none escaped, but blessed be god nobody killed. Likewise in ye cuntry was the same to the wonder of this age." R.D.

Exeter.

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A CORNISH SEXTON'S NOTE-BOOK.—In the course of gathering materials for a historical sketch of Launceston, I have been favoured with the loan of a record of the burials in the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, (the central church of the town) from 1813 to 1840. Although of so recent a date, the book contains several points of general as well as many of local interest; since, to the funeral entry is appended, in a number of instances, a remark of the sexton upon any special incident at the interment. Such entries deal with widely differing affairs; in two cases it is noted that a person "dropt in something for an Evil;" in another it is stated that a youth, son of a leading townsman, was buried by torchlight, the church being "Crowded with Spectator's, Some Very Disorderly;" in several instances there is an assertion that "the Clergyman reprimanded some Young Men for their Ill Behaviour During the Burial," or words to a similar effect; and in many it is noted that "Sceors (presumably "scores") attended," "hundreds attended;" or, as in one instance, "very few people attended;" while once it is recorded that there was "A very Respectable Attendance." Set against the occasional ill-behaviour of the spectators is one entry of the misconduct of the clergyman; it being stated, (in connection with the burial of an infant, in 1817) that, "the Cle———n Read to the Burial what Could not Be found in the Book, from a state of Intost———n." Questions of deportment appear particularly to have interested this observant sexton (whose name, by the way, was John Frain) for, he records that at two funerals in 1822, (at the later of which there was a "Large Assembly of People") the son of the deceased, on each occasion, "Keept His Hat On During the Burial;" while in the same year, at the interment of a young woman, "the Bell Tol'd 56 Minutes and Her Father at the Grave Side, Never shed a Tear." On one occasion "No Parents Attended;" on another "the Clergyman Lectured them for Coming two Late," and on a third, the corpse was "Carried by ye Trade, in White Aprons." It is carefully set down at what funerals the minute bell was tolled and at which the bells were chimed and the "dead peal" or the "dumb peal" rung; while it is often noted that "Job's Anthem," "Vital Spark," or "the 90th Psalm" was sung, the first-named evidently being the favourite. The state of the weather also is a frequent subject of remark. Once there was "Heavy Rain during the Burial as Ever was Known;"

then there were "Rain and Hail's," while another time it was "Wet, dryty (presumably "dyrty") and Cold with Snow." In several instances the cause of death, when at all exceptional, is given, but only twice is any heed taken of national events; namely, in 1821, when it is mentioned that a funeral took place "the Day after the Coronation of George 4th," (possibly noted because in celebration of the ceremony, a popular feast had been held the previous day on "The Walk," adjoining the church); and in 1837, when there was an interment on May 24th, "Princess Victoria B'day,"—just four weeks before her present Majesty came to the throne. The book, as far as I am aware, has not previously been examined, and, as it is in certain senses a unique record, the few selections here given may prove of interest to some outside the immediate neighbourhood it concerns. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

Queries.

REV. JOHN PYNE.—Can anyone, interested in Devon Bibliography, give me some information concerning the Rev. John Pyne, Rector of Bereferrers, from 1629 to 1644?

He was almost certainly the author of *Anagramata Regia*, published 1626, and *Musarum Deliciæ*, published 1635. FREDERIC WINTLE.

Bereferrers Rectory.

SCILLY ISLANDS.—The value of these Islands must have vastly increased since the days of Henry VIII. Leland writes, that the proprietors, Davers of Wiltshire and Whittington of Gloucestershire, scarcely got forty marks out of it, in rents, &c. What is the annual value of these Islands now? W. S. L. S.

SIR W. RALEGH'S "PREMONITION TO PRINCES."—The abridgment of Sir W. Ralegh's History of the World, published in an 8vo. volume, in 1698, and in successive editions, in 1700 and 1702, contains as its first article one headed, "Sir Walter Raleigh's Premonition to Princes," consisting of fourteen unpaged leaves, the rest of the work being paged in the usual way. Except as to its publications in the above form, Bibliographical Dictionaries are silent. It is not included in the Collected Works of that author, is even excluded from the Abridgment with a Continuation of the History of the World, published in four volumes, in 1708, and I have been unable to discover this same article under a different title.

Can any of your readers assist me by pointing out where else this literary work of Sir Walter's may be found?

Budleigh Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

SORLINGUES (LES ÎLES):—This is the French name of the Scilly Isles. Query, its meaning and origin, with examples of cognate names? JOHN W. BONE.

[From "Notes and Queries," June 7th, 1884.]

LONG-FROCK MEN.—I have lately heard this term applied to a certain class of quay-porters, who formerly plied for hire in the neighbourhood of Sutton Pool, Plymouth. Some particulars were given me as to their habits in the early years of the present century, and more especially during the period of the war with France, when great quantities of prize goods were brought on shore and left to the mercy of all-comers. Perhaps some of your octogenarian correspondents may be able to give a short account of these "long-frock men," and the particular aptitude they evinced for concealing contraband goods beneath their lengthy outer garments. KEARLEY.

BOWHILL CHAPEL, ST. THOMAS'S, EXETER.—The house at Bowhill, on the Barley Estate, St. Thomas's (with which Bowhill ruined Chapel is connected) seems to have been a religious establishment of some kind. Can any of your antiquarian correspondents furnish any information in reference to its early history? Had it any connexion with the adjacent Cowick Priory? Bishop Lacy's Register merely states that he licensed a Chapel (*"Capellam"*) for R. Holland, "*infra mansionem suam*," April 28th, 1429. M. SWABEY.

St. Thomas, Exeter.

[The R. Holland, above referred to, appended his signature to the deed of Consecration, of the Parish Church of St. Thomas, October 4th, A.D., 1412, during the Episcopate of Dr. Edmund Stafford. His daughter, Thomazine Holland (coheir of her father), married John Carew, Esq., of Antony, Sheriff of Cornwall, and conveyed the property to that family, from which it passed again by marriage to the Sawles, and eventually to the Graves', who added Sawle to their patronymic. EDITOR *W.A.*]

ILSINGTON CHURCH.—The recent accounts in the local papers of the restoration of this church made known many features of interest in it. I am surprised, however, that in neither of the reports I have seen was any mention made of a feature which struck me as being peculiarly noticeable, and I hope the silence of these accounts does not indicate that it has been "improved" away.

I refer to the manner in which the nave-arcades were continued without break across the transepts, while the roof of the transept left an open space above the wall which was supported by the arches and pillars, and which was left standing up to the level of the wall-plate.

Is there any explanation to be given of this peculiar feature, other than the supposition that the transepts being a later addition, no care was taken to make proper arches where the nave and transept joined? W. S. B. H.

TOL PEDN PENWITH.—What is the exact meaning of each word of this Cornish place-name? What would be the equivalent form of this name in Cambrian Welsh? Does the word *tol* enter into any other place-names in Cornwall or any other part of Britain? Any references to books giving information on this will be welcome. I do not find the name in Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

C. E. CARDEW.

[The above from "Notes and Queries," June 7th, 1884.]

SAINT HERYGH.—Who were St. Herygh and St. Vuy, brothers, of St. Hya, mentioned by William of Worcester? They seem to have been connected with Lelant, but could not, it would seem, be confused with St. Uny. W. S. L. S.

THE ROOKER FAMILY.—Among the Acts of Parliament passed in the 58th year of George III. is a private act, (ch. 60.) entitled "An Act for naturalizing Martin Diederich Rucker."

Is it known whether this refers to an ancestor of the late well-known and highly esteemed townsman, Alfred Rooker, whose family I believe are understood to have been of Dutch extraction? H. SHARROCK.
Plymouth.

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BROCKWAY FAMILY.—Information is desired respecting the history and genealogy of the Brockway family. Will you or any of your correspondents kindly inform me if any of the name still reside in the western counties, and give me if possible their addresses. As near as I can learn, one left either England or some part of Wales in 1664 or 1665.
206, Broadway, New York. W. L. BROCKWAY,

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CORNISH FAMILIES.—I shall be glad to receive information (not in print) of the families of Treffry, of Trefrioc, near Bodmin, and of Fowey, Of the Rashleighs, of Rashleigh and Barnstaple, Devon. Of the Sparkes', of Friary, Plymouth, one of whom is buried in St. Andrew's, Plymouth. Of the Bonyfaces, of Fowey; and of the Hearles, of Prideaux Luxulyan.
Kilmarth, Par Station. E. W. RASHLEIGH.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL QUERY.—There is a tract—probably a rare one—in the library of the Devon and Exeter Institution, with the following title :—

"The History of James P****n, Esq., of the County of Devon. Being a full, true, and perfect Relation of his Birth and Education. The many Hazards he was exposed to, . . . How after he had spent all his Allowance, he was drawn in to commit a Robbery with a pretended friend, for which he had nearly been hang'd. How he afterwards took himself into a more serious way of thinking, and abandon'd every vicious habit of life; and at last became a good Husband to a Lady of great Rank, Fortune, and Merit. Licensed at the Stamp Office according to Act of Parliament. London: Printed by T. Bailey, in Leadenhall Street, by whom, Printing in General is perform'd neat and reasonable, 1756." 12mo., pp. 36.

There is no clue given to the name of the individual, or to the part of the county from whence he came. In the opening statement, he is recorded to have been "born in the county of Devon, heir to a fortune of 1,500*l*. per ann., the pocession [*sic*] of his father." And on p. 36, he is stated after his marriage to have "set out for his estate in Devonshire, where he was received with the loudest acclamations of joy, everybody was rejoic'd to see him return home with a bride." If real personages, they must have been alive at the date of publication of the tract (1756) as the memoir terminates thus :—

"Let it be sufficient now to say, that the happy couple is a true patern of that love and affection due to the marriage state, and may providence grant them a sufficient number of years to enjoy it."

Can the hero be identified as a member of any Devon family, or has the story been written simply "to point a moral?" T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.
Budleigh Salterton.

LELAND.—There are some obscure points mentioned by Leland about Devon and Cornwall, on which I should like more light.

1.—Plymouth. Leland enumerates the creeks between the Tamar and Plym, thus :—(1) "Mille bay," our Millbay. (2) Stonehouse Creek. (3) "Kaine Place Creek. Where is a maner place of Mt. Wise." Is that Keyham, if so, was the manor house Ford or what? (4) "The Creek, having a mill at the head of it, it is in length 2 miles," this I suppose is Weston Mills.

2.—Morwellham, this he calls Morlehame. Which was the real original name?

3.—The point east of Fowey, he calls "Pontus crosse, vulgo Paunch crosse," [*sic*]. Is this an additional evidence of Punch coming from Pontius in the miracle plays? What is the cross called now?

4.—He calls Helston, *Hailestoun* or *Helles*. Is not this a proof that its name comes from Hayle a salt marsh.
W. S. L. S.

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PARISH HISTORY OF TYWARDREATH, GOLANT, ST. BLAZEY, AND FOWEY.—I am collecting all information possible on the parishes of Tywardreath, Golant, St. Blazey, and Fowey, in order to complete another Parish History, such as Mullion, Polperro, &c., and shall be glad of any assistance the readers of the *Western Antiquary* can render me. I need scarcely say that I do not require any extracts from printed books, but original information not before published. E. W. RASHLEIGH.
Kilmarth, Par Station.

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✣ Replies. ✣

A BOOK BOUND IN A MURDERER'S SKIN.—Richard Smith, Senior Surgeon of the Bristol Infirmary, who died in 1843, or 1844, showed me, in his museum at the Infirmary, a large quarto volume containing the brief of the counsel, and a number of papers used at the trial and conviction of one Horwell, a murderer, and this volume was bound in the skin of the convict. It made good leather, was of dark brown color, and, "*horresco referens*," was ornamented with a gallows impressed in gold, and the ghastly pun "*Cutis vera* of ****Horwell." The existence of this book does not "show the change of public feeling in half a century," as M. D'Urban states the Exeter volume does; for I well remember that five-and-forty years ago every one who saw it was disgusted with the book, the binding, the tooling, and the pun.
Kenton, Exeter. GEORGE PYCROFT.

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WALTER BOROUGH, MAYOR OF EXETER.—In Jenkins's History of Exeter, 2nd edit. p. 416, I find the name of Walter Borough, who was Mayor of Exeter, in 1610 and 1621. He was one of the members of the Worshipful Company and Fellowship of the Merchant Adventurers in the City of Exeter, and was probably a descendant of Stephen Borough, the hardy navigator, whose adventurous expeditions in search of a north-east passage to China ("Cathay") and India have been exhaustively treated by Mr. Cotton, in vol. xii. of the "Transactions of the Devonshire Association." Walter Borough was a great benefactor to the poor of this city, and his portrait—'A.D. 1626, æt. 72'—hangs in the Guildhall. It has been engraved in Mr. Cotton's *Elizabethan Guild*. W. B. RYE.
Exeter.

WITCHES IN CORNWALL.—"Penwith" asks whether any woman was ever burnt as a witch in Cornwall. It would be interesting to have the point definitely settled; but, in the meanwhile, we may appeal to tradition. One of the outer towers of Launceston Castle was known locally as "The Witch's Tower," because of a legend that it was there some unfortunate crone had been burnt in olden times. The late Rev. F. V. Jago-Arundell (who projected a history of Launceston, and collected much material with that object) had some of the earth and rubbish of this tower excavated and thoroughly examined. He discovered a staple to which a chain had been affixed, together with evident marks of combustion. Mr. S. R. Pattison (in his paper on Launceston Castle, read before the Royal Institution of Cornwall in 1851) was disposed upon this evidence to accept the legend as being based upon fact; but the Rev. J. J. Wilkinson, in a lecture on Launceston, delivered in that town in 1873, demurred altogether to the story with its pendant, that no grass had ever grown upon the spot where the supposed execution took place; giving it as his opinion that the ashes were simply those of watch-fires, though he said nothing in explanation of the staple and chain. Mr. O. H. Peter, in a lecture on the Castle, delivered locally in 1879, considered that Mr. Arundell's discovery might prove anything or nothing, and the question is therefore left in a doubtful state, and it should not be impossible by means of some of the assize rolls or later records to decide it once for all.

DUNHEVED.

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PLYM STEPS.—In answer to your correspondent, W. F. C., I can offer a conjecture, but only a conjecture, as to the meaning of "Plym Steps." In the old map of Dartmoor, at the Albert Museum, Exeter, figured and described in the Transactions of the Devon Association for 1872 (vol. 5, p. 510), there appears a curious object on the river Plym, consisting of a circular space, under which the river appears to flow. Probably the drawing means, that the river ran into it at one end and out at the other. This space is inscribed, PLYM CROUNDEL. This word "Croundel" is of frequent occurrence in deeds of a pre-Norman date, and the thing it describes must have been a well-known object. There is a farm called Crowndale, near the Tavy, about 1½ miles below Tavistock. A parish and hundred in East Hants, are called Crondal. A strange mystery seemed to attach to the meaning of this word amongst writers in the early part of the century. J. M. Kemble, in the *Codex Diplomaticus* (vol. vi., p. 248), writes, "Of Abba's *Croundel* I unfortunately know nothing," and, Thorpe in his *Diplomatarium*, (p. 654) says, "Of this word, it is easier to say what it does not signify, than what it does." He then gives various speculations as to the meaning, and brings together a list of sixty crundels taken from Anglo-Saxon charters. It is strange that to these ingenious and learned persons the idea never occurred, that a crundel means simply a sheep-washing pool—such a structure, in fact, as gave its name to the Devonshire parish of Sheepwash, a member of Shebbeare, the Sheeps' mound or castle. That this is the true meaning of crundel is rendered probable by a passage in an Old English Homily, of the 12th century, published by Dr. Morris, (vol. ii., p. 139). "And for thi he turnde ut of the burh into wilderne, and fro mennes wunienge to wilde deores, and ches thare crundel to halle, and eord hole to bure, bare eorde to bedde, and hard ston to bolstre, stive here to shurte, and gret sac to curtle." "And therefore, he" (John the Baptist) "turned out of the city into the wilderness, and from men's abode to that of wild animals, and chose there a cave (crundel) for a hall, and an earth hole for an abode, and bare earth for his bed, and hard stone for a bolster, stiff hairs for a shirt, and a great sack for his kirtle." Here the crundel chosen for a hall would apply very suitably to the bed of a disused sheep pool.

Suppose then such a structure to have existed on the Plym. Steps would be necessary to descend into it when in use, at which time we may suppose the main current of the river was diverted for the occasion. Thus, I imagine, the name "Plym Steps" may have originated. Local observation may perhaps throw light on the conjecture.

And now a word as to the origin of the name "Cad" for the Plym, as to which W. F. C. is so severe upon Carrington, the writer. There is every reason to suppose that the Meavy district, like Dartmoor, was inhabited by Britons long after the Saxons had subdued the rest of Devonshire. The name of the farm "Britsworthy," at the extreme east end of this parish, is a sign of this. So is the name of the adjoining farm, Cadworthy, where "Cad," signifying "war," reminds us of the Cadburys of Devon and Somerset—especially of the renowned Cadbury castle—the true site of Arthur's Camelot. Near Cadworthy, in Meavy parish, a bridge crossed the Plym carrying an ancient road. This was called Cadworthy Bridge, which by some phonetic change (and this is certainly a mystery) became "Cadover" bridge. Then came in the etymologist, whose efforts at that day were still in the infantine stage, and he laid it down that "Cadover" bridge must mean the bridge "over the Cad"—hence that the river running under the bridge must be "the Cad."—Q. E. D.—Foolish as this may have been, or even "stupid" as W. F. C. says, it remains to be shown that the invention is to be laid at the door of Carrington. There can be no doubt, that the whole river is properly called the Plym, though strangely enough, in the Meavy charter of 1031, a portion of this stream, not far from Cadover bridge, seems to bear the name of "Odda Well's Lake." But this, probably, is an accidental circumstance of no real significance. J. B. D.
London.

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PLYM STEPPES(?). BUNTINGDON:—Your able contributor W. F. C. touches on these two subjects in your last monthly. It is rather late now to expect to determine exactly the origin of names on the moor, the only two sources of information being natural features and tradition. The first may have given a name and may equally well give us now a key to the origin of the name: the second is more unreliable. As to Plym Steppes there is nothing in the locality that can be called a "steppe" nor is there the slightest evidence that the word was ever in use on Dartmoor. There are Erme Plains and Zeal Plains, but no "steppe." Again, the configuration of the spot would preclude the intention of referring to a plain, there not being an acre of level ground near Plym Steps. There is an old ford there, might there not have been stepping-stones?

Of the 2nd. The old Ordnance Map of 1809—Col. Mudge's—gives Buntingdon: but as there are several errors on the Ordnance Map within 2 inches of Buntingdon, of which there is full proof—such as Nettle-combe for Little-combe, Benjay Tor for Bench Tor, (this would no doubt be Benchy on the lips of the local yokel) Puppers for Pipers—there need be no attention paid to the Ordnance Map. All

the old men to whom I have spoken say it has been Hunniton Corner, in their time and their fathers'. It is supposed that when the Earls of Macclesfield hunted the red-deer in the neighbourhood, the knoll on which the Warren is, which even now bears a fine crop of heather, was then the great lair of the deer, as it is now a never-failing kennel for the fox, hence the name Hunting Down. The old cross hard by was then known by the name attached to the hill, though years before it might have borne another name. The cross was there a thousand years before the Warren and, bearing a name, would probably have given it to the enclosure, or Newtake; but the earliest lease of the Newtake is Huntingdon, from what the Duchy Steward says. So we may conclude that the name of the cross was lost and the present name has sprung up within the last 200 years.

WALLABROOK.

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JOHN KING, ARTIST.—Your correspondent "Somerset" is quite right in his conjecture that John King, of Dartmouth and John King of Clifton, was the same person. This artist was a native of Dartmouth; his father, observing his talent in portrait painting, put him in a college, in London, and after a time he practised his profession and had exhibition-rooms in that town. He lodged at Clifton during certain times of the year, and while living there, presented altar-pieces to the Mayor's Chapel, to St. Thomas' Church, and another church in Bristol not known to me. He was not satisfied that his talent lay in portrait painting but aimed higher, and for years employed himself in historical and scriptural subjects. He exhibited for about 30 years, sending twenty-nine pictures to the Royal Academy, thirty-six to the British Institution, and thirteen to the Suffolk Street Gallery. He presented the altar-piece of Brixham Lower Church, the subject of which is "Christ in the Judgment Hall," about the year 1824, at the time the Rev. H. F. Lyte was incumbent. In my small work "Art in Devonshire," I stated that he exhibited from 1817 to 1845. I have since learnt that he sent pictures to the London Galleries both earlier and later from 1814 to 1847. He did not receive much encouragement, his scriptural pieces did not sell, and he would have done better had he stuck to portraiture, a branch of art in which he succeeded, but the practice of which was distasteful to him.

GEORGE PYCROFT.

Kenton.

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THE EFFIGY IN CHEW-MAGNA CHURCH.—Let me interpose a word respecting this effigy.—Mr. Paul is undoubtedly correct as to the epoch he assigns this effigy, a *little* too early perhaps, but not much, and it may be undoubtedly assigned to the first quarter of the 14th century—circa 1300-25. The remarks of the *Athenæum* are simply rubbish, as the veriest tyro in effigial knowledge would know,—*why* do these pretentious ignoramuses assail patient, honest knowledge thus?—"*two hundred years later* than the thirteenth century, and the *work bears strong traces of Italian influence!!!*"

The effigy is early transition from mail to plate, and a very similar figure (in stone) in attitude and appointments of armour in Lustleigh Church, Devon. I have no doubt it was originally painted, as almost all the effigies of that date were. The tradition that it was Sir John Hautville, who lived, or rather died, about 1269, and that the effigy was carved after his death, would give fair warrant of probability.

Colyton. W. H. H. ROGERS.

JOHN KING, PORTRAIT AND HISTORICAL PAINTER.—There is only one John King in question, with three addresses; and of him, the author of vol. iii. of *Bristol: Past and Present*, p. 283, has written in these terms:—

"KING, JOHN, an historical and portrait painter, for many years resident in this city [which comprises Clifton], is best known by the altar-pieces of St. Thomas' church and the Mayor's chapel. He died at Dartmouth, July 12th, 1846.

'The Bristol school! How rose it there?
Let Bird, Gold, Eden, King declare:
Their modest worth is dumb—forbear.'"

These lines are from the Rev. John Eagle's *Rhymes in Latin and English*, p. 87. B. H. BLACKER.

Clifton, Bristol.

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ARMS OF CORNWALL.—Referring to the renewed query of W. S. L. S., No. 1, Vol. 4,—in my copy of Kent's Abridgment of Guillim's Heraldry, (date 1728,) an escutcheon shows the "*Armes* borne by one *Cador*, a *Britain*, Earl of *Cornwal* long before the *Conquest*. He left Issue *Avicia* his Heir, married to *Reginold* Earl of *Bristow*, and in her Right Earl of *Cornwal*. M.S. of *Christ-Church* Library, *Canterbury*." The arms are thus described:—"The *Field* is Sable, *Ten Bezants, four, three, two,* and *one.*" and in the woodcut, the bezants or roundels are etched in relief as "bosses," by marked shadings, and not shown as flat discs. Nearly all the roundels, however, whether tinctures or metals, throughout the volumes, are similarly shaded, though some few are not. The Rev. C. Boutell, whose small volume on "English Heraldry" is most reliable to the student, gives on one of his earliest pages (p. 14) an illustration of "the shield of an early Effigy at Whitworth, Durham," in which the structural formation of the shield, shews that "the heads of the rivets or screws employed to fix the border on the shield, appear to have been made to assume the character of heraldic additions," as suggested by W. S. L. S. Mr. Boutell (p. 68, cut No. 140), further gives the arms of "Richard, Earl of Cornwall, second son of King John,—arg, within a bordure sable, bezantee, a lion rampant, gu, crowned, or," the bezants in bordure number eleven, and this I have noted to be a usual number in bordures.

In Burke's General Armory (ed. 1842) is given no less than 25 distinct sir-names of *Cornewall* and *Cornwall*, bearing arms; and of these 14 bear bezants or plates (roundels argent) as charges in some form, chiefly as bordures however, and only in one instance do they occupy the entire field of the shield "Cornwall, azure, fifteen bezants, five, four, three, two, and one."

It would be interesting to know the earliest example of the arms as, "sable, fifteen balls" (or bezants), and motto "One and All." I do not remember to have seen a really ancient shield or illustration, certainly not mediæval. Boutell observes "the bezant apparently has derived its name from the Byzantine coins that the Crusaders, when in the East, may sometimes have actually fixed upon their shields for heraldic distinction." The older authority Guillim, quoting a yet older herald, Smithurst, says, "the *Bezant* signifies great Profit brought by the bearer to the King and Country." In this significance, may not the metallic riches of the County, and the "coinage" of the tin at the Stanneries, be indicated? The coinage seal of the Lord Warden corresponds I believe with that given by Boutell to the ancient Earls of Cornwall.

Looking at the compact pyramidal arrangement of the fifteen balls, there is also conveyed, as by the Roman phalanx—an impression of union and strength, rendering the motto "One and All" peculiarly felicitous.

London. SAMUEL KNIGHT.

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Reviews.

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The Haunted Homes and Family Traditions of Great Britain. By JOHN H. INGRAM. London:—W. H. Allen & Co., 1884.

A curious and interesting volume, the result of much labour and research. The author has drawn his "strange stories and weird traditions" from many sources, not, as he says in his preface, "with a view of creating *un frisson nouveau*, but to serve as a guide to the geography of Ghostland—a handbook to the Haunted Houses of Great Britain." The work is, as its name implies, general in its character, and, with the exception of Edinburgh and London, no locality furnishes more than one illustration to its pages. Thus, the Western Counties are represented by one or two stories only; Plymouth by the narrative which appeared in a former volume of the *Western Antiquary*, in whioh Mrs. Hunn, the mother of George Canning bore witness to strange and ghostly sounds; Truro, furnishes a strange story in which another celebrated actor, Samuel Foote, was the principal. The well-known story of Mr. Williams's dreams at Scorrier House, Cornwall, is also inserted, and the town of Taunton is the scene of yet another which is called "The Luminous Chamber." These instances and the remarks of the editor sufficiently indicate that "the number of dwellings reputed to be haunted is much greater than is commonly supposed," and we cannot but regret that the instances cited from the superstitious districts of Devon and Cornwall are so few. We believe that there is an ample field for research in this neighbourhood, and that were enquiries systematically made, we should find enough of these traditions in the two counties to fill a volume. Mr. Ingram is however, to be congratulated at having set the example of gathering up these *uncanny* narratives, and we trust, should he be disposed to venture upon the preparation of a second series, that he will find our own columns of some service to him, and the contributors to the *Western Antiquary* ready to aid him in his interesting researches.

Book of English Fairy Tales from the North-Country. By ALFRED C. FRYER, Ph.D., M.A.

Dr. Fryer, whose clever treatise on "Cuthbehrt of Lindisfarne," published in 1881, was so favourably reviewed by critics, has, in the work now before us, woven into a series of attractive fairy tales, some of the curious items of folk-lore appertaining to the northern counties of England. Some of the tales are very familiar, and are doubtless as universal as those of Grimm and Andersen, while others have a decidedly local colouring. The book will be welcomed by all the good little people to whom it is dedicated, and ought to have a wide circulation. Moreover, it should stimulate other students of folk-lore to seek out and place upon record in an equally pleasant manner the romantic stories of their respective districts. The counties of Cornwall and Devon, with their stories of Pixies and Giants and other wondrous beings, have been well worked by Mr. Robert Hunt and others, but there is doubtless room for still other writers, to follow the example of Dr. Fryer in making these tales acceptable to the "little men" and little women of the present generation.

The Stiff Family. (Reprinted from *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, July, 1884, Vol. ii., pp. 614-22.) By W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

A careful genealogical paper concerning a very old family, whose surname appears in Wiltshire as early as the thirteenth century. The Gloucestershire family can be traced from about the year 1540. Our good friend and co-worker, the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, is doing good service by publishing in his *N. & Q.* these valuable records of ancient and notable families.

Notes on the Ralegh Family. By T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D. (Reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, 1883, Vol. xv., pp. 163-179.) Read at Exmouth, August, 1883.

Dr. Brushfield, whose valuable contributions often appear in our pages, has with great care and diligence collected a large mass of notes relating to Sir Walter Ralegh and his family. These notes, which gave great satisfaction, when read to the members of the Devon Association, are of much value to students of history; and are also of particular interest to

to all who are acquainted with the career of the accomplished courtier with whom they chiefly have to do. Dr. Brushfield, since his residence at Budleigh Salterton, has made it his pleasing task to investigate all the associations of that interesting neighbourhood, and in his pamphlet gives the result of those researches as regards Hayes Barton, the birthplace of Sir Walter, and East Budleigh Church which contains several memorials of his family. Illustrations are given of "Panels of Pew Ends, East Budleigh Church," bearing the arms of the Raleghs; Sepulchral Slab in the same church, of Joan Ralegh, first wife of Sir Walter; also copies of Crest and Seal and facsimiles of autographs of Walter Ralegh the elder, Carew Ralegh and Sir Walter.

THE *Antiquary* for July contains, amongst a mass of very valuable and interesting matter, the following articles:—"The Rules of the Carthusian Order, Illustrated by the Priory of Mount Grace," by Rev. Precentor Venables; "Field-Name and Toponymical Collections," by Frederick E. Sawyer; "The Adelphi and its Site," by Henry B. Wheatley; "The Coins of Venice," Part III, by W. Carew-Hazlitt; "Scarborough Corporation Insignia," by R. C. Hope; "Forest Laws and Forest Animals in England," Part I; "Notes on some rejected Bills in Parliament;" "Celebrated Birthplaces,—Joseph Addison, at Milston, Wiltshire." The numbers of this Magazine, which is now in its Tenth Volume, lose nothing in interest or freshness from month to month.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, Part XXIII, July, 1884, is before us. There is no deviation from the admirable method which the Editor (Rev. B. H. Blacker) has adopted; nor is there any falling-off in the interest of the matter produced.

THE *Palatine Note-Book* for July, upholds the position it has so long retained, of being in the foremost rank of provincial antiquarian journals. The articles in the current number are:—"A Vade-Mecum to Hatton, Co. Chester," by the late James Crossley; "The Protestations of Salford, Kersal, Broughton, and Tetlow, 28 Feb., 1641-2;" John Holker, by J. G. Alger. Some of the Minor Notes are very interesting.

Old Nottinghamshire: a collection of papers on the History, Antiquities, Topography, &c., of Nottinghamshire. Edited by John Potter Briscoe, F.R.H.S., &c., &c. Second Series. Illustrated. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. Nottingham: J. Derry, 1884.

Three years ago Mr. Briscoe issued his first volume of *Old Nottinghamshire*. It was so well received that he has been tempted to compile a second volume, and it must be admitted that he has fully succeeded in his endeavours to produce a most interesting work. The series now to hand, comprises thirty-six papers of varying length and merit, but all on subjects relating to Nottingham and its interesting neighbourhood, and all worthy of being placed upon record. We notice some well-known names amongst the contributors to this volume, including our old friend Mr. W. Smith, F.S.A., author of a series of similar volumes of *Old Yorkshire*. Mr. Briscoe is a recognized authority on Nottingham antiquities, and fully conversant with all the interesting places and relics in and around the historic town in which his lot is cast; as we found when some months ago we rambled through Nottingham Old and New, under his guidance. Some of the articles in the present volume recall that visit; notably, that on the "Caverns in Nottingham Park" the traditional retreat of Robin Hood, with whose memory Nottingham is immediately connected as contiguous to Sherwood Forest.

MR. EDWARD WALFORD'S *Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer* for July, is, as usual, replete with interest. We note the following special Articles:—"The Great Yarmouth Tolhouse;" "Misericordes in Ludlow Church," by R. C. Hope; "Characters of the Wars of the Roses," Part II, by Rev. H. H. Moore; "The Legend of King Arthur in Somerset," Part II, by Mrs. C. G. Boger; "Inquisition of the Honour of Wallingford," by M. T. Pearman; "Port and Port-Reeve," Part III, by J. H. Round; "History of Gilds," Chap. XXXII, by C. Walford. The paper on "Port and Port-Reeve" is the continuation of a discussion occasioned by the publication of a treatise by Dr. J. H. Pring, of Taunton, one of our contributors.

City News, Notes, and Queries, (Manchester) Part 20, January to June, 1884. This quarterly instalment of seventy closely printed pages (reprinted from the *Manchester City News*,") is quite on a par with previous issues.

Antiquarian and Bibliographical Notes.

We are authorized to state that the work entitled *Cornish Worthies*, on which Mr. Walter H. Tregellas has for some time past been engaged, may be very soon expected. It will comprise twenty-two chapters, and will be in two handsome volumes, each containing nearly 400 pages. We heartily commend this work to all Cornishmen and to all who are interested in the "Memoirs of some of the most eminent Cornishmen." The book is published by Mr. Elliot Stock, from whose prospectus we extract the following:—

"The Author's endeavour, in undertaking this Work, has been to select from the examples before him as representative a list as possible of those Cornishmen who have distinguished themselves in Science and Literature, as well as "in Arms, in Arts, in Song"; and it has been his aim so to write their histories, that, whilst *Cornish Worthies* shall be found a storehouse of facts for the historian and the scholar, it shall also be a fireside book of interest to the general reader. The want of such a work has long been a subject of remark; and Mr. Tregellas has been engaged for some years in collecting materials for supplying the deficiency. During the performance of this task the three volumes of the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, by Messrs. Boase & Courtney, appeared, a work than which probably none more laborious and exhaustive has ever appeared in England; and the vast stores of facts and suggestions which it contains have much facilitated the preparation of the present accounts of the deceased *Worthies of Cornwall*. The materials for such a book are full of interest; they have been diligently gleaned from varied and remote sources, and it is hoped that the result will be deemed a work not altogether unworthy of its subject, and of value not only to Cornishmen, but also to all those who take an interest in the lives of worthy and famous men."

We understand that within a very short time there will be issued two works upon the rise, development, and present condition of the former capital of Cornwall, one being *The History of the Ancient Borough of Dunheved, otherwise Launceston, and Newport-by-Launceston*," by Mr. Otho B. Peter, A.R.I.B.A., (to be published by Messrs. William Brendon & Son, Plymouth), and the other, *Launceston, Past and Present; a Historical and Descriptive Sketch*, by Mr. Alfred F. Robbins, (from the press of the Cornish and Devon Printing Company, Launceston). These works have been undertaken on independent lines and will be found, we believe, to contain much new material regarding one of the most interesting towns of the West. Mr. Peter has had the valuable assistance of his father (the Town Clerk of Launceston, who has given several practical proofs of his interest in the borough's history), and of his brother, Mr. C. H. Peter, who has delivered more than one lecture on the subject, exhibiting very careful research); and, as he has received the special sanction of the Town Council to inspect and copy the various records now in existence (many of which were discovered only two years since and have never yet been published), it may fairly be expected that a great deal of light will be thrown upon the darker corners of the town's history by the efforts he has made. Mr. Robbins, (who several years ago published in a local paper a series of over fifty articles on the subject) has had, we understand, to pursue his investigations upon a somewhat different plan. Precluded by his residence in London from personal study of the borough records, he has devoted himself to gathering up the threads of his native town's history as they can be gleaned from state papers, old journals, parliamentary records, and the like. From the collection of Civil War pamphlets now in the British Museum, he has secured much information hitherto unknown concerning Launceston in the period of the Great Rebellion; from the parliamentary journals he has been able to trace for the first time the political history of the town; and from his father, (a local Town Councillor, who nearly thirty years since lectured upon "The Past, Present, and Future of Launceston") he has received much help in the collection of the borough's traditions, and of many facts bearing upon the political and social history of Launceston during the present century. It may be anticipated, therefore, that when both works are published, this Cornish town will be in possession of more information regarding every phase of its past than any other in the county, and the example set by Mr. Peter and Mr. Robbins will, not improbably, act as a stimulus to antiquarians in other western boroughs to "go and do likewise."

West Country Scenery.—On the cover of the recently-published *Official Guide to the Great Western Railway*, three pictures are given of places of interest in connection with that company. Two of these (out of the more than two thousand miles of line) are from the west country, one being of the Royal Albert Bridge, Saltash, and the other of the viaduct at Ivybridge.

Mr. Stephen Tucker, Somerset Herald, has communicated to the July part of the *Miscellanea Genealogica*, an account of the assignment of arms to the father of Shakspeare. This account is illustrated by five fac-similes of documents from the Heralds' College records.

Pen and Ink Sketches of Old Dartmouth continue to appear from time to time in the columns of the *Dartmouth Chronicle*. We believe that it is the intention of Mr. Cranford, the publisher, to reprint these sketches in a little volume similar to one issued in 1873. Mr. Cranford has also collected a large mass of material for a History of the ancient Borough.

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Our Illustrations.

Glynn Family.—Mr. J. H. Oglander Glynn, whose armorial book-plate appears in the present number, has furnished some items of interest concerning his family, which we hope to publish in our next number. He adds that full particulars respecting the Glynns may be found in all the Cornish histories, and especially in Sir John Maclean's *History of Trigg Minor*, which is substantially correct.

* * *

Correspondence.

A Correction.—(Fourth Series, p. 6.)—The first number of *The Angler's Note-Book* (New Series) appeared on the 15th June, 1884,—*not* May as given in the *W.A.* at the above reference in error. Ch. El. Ma.
2, Dix's Field, Exeter.

Heavitree—(*W.A.*, 4th S., 1, p. 12.) The Domesday form of this name has been misprinted at the above reference. It should be Heueotruua.

Gemos—(*W.A.*, 4th S., 1, p. 12.) The word Barnstaple has been wrongly printed for Basingstoke, and the O.F. form of *gemos* is *gemeaus*. J. S. Attwood.
Exeter.

NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
BOOK AND
REFERENCE.

John Henry Oglander Glynn.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Devon and Cornwall Note-Book.

No. 3.] AUGUST, 1884. [Vol. 4.

THE LEGEND OF THE LIONESSE.

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BY ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S.

THERE are few countries washed by the waters of the ocean, which do not preserve some traditions of lands having been engulphed by advances of sea. Around the British Isles we find many legends, derived evidently from very remote antiquity, which tell of remarkable changes in the character of the coast, and some of these are supported by historical evidence of considerable value.

Around the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall there still lingers a "Folk-Lore" which tells us many tales—fragmentary it is true—of changes which have taken place in the relative positions of the land and the sea. Evidences exist of submerged forest trees, and there are records preserved of tithes having been collected from lands which have disappeared. With these it is not intended, at present, to deal. There is, however, a poetry hanging around the Legend of the Lionesse—or Lethowsow—which renders it worthy of a close investigation in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*.

This legend is supposed to record the existence of a large district, which, at one period, united the Scilly Islands with the main land about the Land's End, over which now flows the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. The tradition of the submergence of this piece of country is variously told, but there is a similarity in each of the narrations. Carew, in his *Survey of Cornwall*, writes as follows:—

"The encroaching sea hath ravined from it, the whole country of *Lionnesse*, together with divers other parcels of no little circuit; and that such a *Lionnesse* there was these proofs are yet remaining. The space between the Land's End and the isles of Scilly, being about thirty miles, to this day retaineth that name *Lethosow*, in Cornish, and carried an equal depth of forty or sixty fathoms (a thing not usual in the sea's proper dominion) save, that, about midway, there lieth a rock which at low water discovereth its head. They term it the 'Gulf' (now known as the 'Wolf') suiting thereby the other name of Scilla. Fishermen also, casting their hooks thereabouts, have drawn up pieces of doors and windows."

Borlase, in his *Letters on the Scilly Islands*, says:—

"That there existed formerly such a country as the *Lionnesse*, stretching from the Land's End to the Scilly Islands, is much talked of in our parts. Some fishermen also have insisted, that in the channel between the Islands of Scilly and the Land's End there are to be seen tops of houses and other remains of habitations."

Drew and Hitchin's *Cornwall* records:—

"There is a tradition that there formerly existed a large tract of land, between the Scilly Islands and the Land's End, called the *Lioness*, which was destroyed by an inundation of the sea. One of the family of Trevilian—now residing in Somersetshire, but originally Cornish—saved himself by the assistance of his horse, at the time of this inundation, and it is reported that the arms of this family were taken from his fortunate escape, to commemorate his providential preservation."

Robert Heath, in his *Account of the Islands of Scilly*, writes:—

"King Æthelstan, who conquered Scilly, reduced the Bounds of Cornwall: before whose coming the Cornish men bore equal sway in Exeter with the English: and the *encroachment of the sea* has farther contracted those bounds by the whole *Tract of Lioness* (in Cornish *Lethowsow*), with other parcels of land once contiguous, that now disappear."

Heath continues, referring, however, the Legend to St. Michael's Mount. He says this Mount:—

"was antiently called *Caraclowse in Cowse*, signifying the *hoare* or *brown rock* in the wood which is now at every Flood encompased by the sea, and vast Roots of Trees are sometimes drove a-shore upon the sands about it, and the like overflowing has happened in Plymouth Haven and other places Westward of London."

Heath quotes from a *MS. penes Gulielmus Jones, Esq.*:—

"There is a Tradition in the family of the Trevillians (whose Descendants married the Daughter and Heir of *Whalesborough*,* a name of good reputation in this county) that they had a considerable parcel of land about the said Mount, or Rock in the wood; and that the owner of these Lands finding a daily incursion of the sea upon them, removed from there his Wife, Children, Servants, and Cattle, leaving himself one Horse, by which he swam to the shore of Perranuthno, when a breach was made by the sea over his territory." He adds, "This family has since removed into *Somerset* and make a considerable figure in that county. Their Arms are *Gules, an Horse Argent, issuing out of the Sea proper.*"

Davies Gilbert, in *The Parochial History of Cornwall*, says:—

"A cove is pointed out in Perran, where the ancestor of the Trevelyans is said to have been borne on shore by the strength of his horse from the destruction of the *Lionesse* country west of the Land's End."

The traditional story—still lingering in some parts of the Old Bolerium—says, the inhabitants of the *Lionesse* still live beneath the ocean, and will at the proper time rise from the waters.

Thomas Hogg, in his *Historical Records of Ancient Cornwall*, sings:—

"Between Land's End and Scilly rocks
Sunk, lies a town that ocean mocks;
To you the secret I bequeath;
Nor e'er shall fade th' historic wreath;
That, which, from ages long concealed
Has lain, shall, henceforth, rise revealed."

Of the lost town we are told:—

"A populous city spread her pride—
Siluria was her name renowned,
With glittering domes and temples crowned."

Davies Gilbert, in his *Cornwall*—already quoted—confirms this portion of the legend:—

"The Editor remembers a female relation of a former vicar of St. Erth, who, instructed by a dream, prepared a decoction of various herbs, and repairing to the Land's End, poured them into the sea, with certain incantations, expecting to see the Lionesse country rise immediately out of the water, having all its inhabitants alive, notwithstanding their long submersion. But:—

'Perchance some form was unobserved,
Perchance in prayer or faith she swerved';—

no country appeared."

Florence of Worcester, who died on the 7th July, 1118, in his *Chronicle* states, that A.D. 1099, "on the third of the nones of November the sea overflowed the shore, destroying towns, and drowning many persons and innumerable oxen and sheep."

Stow, who wrote his *History of England*, about 1580, notices the great tide of 1099, and supplements the Worcester *Chronicle* by referring the loss of the lands in Kent, belonging to Earl Godwyne, to this alluvial catastrophe, and gives 140 as the number of churches destroyed around this island by that flood, including the churches of the *Lionesse*.

Mr. Richard Edmonds, in his *Land's End District*, calls attention to the fact that:—

"the department of Finistére (the most westerly part of France and, like our own Land's End district, bounded on three sides by the sea, comprises very nearly the same portions of the province of Brittany, as had belonged to the dioceses of St. Pol de Leon and Quimper, which again answered respectively to the ancient districts of Leonois and Cornouaille. The juxtaposition of these names is noteworthy, and almost leads one to suspect that the strange tradition respecting the Cornish *Lionesse* may have originated in some Breton legend."

The similarity existing between the position of, and the district surrounding, Mont St. Michel and St. Michael's Mount is remarkable, and it is curious, to find a legend of lost lands on the French coast, analogous to the Cornish myth, even to the escape of a Knight proprietor from the flood of waters, by urging his horse at the utmost speed over the sands. The flood of 1099 was, there is every reason to believe, the overflow of the sea which destroyed the forests in the Mount's Bay in Cornwall—which gave rise to the tradition of a lost city in Cardigan Bay—and destroyed the Yorkshire forest, the remains of which are still occasionally found in the Humber. There is scarcely a doubt but the lands which have disappeared on the coast of Normandy were lost at this period, But there is no evidence to connect this flood with the destruction of the land of the *Lionesse*. It is probable, that the detrital deposits, in which for centuries the Cornish miners have worked for tin may have been produced by the flood mentioned in the Worcester *Chronicle*.

The depth of the submerged forest in the Mount's Bay nowhere exceeds ten fathoms. At a short distance from the Land's End we find a tolerably uniform depth of about 30 fathoms. But at a distance of 30 miles from this, our most western promontory, we find a line of 40 fathoms, which embraces the whole of the Scilly Islands to the Bishop's Light, where the depth of the sea is 49 fathoms. At the Seven Stones,—which lie about ten or twelve miles to the north of the Land's End Channel,—we find the depth of the sea varying

* Tonkin says, in the 3rd of Henry IV. the heir, Mark de *Walesbreu*, held two parts of a fee here, for *Veno* there is plainly a mistake for *Uthno*, since which time it has had the same lords as Whalesborough.

from ten fathoms on the southern side to 40 fathoms on the northern, where these rocks are exposed to the full sweep of the Atlantic. At the Wolf Rock (formerly "Gulf" Rock) on which stands a magnificent lighthouse tower, the depth of the sea is about 19 fathoms. Such are the conditions at the present time of the channel between the Land's End and the Scilly Islands. The problem, which is not of easy solution, is, have we any evidence to support the popular legend?

We know that the Scilly Islands have undergone several changes. Strabo, in his *Rerum Geographicarum*, says:—

"The isles of the Cassiterides are ten in number, close to one another; one of them is deserted and unpeopled, the rest are inhabited."

Borlase says:—

"The sea has multiplied these islands, they are now reckoned more than one hundred and forty, into so many fragments are they divided."

Heath, in his *Account of the Islands of Scilly*, says:—

"A person taking a cursory survey of the channel in the year 1742, as far as Scilly, (as he told me) took one of his stations at low water upon this rock (the Wolf) where he observed a cavity like a Brewer's Copper, with Rubbish at the bottom, without being able to assign a cause for its coming there."

"This," says Borlase, "could be no other than a rock basin, and consequently this rock is greatly sunk, being now entirely covered by the sea at least nine hours in twelve."

The Wolf Rock is a geological formation which occurs occasionally in the form of lava flow, and is generally known as a "Phonolite."

Heath informs us that:—

"At Senen Church Town, near the extremity of Cornwall, there is the *base of an old stone column, about 18 inches in height, and three feet in diameter, belonging to a building*, which was taken up by some fishermen, besides some other pieces of building." "From this," he argues that "it is not improbable that the city called *Lions* spoken of by tradition stood there."

Such are the principal evidences which appear to carry conviction to the mind that the "Legend of the Lionesse" is not all a myth.

Geology teaches us chiefly,—but not entirely,—by the evidence of "raised beaches" around our coasts, that there have been at different times local movements, raising land which at one time existed at the level of the ocean, considerably above it. We also learn that many hard rocks have been, by the action of the sea, worked into creeks and coves. (The "*Fogans*" of the St. Just District—evidently the same term as "*Vughs*" in our Mines—and as "*Ogofan*" in the Roman Gold Mines of Carmarthenshine.) This grinding action demands no ordinary lapse of time,—no appreciable change having been observed in these rocks—during the memory of man. The conclusions, therefore, to which we are driven, are, that the district called *Lionesse* was not submerged by the flood of 1099, but, that the legend is the faint out-shadowing of the destructive action of Atlantic breakers exerted during a long lapse of ages—probably from the very beginning of the Palæolithic Age—which lands us in an antiquity which cannot but appear extravagant.

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ST. NICHOLAS CHAPEL, EXETER.

* * *

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

THE following copy of a MS. lent me by the Rev. G. F. Hobson, of St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter, is of especial interest at the present time, as the Chapel of St. Nicholas, the scene of Dr. Oliver's labours for so many years, will probably in the course of a very few months cease to be used for religious purposes; when the services will be transferred to the new ecclesiastical edifice now in course of erection in South Street, and which will receive a dedication different from that of the present Chapel. Another point of interest connected with it is the circumstance that, excepting the closing portion, the original is in the handwriting of Dr. Oliver, and although a great part of the information it oontains may be found to be included in the published works of that eminent man, yet I feel it will not be the less acceptable to Devonshire antiquaries, and to all the wide circle of those who preserve his name in loving remembrance:—

"ST. NICHOLAS CHAPEL, EXETER.

"These premises began to be rented of Mr. Gibbs for the use of the Catholic Incumbent at Christmas 1775. They were finally purchased July 23, 1788. On May 6, 1790, was laid the foundation stone of St. Nicholas Chapel. In digging, several graves, lying in a direction from the front wall, along the East side of the Chapel, were discovered. Mass was first celebrated on the Feast of the Epiphany, 1792. The Rev^{d}· William Poole was recorded as its first Priest.

"CATHOLICITY IN EXETER SINCE THE REFORMATION.

"During the long reign of persecution and terror from the Coronation of Elizabeth, until the accession of K. George III., the Catholics of Exeter were reduced to an insignificant number: we hardly meet with a Priest, but in the state of a prisoner. We know that the Revd. John Reeve had been instituted on 15 July 1558 by Dr. Turbeville, the last Catholic Bishop of Exeter to the Vicarage of Alternon in Cornwall, but was deprived of his benefice in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, was subsequently apprehended and brought before Bp Woolton, a bitter enemy of Catholics, in his palace here on 24 March 1581, the said Bishop certified to the Queen's Bench on the 19th of the ensuing month, that this fugitive Priest had refused 'peremptorie et obstinate tunc et ibidem' to take the oath of Supremacy. Perhaps the Priest managed to escape, for we find in Rishton's Diary that he was arrested on 14 July and brought into the Tower of London. He was tried and condemned on 31 March 1582, and two days later was executed at Chelmsford.

"2. Revd. Thos. Laithwaite after six months' captivity 1604 in our County Jail under Exeter Castle was banished. Ob: 10 June 1655.

"3. Revd. John Sweet was apprehended in this city on 14 Nov. 1621, and after suffering close imprisonment till 11 Dec: was conducted to London by order of the Privy Council. Ob: 26 Feb. 1632.

"4. Revd. Thos. Bullaker was a prisoner here during the winter of 1630, and finally received the Crown of Martyrdom at London on 12 Oct: 1642.

"5. In page 83 of Walter Yonge's Diary, we read that a Priest (whose name is not given) was taken in Mr. Gifford's house near Southgate, Exon, and was committed to prison in June 1625. [*Camden Society, vol.* XLI. which contains this additional paragraph "and very shortly after (upon special command) delivered."]

"The only execution we meet with is that of James Dowdall, a layman and merchant of Wexford, who for his constant adherence to the Catholic faith was hanged, bowelled, and quartered here 12 Aug: 1599. He had been a prisoner for a twelvemonth before his martyrdom. In the minute books of the Justices of Peace for the County of Devon preserved in the Record room of Exeter Castle, in the Calendar of Prisoners for the Autumn Assizes of 1598 is:—

"'Jacobus Dowdall remanet in gaolâ per mandatum Consilii Privati.'

"At the Lent Assises 1599, he is thus noticed:—

"'Jacobus Dowdal remanet, quia judicandus pro Proditione.'

"In the Autumn Assizes of 1599, he is marked as sentenced to death:—

"'Jacobus Dowdall suspendatur &c. pro Proditione.'

"After a long period of cloud and darkness, a gleam of sunshine and toleration appeared during the short reign of James II. Then a chapel, nicknamed by Calamy (Hist. Puritan Ministers vol 1, 391) 'a Masshouse,' was opened, but it was so completely demolished at the Revolutionary Explosion that its local situation has not been discovered. It was served by F. Richard Norris, S.I. who narrowly escaped with his life. He survived till 21 June 1717.

"After this, nothing can be gleaned, but that a Priest occasionally visited the Catholics of this City. An old man John Flood, who was born in Exeter 16 Feb: 1724, and died at the age of 91, said that the service was performed in an upper room of Mr. Flackman's house, commonly called King John's Entry in South Street; that he had known the Revd. John Beaumont O.S.F., the Revd. Edward Hussey, O.S.B., (who died 25 Sept: 1786) and the secular Clergymen, Revd. Edward Williams (who died at Bearscombe, 30 Jany 1776) Messrs. Parry and Rigby, and the Revd. Wm. Sutton, who closed his life at Axminster at a very advanced age on 23 Jany. 1800.

"The Jesuits offer to Bishop Walmisley to provide a resident Pastor for the remnant of Catholicity in Exeter. Their first Missionary was F. William Gillibrand, who seems to have arrived late in 1762, or early in 1763, and to have boarded with a Catholic of the name of Truscott, in Exe Island, near the present Gas Works. F. Gillibrand was instrumental in obtaining of a Mrs. Ann Brunsdon, a shopkeeper here, but who died at Cranborne Park, Essex 5 Aug. 1772, the sum of £300, which she placed in the hands of Robert, Lord Petre for the benefit of the Exeter Mission. This Revd. Father left Exeter after about 5 years residence, to take possession of the family estate at Chorley, and there died on 22 March 1779.

2. F. Anthony Carroll succeeded in 1769, and served the Chapel for 2 years. He died from an accident in London, 5 Sept. 1794.

3. F. Joseph Barrow was sent late in 1771 from Tusmore to replace F. Carroll. After a twelvemonth he was transferred to Arlington; but on 1 July 1786 he reached St. Helens, where he laboured till his death 1813.

4. F. John Edisford, was translated from Salisbury on F. Barrow's retirement, and for 17 years carefully cultivated this vineyard. He died of Jail fever in attending the prisoners in the Old County Jail on Saturday 20 Nov: 1789, and according to the Parochial Register of St. Olave, was buried in that Church 24 Nov.

5. F. William Poole was the next resident Priest, and for the same period as his predecessor. He was then removed to Bedford, near Leigh, co. Lancaster, and there ended his days 27 Feb: 1828.

6. F. Thos. Lewis was then called from Chidiock in Jany 1807, and continued until Oct: that year when he returned to his former Mission, and there died 5 Sept. 1809. He was carried to his grave in the Arundell Vault of Chidiock Church by six brothers of his congregation of the name of Tucker.

7. Revd. Geo. Oliver succeeded F. Lewis in Oct. 1807. His Holiness Pope Gregory XVI was pleased to confer upon him the degree of D.D. on 15 Sept: 1844 He died 23rd March 1861, and is buried in the Catholic Chapel Exeter.

8. Revd. James Eccles, S.I. succeeded 6 Oct 1851 — was removed 22 Dec. 1861 — died ——.

9. Revd. F. McCann, S.I. succeeded and was removed Sept. 1863.

10. Revd. F. Johnson, S.I. succeeded Sept. 9. 1863 — removed Dec 16 '71.

11. Revd. G. F. Hobson succeeded."

This article may appropriately close with a copy of the epitaph to the memory of the Rev. Dr. George Oliver, inscribed on a me-

morial brass, situated at the East end of the South Wall of the present St. Nicholas Chapel:—

Hic in sancta pace Ecclesiæ requiescit corpus Georgii Oliver S.T.P. hujus ecclesiæ per annos quatuor et quadraginta sacerdotis et Capitoli Cathedralis Plymuthensis Præpositi primi qui multiplici eruditione et doctrina refertus doctrina Christiana præ cæteris claruit Fidem Catholicam concionibus scriptis assidua erga pauperes Christi benevolentia denique ipsa morte testatus Diem supremum obiit V^to. *Idus Febr: anno Domini* MDCCCLXI *annum agens unum et octogesimum Cujus animæ propitiator Altissimus.*

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NOTICE OF A BRETON MYSTERY.

* * *

BY JOHN J. A. BOASE.

IN the preface to Vol. III. of the *Western Antiquary* you draw attention, Mr. Editor, to the Introduction from the pen of your zealous and learned fellow-labourer, the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, which cannot but be duly valued by all who sympathize with the objects of your ably conducted magazine, a storehouse of information for future archæologists. Mr. Lach-Szyrma's remarks, about the remains of the extinct Cornish being almost entirely confined to the old dramatic mysteries, reminded me of a similar most curious work, then just published, which I met with at Quimperlé, whilst making a tour round Brittany in 1865, and which, being in a cognate language and relating to a country —the ancient Armorica—with which Cornwall was most intimately connected, a brief notice of it, extracted from my journal, may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to some of your readers; the more so as I believe the work is but little known in England. It is entitled, "*Santez Tryphina Hag Ar Roue Arrur—Sainte Tryphine et le Roi Arthur, Mystère Breton en deux Journées et huit Actes. Traduit, publié et précédé d'une introduction par F. M. Luzel. Texte revu et corrigé d'après d'anciens manuscrits par M. l'Abbé Henry, Quimperlé. Th. Clairet Imprimeur-Libraire* 1863. pp. XLIV. 453."

The piece begins like most of the old Mysteries, which are all more or less of a religious character, with an invocation:—"*Au Nom de la Trinité, Père, Fils, et Saint Esprit. Je vous prie Chrétiens de nous prêter votre attention. La Vie de Sainte Tryphine et celle de son frère Kervoura, voila ce que pendant deux jours, nous voulons representer.*" A prologue prefixed to each of the eight acts gives a *résumé* of what it contains. The play, of which one of the principal characters is Abacarus, King of England (?) sets forth the endeavours of Kervoura to effect the destruction of his sister Tryphine, an Irish Princess, and "*une jeune fille des plus belles, et de plus une Sainte,*" whom Arthur, "*un Prince vaillant et sage, Roi de Bretagne,*" married in 508. Arthur, deceived by the treacherous falsehoods of Kervoura, "*homme méchant s'il en fut jamais sur la terre,*" is led to believe that Tryphine is faithless to him, and she is condemned to death; but whilst at the foot of the scaffold her innocence is revealed "*par un miracle grand et éclatant,*" and a reconciliation takes place. Kervoura and his accomplices are hung, with the exception of a perjured priest, who is broken on the wheel, and the piece ends with the appearance of the two evil Spirits, Astaroth and Berith, who rush on the stage, the former exclaiming "*Hao! Ah! Mon cher ami, c'est maintenant que tu en verras de belles. Si ton sang est réfroidi, nous le réchaufferons bientôt. Nous verrons te chercher, toi et les faux témoins, pour vous précipiter ensemble dans le puits de l'enfer!*" and, seizing their bodies, they carry them off. Following the play, there is an Adieu of three pages by the principal performer, on the part of himself and his comrades, to the Honourable Assistants, "*aux prêtres sacrés, aux gentilhommes, aux époux Chrétiens, aux jeunes gens, et jeunes filles,*" concluding with "*et maintenant je vous dis adieu du fond du cœur, jusqu'au jour où nous nous reverrons dans la vallée de Josaphat!*" The Mystery Plays, which ceased elsewhere in France and England about the middle of the 16th century, held their ground in Cornwall till at least the first half of the last century, as Borlase, in his *Antiquities* mentions having himself seen them performed; and in Brittany down to so recent a period as 1816, in which year the piece I have described was acted in the arrondissement of Lannion. There is, however, one notable difference in connexion with the Mystery Plays between Brittany and Cornwall. In both they often lasted for several days together, holding spell-bound for many hours each day their simple-minded audiences drawn together in vast numbers; but, in the

former there is no evidence, not even a tradition, of any place having been ever especially set apart for their performance; whilst Cornwall can still show the remains of amphitheatres used for this purpose at Perran-zabuloe, Gwennap, and St. Just; the last known under the significant name of "Plan-an-Gware"—the play-place.

Merlin may have predicted in vain the return of Arthur from the enchanted Isle, but the fiery dragon announced by him is already in the shape of the railway-engine fast crushing under its wheels every distinguishing trait, every characteristic of the antique Breton race inhabiting what one of its own children, employing the accents of the all-dominant Frank, calls:—"*Le Terre de granit récouverte de chênes.*"

The Celtic language itself is inevitably doomed to die out. All the inscriptions over the shops are now in French, the only exception was that of "Baton Mad" (Bon Tabac) which is still frequently to be seen, but will no doubt gradually disappear. The substantive, as in this instance, appears to be usually placed before the adjective. La Petite Bretagne being Breiz-vian; La Grande Bretagne, Briez-vaur; and here we have the equivalents of our Cornish Vean and Vohr, little and great.

Following in the steps of M. Luzel, Le Vicomte De La Villemarqué, whose chateau, Kerastier, adjoins Quimperlé, and who has done in a measure for Brittany, by his collection of Breton Ballads and Songs, what Sir Walter Scott, by his "Minstrelsy," did for Scotland, is about to publish "*Le Grand Mystère de Jésus, Passion, et Résurrection. Drame Breton du Moyen Age Avec une Etude sur le Théâtre chez les Nations Celtiques.*" He supposes it to have been written at St. Pol de Léon, in the middle of the 14th century. The mention of St. Pol, where I resided for a considerable time in my early youth, tempts me to extend this paper by some additional remarks confirmatory of what I have said about the intimate connexion formerly existing between Brittany and Cornwall. "*La Sainte Ville,*" as the natives call the town, is said to derive its name from St. Pol, a Cornishman, who founded a monastery here in 530, and you are so often told that a church was built by the English; *e.g.*, the Creizker here, an architectural *chef-d'œuvre*, that it seems to give strength to the opinion that "the desolation of Britain (by the Saxons) was the civilization of Armorica." The Fête of St. Pol is held on the 10th of October, and the remarkable coincidence that Paul Feast is on the nearest Sunday to that day, renders it all but certain, that our own countryman, and not, as some assert, St. Paulinus the first Archbishop of York, is the Patron Saint of the parish, in which Mr. Lach-Szyrma is doing such good work. A slab of black marble at the foot of the steps leading to the high altar in the Cathedral marks the burial place of the Apostle of Léon, and is inscribed:—

"*Sepulchrum Sancti Pauli Civitatis Leonensium*
Pontificis et Patroni
Obiit A.D. DLXX."

The Creizker has a most noticeable feature, viz.:—the deflection from a straight line observable in the nave, intended to symbolize the last action of our Blessed Saviour as recorded by St. John, "He *bowed* his head and gave up the ghost." St. Pol was formerly, as its Cathedral still reminds one, the seat of a Bishop, and the principal town of a district called from it, the Leonais (curiously recalling the legendary submerged Cornish district of Lionesse) a name still used to designate all the country comprised in the modern arrondissements of Morlaix and Brest, the northern half, in fact, of Finisterre, the southern half being called Cornouaille.

A striking resemblance between Brittany and Cornwall is also to be found in the community of the names of both persons and places. Whilst I was at Quimperlé, the Fête des Courses at Morlaix was being held, and the programme issued was signed for the Préfet by "A. Tilly;" and amongst the officials I observed "Millet, Trésorier." As an example of the names of places, I will instance in addition to Lannion already mentioned, Carhaix, near Guingamp, the Cornish Carhayes. The similarity indeed between the names of places in Brittany and Cornwall, as anyone may see by comparing two good maps, is so great that there cannot be a doubt of the intimate connexion once existing between these two districts, which seem indeed to have been occasionally under the rule of the same sovereign.

The Cornish, the Bretons, and the Welsh are the surviving representatives of the Cymric branch of the Celts, who were once dominant not only in this island, but, as the geographical nomenclature of Germany, Switzerland, Italy,

France, and Spain abundantly testifies, prevailed in pre-historic times over a great part of the Continent. Driven forward by successive immigrations from the East, they at length found refuge, like their brethren, the Gaelic branch, in the far Western extremities of Europe; the latter now occupying Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, and the Isle of Man.

In bringing this long article, which I fear betrays the prolixity of age, to a close, I would say, that no part of France ever had more attraction for me than Brittany; and no part can, I think, have more for Cornish men and Cornish women who take an interest in the far past. Its attractions also are manifold; Carnac alone with its numerous Cromlechs, Dolmen, and Menhirs would well repay a visit.

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JOHN PRINCE, AUTHOR OF "THE WORTHIES OF DEVON."

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BY EDWARD WINDEATT.

THERE is preserved among the Egerton MSS. a letter written by Prince to Sir Philip Sydenham, in which he refers to a second part he had written of the "Worthies of Devon;" this does not appear to have ever been published, and it is now in Sir Thomas Phillips's Library at Middle Hill, Cheltenham.

The letter contains so many points of interest relating especially to Devon that a copy of it follows, as worthy of preservation in the Western Antiquary:—

"Egerton MS. 2035.

"Most Hon^rd. Sir,

"I have y^r last; and do profess it exceedingly pleases me to find a person of your Quality to be not only *phelomodes*—a Lover of Learning, but also *polumathes* so very Learned; especially in that kind of Learning so well becoming the study of a Gentleman, I mean Antiquarism. We had in this County, the last Century, a happy constellation of worthy Gentle^n who mightily delighted in this sort of study; as Hooker *alias* Vowel, S^r W^m. Pole (ancestor to ye present Sir W^m. Pole of Shute Bar^tt.) Risdon, Westcott, Holland, Sir John Northcott Bar^tt. &c.; but now I find not one whose genius enclines him this way- The very best among them all, I am certain, is Sir W^m. Pole, whose MSS. do as far excell Lelands if those fragments of his you are pleas^d to honor me with be all, he wrote of Pollard, Pomeroy, and others *sicut inter stellas luna minores*, as the Moon y^e lesser Stars.

"I am sorry Sir I cant give you the satisfaction you desire in adjusting the matches of your family. And I must declare I am altogether as unsatisfied in your disowning Sydenham of Somersett, his marrying the daughter and Heir of Sydenham, of Devon, when the first of those Matches in y^r most curiously engravd atcheivm^t (for which I humbly thank you) gave the Coate belonging to y^r name in this County, viz., The Bend Fusilée; according to the unanimous Testimony of all our Antiquarys. Nor do I anywhere find it ever did belong to Kitsford; nor indeed so much as the name in any Book of Heraldry I have yet met with, as to the 3^rd Coate w^ch you say belongs to Dalvingrig tho' I meet with your name in Fuller yet I cant find this Coat there as belonging to it. But this I do in ye 49th page of his Worthy that it did belong to Green of Drayton. The account I lately sent you agrees very well with 5 of the Matches in y^r atcheivm^t; only my Author puts Goldophin before Hurton. How he comes to differ in that and the 3 later Coates I canot tell; but 'tis possible the Heralds may be able to adjust the matter.

"But then, Sir, I hope you will pardon me if I cant give up Judge Sydenham to be a Native of your County without some stronger Evidence thereof than I have yet met with. For to be plain, a passage in your last seems to confirm him ours rather than yours. I mean the Deed signd at Bridgwat^r in p^rsence of Richard Sydenham and a Bro^r of his named Will^m whome you take to be the elder because his name is first written dat. A. 20 of Edw. Son of K Edw. And that this Richard was y^e Judge. Whereas upon due examination this will be found an unlikely conjecture. For if y^u take this Edw. son of Edw. to be K. Edw. 2 (as he is generally understood) and will alow the said Richard to be but 21 years of age at y^e signing this Deed, then he must be about 80 years of age when he was constituted a Judge. This you will plainly see by consulting Sir W^m. Dugal's Chronica Series if you have it. But if you take this Edw. Son of Edw. To be K. Edw. 3^d, then William Sydenham was living at North Sydenham in this County at that time, whose Son (most probably) was Judge Sydenham, which very well agrees with the computation of the time. For supposeing y^e said Judge to be 21 years of age A^d 20 K. Edw. 3, he was about 60 A^d 1388 when he and Sir John Wadham of this County were advanced to y^r Hon^ble Office. For Judges in those days were not calld to the Bench generaly so young as of late years they are. Nor shall I conceal anything which I think may give some light (tho' but little) in this matter. One of your (He out of whome I presented you with the Matches of your Family, in another folio MS. of his) speaking of Mayry-stow neer Tavestock has these words. In this parish Sydenham, which gave denomination to a worshipful family yet flourishing; tho' transplanted into a richer soyl; meaning that of your County, where he plainly intimates y^t your Family was transplanted from Devon into Somerset, w^ch if it should not be true as to ye 1^st original thereof, yet most likely it is so in relation to the Judge and his Family, whome y^u acknowledge to have made several purchases therein. Nor do I find according to ye account you are pleasd to give me that your name was of Antienter standing in Somerset than it was in Devon, for besides the Account I gave you in my 1^st Let^r y^t Mauritius de Sydenham held Northlydent (?) in 27 K. Hen. 3, soe do I find de Syd . . . . . (*illegible*) Kenford in this County A^d 27 K. Hen. 3. and . . . de Sydenham held one fee there 24 K. Edw. I. one moyety of Henry Tirrel; The other of Okhampton; w^ch afterwards bec^me y^e lands of Crews of Crews-Morchard. And by y^e last possessor of y^t name it was dispersd among the Tenants.

"As to him who told you that the true name of yr family is St. Denham, there might have been some ground for his fancy if ever there had been such a Saint. The name itselfe (as most ancient ones are) I find it variously written; sometimes Sydeham, sometimes Sydeman, which may seem to relate to Sydeman, Bishop of Devon, who lived near an hundred years before the Conquest; that is a Hundred years before Syrnames were in use in England. Thus one tells me Sidman quarters Fitz and is impaled with Bamffeild, sometimes Sidnam; and now Sydenham, which may be as much as Syde, or Syden's home—for soe the old Saxon word Ham signifys, and this best answers the account given thereof by Cambden in his Remains; who says Sydenham is a local name, but does not inform us whether ye place from whence tis denominated lyes in Devon, Somerset, or Oxford-shire. In which last the Villare Anglicum tells us [is] a Parish so calld; altho' I suppose it never went so far as that County for its derivation.

"You are pleasd, Sir, to enquire something about Winslade, I meet with two Houses so calld in this County; the one in the parish of St. George Clist neer Exeter Exon; where lately lived Richard Lee Esquire; who married a sister of ye famous Colonel Sydenham of Dorsetsh, and ye no less famous Dr. Sydenham M.D. but this I find is not the place of yr enquiry; but the other in Buckland-Bruer, Parish near Biddeford; in the North-west part of this County. That gave its name to a very ancient Tribe that livd there in great repute for several generations. Until William Winslade of Winslade, makeing title to ye Earl of Devonshires land, sould his own very likely to Walter Sydenham Esq: and so was reduced to great Poverty, some say he was concernd in ye Cornish Rebellion and forfeitted it by . . . . unto K. Edw. 6. and that Q. Mary restored that Farm to his eldest son; and that he sold it, and afterwards was reduced to so great misery that he turned Fidler to find himselfe bread. You seem to intimate that he was brother to Mrs. Fitz, mother of Sir John. Whereas Sir John's mother was Mary daughter of Sir John Sydenham of Brimpton in Somersetsh, Kt.

"I return you, Sir, my most humble thanks for the account you have condescended to give of . . . . . By which [*paper torn here*] [it] appears that he is an . . . . . may be as Orthodox, which question only from his Translation of Books, for the assistance of that bare faced Heretick Whiston.

"As to the Printing of my Book I shall use what endeavrs therein I can. I highly approve yr advice of Printing it at London. I am sure I am some scores of pounds ye worse for my not Printing my 1st Volume there. And I fear because the London Booksellers had not the Printing of ye 1st Part, they will hardly undertake the Printing of the Second. I shall be glad to meet with good encouragemt herein, wch I dont despair of with good management.

"I have not had an oppoitunity of goeing to Totnes (tho' I dont live much above a mile from) since I recd yr last. But the next week I shall have some occasion to be there, viz, our Bishop's Visitation wch I shall (God willing) make an enquiry of Mrs. Burscough, to send you an Acct thereof in my next. In the mean time I beg yr pardon for any undecency of expression; as being desirious of approveing myselfe whereinsoever I am able.

Honble Sir,

Berry, Aug. 5th 1712 Your most obsequious humble Servt JOHN PRINCE.

[*Addressed on the back*]

"To the Honble SIR PHILIP SYDENHAM, att his [*illegible, but it's too small a space for* [house of Brimpton] *the* pton *of Brimpton is still legible with* neer . . . . . Wells]

SOMERSETT.

Speed There.

[*and in another hand*]

1712 Aug.

"Mr. Princes letter concerning our Family."

This Sir Philip was the 3rd & last Bart. of the family, M.P. 1789.

The foregoing letter forms of itself Egerton M.S., 2035; according to an entry on a fly leaf it was purchased of Mrs. Sydenham, 8th Oct., 1867.

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WAS KING ARTHUR A REAL PERSON?

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BY REV. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA, M.A.

THE interesting communication of Mr. Monday on Queen Guinever, re-opens the question:—Was King Arthur—the most prominent person in Cornish and West of England legendary lore—a real person, or, as some pretend, a mere solar myth? The sceptics about King Arthur being an historical personage, and mythologists generally, have just suffered a rather severe blow by the clever and witty article in the July number of *Melusine*, the folk-lore magazine of Paris, on:—"*Comme quoi M. Max Müller n'a jamais existé.*"—showing that Mr. Max Müller has never existed. The foundation of the argument is a very smart article published in Dublin, and, I am told, the work of the learned Rev. Dr. Littledale. But the able editor of *Melusine*, M. Henri Gaidoz, has added to the weighty arguments of the witty Irish clergyman on this topic, and has proved, by what mythologists must regard as overwhelming evidence, that the learned Oxford professor (whose mythological and linguistic works are so famous) himself is merely a "myth of the Sun," and never had any real historic existence. The case against Max Müller is really much stronger than against King Arthur, and if one had not known the learned Oxford professor personally and heard his clever lectures, as well as read his books, one might almost be inclined to have doubts upon the matter. Argument is piled upon argument, proof upon proof, to

demonstrate that Max Müller like Arthur, or Ulysses, or Æneas, or Hercules, is a mere solar myth, a poetic phantom of a primitive age. Supposing Oxford to have passed away and Max Müller's works to be lost in a far futurity, really, the evidence against his having ever lived would be very strong. His name is most unfortunate. Max, as the mythologists show in this delicious *reductio ad absurdum*, is an abridgment of the Latin *maximus*, *i.e.*, the greatest—what is greater than the sun? Müller is awkwardly like Miolnir, the famed hammer of the Norse god, Thor, (after whom our Thursday is called). Miss Grenfell, the Cornish lady whom Max Müller married, may be the green meadows of the earth—the wedding of Osiris and Isis—of Sun and Earth revivifying nature. Oxford may represent the solar worship of bulls offered to the sun. And so on, in a learned, ingenious *reductio ad absurdum*.

Now all this may seem folly. So it is. But it is folly to meet worse folly by ridicule. Had we no overwhelming evidence of Max Müller's existence, just as we have none of King Arthur's, in the lapse of ages, we might well doubt if such a man existed as the learned author of "Chips from a German Workshop." Now we can see the absurdity in this case, as we do in the witty proof of Archbishop Whately, that Napoleon I. was a mere myth of Apollo, overcome by winter at Moscow, sinking into the Western Sea in St. Helena. But may we not fairly apply it also to the great Cornishman of Camelot—perhaps the greatest warrior Cornwall ever produced? I know that Prof. Max Müller does exist, that I have seen him and often heard him speak, and yet ingenious writers bring very strong evidence (such as might make a sceptical mind doubt anything) against his existence. Why may I not then believe in King Arthur's existence—not indeed as a mediæval king surrounded with the chivalry of the age of Froissart or Chaucer—but a brave Cornu-British chief, in Romano-British dress, who fought the pagan Saxons, and raised menhirs on the scene of his victories—battles afterwards mixed up with old-world legends till it is hard to sever the true from the false?

DEER PARKS OF DEVON AND CORNWALL.

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BY J. P. B.

PART II.—CORNWALL.

CORNWALL, like Devonshire, was at one time "full of parks," several of which belonged to the Duchy. But a Royal example, set long before the general decay of the deer parks commenced, robbed Cornwall of her fame as a deer preserving county, and she has now not more than half a dozen parks. There were originally five parks in this county belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall—Carybollock, Liskeard, Restormel, Lanteglos, and Launceston. Henry VIII., as Duke of Cornwall, appears to have been somewhat embarrassed to know what to do with these distant hunting grounds. They were too remote from the metropolis to be of any service to him, and so long as they remained parks they had to be kept up at a considerable expenditure. Sir Richard Pollard advised the King to dispark them and to lease the sites as agricultural land at an improved rent. The advice was taken, and all the parks, save that at Launceston, were converted into arable and pasture. Henry seems to have been entirely actuated by a desire to increase the revenues of the Duchy, but his expectations were not realised, and the disparking added little to his income. All the Duchy parks were of considerable size. Carybollock was two miles in compass, Launceston one mile, Liskeard three miles, Lanteglos one mile, and Restormel the same. Launceston Park was described in 1338 as containing only fifteen deer, although it was capable of bearing forty. Restormel was the most thickly populated of the Duchy parks. It contained 300 deer; Liskeard held 200; and Carybollock 150. Many of the Cornish squires "preferring gain to delight," as an old writer puts it, followed Henry VIII.'s example, sold or ate their deer, and put bullocks in their place. From that day to this there has never been more than a comparatively insignificant number of deer parks in Cornwall. Certainly, however, the number was never smaller than now. Long after many of the large parks had been devoted to grazing, or given over to the plough, a considerable number of small parks, varying from

25 to 100 acres, survived; but within the last hundred years they have one by one disappeared. It is very probable that many new parks were enclosed in Cornwall about the time of Elizabeth, and in their palmy days there is little reason to doubt that there were nearly as many parks in the county of Tre, Pol. and Pen, as in Devon.

Most of the smaller Cornish parks were undistinguished, and in many cases not even the name survives. Among the larger ones was Poole Park, which, in Queen Elizabeth's time, belonged to Sir Jonathan Trelawney. It was disparked early in the last century, for it had ceased to exist in 1730. Near by was the park of the Newton, which Saxton, who made his survey in 1575, describes as being then "almost decayed." Better times were apparently in store it, for it still existed in 1730. The parks which are mentioned at St. Melan and Mynhennet as containing deer in 1583 have both disappeared. The Lords Radnor had a park at Pinchley until 1780, when it was disparked. Caerhayes and St. Michael have shared a similar fate. One of the stateliest of the olden Cornish parks, Lansladron, in Powder Hundred, the property of the Arundels, has been under the plough for three centuries. It was a large park, two miles in compass, and in its day was one of the most important in the land of the Tamar. Godolphin, the seat of the Lords Godolphin, has now long ceased to carry deer, while Trelawanen and Merther were both disparked prior to 1730. The park of the Bishops of Exeter at Pawton must be added to the same melancholy list of the "have beens."

Among existing Cornish parks, that of Boconnock, in West Hundred, is especially interesting, for Boconnock was the residence of Robert Pitt, father of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. The present extent of Boconnock Park is 230 acres, and the herd of fallow deer numbers about 200. In 1583, when it belonged to Sir William Mohun, it was described as being about a mile in compass. Lord Falmouth's park at Tregothnan is much smaller—116 acres—and contains about 100 fallow deer. Tregothnan Park is famous for its grand old chestnuts. Penrice, near St. Austell, is even smaller, for it does not extend beyond 60 acres. It was enclosed during the reign of Charles I., and now usually contains from 90 to 100 fallow-deer. There is nothing to show the exact date when Carclew Park was enclosed, but it is believed to have contained deer for about a century and a quarter. It is a large park for Cornwall, being about the same size as Boconnock—230 acres. The herd of fallow-deer numbers about 150. I believe the smallest park in the county—in the old days, when venery was a science, it would have been called a "paddock"—is that at Prideaux Place, eleven acres in extent, with about a score of deer. Thus we may sum up the principal existing parks in Cornwall, as—Boconnock, Carclew, Penrice, Prideaux Place, Tregothnan.

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Minor Notes.

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PLYMOUTH TRAMWAYS AND STEAM LOCOMOTION.—It may be interesting to note in connection with the proposed introduction of steam-engines on the new Plymouth Tramways, that in 1836, a public meeting was held in the town for considering the establishing of a locomotive steam-carriage on the public road from Plymouth to Devonport. Truly, there is nothing new under the sun. Doubtless the builders of the Pyramids had tramways and knew the uses of steam. M.Y.Y.T.

* * *

PRICES OF TEA AND COFFEE FIFTY YEARS AGO.—From the handbill of "F. Wyatt, Tea-Dealer and Coffee Roaster, No. 36, Market-Street, (Corner of Nut-Street,) Plymouth," we extract the following items as illustrative of the prices of these household necessaries in the year 1832:—Teas, varied from Congou, 5/- per lb, to Super Gunpowder, 16/- per lb. Coffee (Jamaica) was 2/- per lb., Bourbon Coffee, 3/4 and 4/- per lb., and Turkey Coffee, 5/- per lb. Cocoa was 2/8, 3/-, 4/-; Chocolate, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-; Loaf Sugars, 9d. to 1/- per lb.; Moist ditto, 5d. to 9d. per lb. To compare:—Good Tea may now be procured at less than 2/- per lb.; Coffee at 1/-; Lump Sugar at 3½, and Moist at 1¼ per lb. Comment is needless. KEARLEY.

* * *

WEST COUNTRY SUPERSTITION.—Many years ago, when a boy, I was staying at a farm-house not many miles from Plymstock, and boy like, I took great interest at that time in the various matters connected with a farmer's life. One evening I witnessed a very curious custom, and had I not been inquisitive, I should not have been enlightened in the matter. Some wheat was being prepared for sowing, and it was cast into a heap on the floor of the barn, and a preparation of lime water was thrown on it,

the grain being thoroughly saturated; this, I believe, is usually done with grain before sowing, but my host, a man about 50 years of age, who was present during the operation seemed to linger, as if some important item had been neglected. A labourer, however, the same who had done the liming, made a cross on the top of the heap of corn and stuck a prong in it. I naturally asked the man (after the master had gone indoors to sit and reflect before the blazing fire, which I remember burnt merrily on the hearth) the meaning of this strange proceeding. He informed me with grave emphasis that if it were not done, the Devil would come in the night and spoil the seed, and it would be scattered all over the barn.

Possibly some of the contributors to the *Western Antiquary* may be able to give account of similar customs.

Plymouth. JOHN T. FOURACRE.

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THE CHURCH BELLS OF TRESMEER, CORNWALL.—There are points in connection with the curious inscriptions on two of the bells in Tresmeer Church which do not appear to have yet suggested themselves to those who have endeavoured to unravel the meaning of the entire legend which they comprise. The two inscriptions may be repeated here for the benefit of such as may not have followed the subject in *Notes and Queries*. They are:—

(1.) + WE : BEVT : IMAKID : BOPE : TO WAKIE : ELIANORE : FOR : TO : KACHE : GAME. (We are both made to wake Eleanor for to catch game.

(2). + HAC. DO BI MINE REDE. EPNK. ON. HVVS SOVLE. ANC. SO WAS. HIS NAME. (But do, by my counsel, think on Hws soul, and so was his name.)

It is pretty clear that the Eleanor mentioned in the lines was a widow at the time of the founding of the bells. Again, it has recently struck me as possible, that after all, nothing more may have been intended by any portion of the wording except what appears plainly on the face of it. In that case the reference to a Hugh, as the deceased husband of this Eleanor, would appear to be, of necessity, to some person bearing that Christian name, of such importance, and so well known, at least locally, as to have rendered it a matter of impossibility for any one at the time to have been at all doubtful as to his identity. It behoves us, therefore, to inquire whether there was, at the period to which the peculiar shape of these letters on these bells, and the grammatical construction of the legends tend to refer the making of them, any great local personage named Hugh, whose wife Eleanor survived him, and to whom these legends might be reasonably taken to apply.

Hugh, as a Christian name, has been peculiar to the family of Courtenay, as it has been also to the family of Despenser; and it transpires that Hugh Courtenay (father of the Earl of Devon), married Eleanor Despenser in the reign of Edward I., and that she long survived him, and died in the reign of Edward III. This lady, as the widowed mother of the Earl of Devon, was doubtless of widespread notoriety in the south-western parts of England. The using of the bells under consideration for a church would appear to have been altogether an after-thought. We cannot, on the face of the above inscriptions, look upon them as other than makeshift *devotion* bells. They were clearly originally bells used in connection with the chase, and rang in the dame's hunting-tower. Possibly some of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* may be able to throw further light on the private history of Eleanor Courtenay *née* Despenser, and of her long widowhood; or may be in a position to inform us where her hunting-tower was situated. WYVERN VERT.

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THE DEER PARK AT WERRINGTON.—In "J.P.B.'s" article on the Deer Parks of Devon it is mentioned that one of the finest existing in the county is that of Werrington. It may be of interest to note that this park has of late years been threatened with the total loss of its deer, but that the new owner (Mr. J. C. Williams) is restoring the most picturesque feature it has borne during the two centuries and a half of its existence, and that when the park is re-opened to public view, as it soon is likely to be, large herds of deer will once more be seen roaming within its borders. "J. P. B." notes that it was on February 28, 1631, that Sir Francis Drake (surely, not "the vanquisher of the Armada" but his nephew) petitioned Charles the First for a licence to enclose this park; he might have added that the licence was granted on April 10, 1631, "to impark lands in the parishes of Warrington *(sic)* and St. Stephens, near Launceston, with grant of free warren therein, &c." Sir Francis "here built himself a faire house" (according to Sir William Pole), and a stone was some years since to be seen on the estate inscribed "A.D. 1641, Francis Drake;" but, about nine years after the date last-given, the Knight disposed of the estate to William Morice, in whose family it remained for over a century, and in the hands of whom Werrington attained its greatest renown. A. F. R.

MR. FRANCIS DRAKE PEARCE (Kingsbridge), writes—"In *Western Antiquary*, July, 1884, it is stated that the vanquisher of the Armada on Feb. 28th, 1631, petitioned Charles I. for a license to enclose Werrington Park. This could not have been the great Sir Francis Drake, as he died in 1596, but must have been his nephew, Sir Francis Drake, the first Baronet, who died in 1637. I have an original oil painting, life size (1636) of this Bart., *æt.* 48."

[It will readily be seen that the writer of the article on "Deer Parks" made a slip in respect to the particular Sir Francis Drake who applied to the King for the licence. Clearly it was not the "vanquisher of the Armada." Editor *W.A.*]

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SIR GAWEN CAREW.—Two points mentioned in the "Facts not generally known about Francis Drake and Francis Russell" may serve to throw light upon a corner of

of Launceston history which has hitherto been dark. The fact that Sir Gawen Carew married a sister of the Duke of Suffolk, brother-in-law of Henry the Eighth, not improbably explains why, in 1540, upon the dissolution of the greater monasteries, he received from the King the priory of Launceston, both building and possessions, as his portion of the spoil; and the manner in which he clung to the cause of Elizabeth in that princess's darker days, doubtless earned for him "the manor of Launceston land and Newporte Borough," which were "granted by the Queen's letters patents to Sir Gawen Carewe, Knight, for a term of years." The only actual visit of the worthy Knight to the town from which he drew much of his wealth is recorded in the despatch of Lord Russell to the Privy Council, after the complete defeat of the Cornwall insurgents, on August 17th, 1549, at Sampford Courtenay; hearing that Sir Humphry Arundel, the leader of the rebellion, "was fled to Launceston," Lord Russell states, that he "sent incontinently both Mr. Carews with a good band to keep the town in a stay." The "both Mr. Carews" thus mentioned were Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew. A. F. R.

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MAY-DAY CUSTOMS IN CORNWALL.—This year, 1884, the May-horns were as noisy as ever in Newlyn, West, and the west of Penzance. The custom of feasting on bread and clotted cream was also kept up. I do not think the horns have anything to do with Diana or with Flora, of whom probably the Cornu-Britons never heard, but of the summer god of the ancient Celts who was honored by horn blowing in spring.

While on the subject of old customs, I may mention that the Midsummer fires of St. John's Eve, at Penzance, this year (1884), were not so numerous as usual, but at Portleven, Peter-tide was kept up and the usual fire festival were observed at Newlyn, on July 7th, to which it was postponed for local reasons. Helston Furry Day was well observed in spite of adverse circumstances, thirty-two couples danced through the streets in the procession of the gentry, and about a dozen couples in the tradesmen's procession. So Cornishmen still keep up fairly their ancient customs. W. S. L. S.

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DRAKE'S SHIP.—May I draw the attention of those interested in the literature about the far-famed "Pelican" to the correspondence in *Notes and Queries*, (Series VI., Vol. VI.) Archdeacon Wrangham, Coryat, in his "Crudities," Lord Brook, and others have written on the subject. There are also poems in English and Latin about the "Pelican." W. S. L. S.

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MYLES COVERDALE'S BIBLE.—There is a tradition prevalent that Bishop Myles Coverdale translated the Bible into English, at Paignton, during the time he was Bishop of Exeter; also, that he was the last occupant of the tower, a part of which is still standing, of the Coverdale's has again been discussed, and I thought it would be as well to clear up this tradition and set the matter at rest.

In the *Bibliotheca Sussexiana*, Vol. 2, p. 291, Mr. Pettigrew says, "In 1537, Coverdale writing to Thomas Cromwell, or as he styled him 'the singular good lorde the lorde Cromwell,' informs him that the Bible is accordinge to y^{r} lordship's most godlye request, for we follow not only a standynge text of the Hebrewe wth the interpretation of the Caldee and the Greke," etc. The letter, of which this is an extract, was written at Paris, 23rd June, 1537. It will be seen by this, that the Bible was at this time fairly on the way of translation, and in a letter which appeared in the *Athenæum*, July 12th, 1884, p. 48, by Henry Stevens of Vermont, it is therein stated that as early as 1535, Jacob van Meteren engaged Myles Coverdale to translate the Bible into English at Antwerp; "that this translation was printed by Jacob van Meteren and Edward Whytchurch, both in Paris and London." There has been always a difficulty in fixing upon the printer, as well as the place where it was printed, but both these have now apparently been removed by the investigations of Mr. Stevens and another. From the above dates ascribed to the translation of this Bible, it will be observed that this could not have been performed at Paignton, during Coverdale's holding of the See of Exeter, for he only succeeded to this on August 14th, 1551, just 16 years after the work was done and printed. So much for tradition.

In a short memoir on Myles Coverdale by the late Rev. Treasurer Hawker, in the Devon Assoc. Trans., 1878, at the meeting at Paignton, the writer states, "that nothing is known about Coverdale until 1535, in which year he published his translation of the whole Bible. It was printed at Zurich," but, as before stated, it would appear that it was really printed at Antwerp.

Dr. Oliver does Coverdale full and impartial justice, considering that he separated himself from his vows and from the Roman Catholic Church. The doctor says "he became a zealous instrument of the Reformation. In Thomas, Lord Cromwell, he found a powerful abettor. His labours in translating and editing the Bible in 1535 must place him among the leading scholars of the times: as a preacher he was celebrated at home and abroad."

Kelly's *Directory of Devonshire, 1883*, has perpetuated this tradition in the following, which I quote. "Paignton was held at an early period by the Bishops of Exeter, who had a palace there, the remains of which are now standing near the Church; they consist of the lower portion of the Chapel, part of the great hall, and the foundation of extensive buildings, the whole surrounded by a crenelated wall with ancient gateway which is a prominent object on approaching the town from the south. The chief building of the palace, however, now perfect, is the south end tower of the fourteenth century which was restored and made habitable a few years ago by the owner of the property, Col. Ridgway, of Shipleigh Court, and is commonly known

Bishop's palace at Paignton. The subject of the translation and printing of that edition of the Bible called as the 'Bible Tower,' from a tradition that Bishop Myles Coverdale, the first translator of the whole Bible into English, was the last person to occupy the tower as a residence previous to its being dismantled."

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

P.S.—Since the above was in type, it seems from other letters which have appeared in the *Athenæum*, that there is still wanting actual proof as to the place of the printing of this first edition of the Bible in English, and from the varieties of type used, in the printing of the different parts of the book, as stated:—"The Memorials of the Rt. Rev. Father in God, Myles Coverdale. London, 1838." But this does not affect the 'tradition;' the truth, or otherwise, of which I have desired to establish. E.P.

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HELSTON IN THE OLDEN TIME.—In a recent number of the *Echo* there appeared an interesting article on "Our Old Nobility." The Osbornes were the family sketched; and, as they have been intimately connected with the West of England, we append some extracts, more particulalry relating to the Dukes of Leeds. It appears that the present Duke owns about 6,000 acres of land in Cornwall, principally in the town and neighbourhood of Helston. The fourth Duke of Leeds married the heiress of the Godolphin estates, and the writer remarks: "Contiguous to the Godolphin estate is the borough of Helston, which now only returns one member, but formerly returned two. From the days of Queen Elizabeth down to the beginning of the present century the Godolphins and their successors were recognised as the patrons of Helston. They regularly paid the rates of the whole parish, in consideration of which they nominated the borough members. This beautifully simple arrangement, which had lasted for two hundred years, was broken through in 1804, when the Helstonians sold themselves to another patron, whose *régime*, however, did not last very long. In 1813, the Duke of Leeds once more entered into a corrupt bargain to pay the town rates in return for the right of nomination; in other words, he purchased two seats in the House of Commons for a sum of about £1,700 per annum. The agents in this iniquitous bargain were the local clergy, who, however, only followed in the footsteps of their predecessors, for in former times it had been part of the arrangement that the patron of the borough should find livings for such of the sons of the local clergy as chose to go into the Church. The exposure that took place was of such a flagrant character that a motion made in the House of Commons directing the Attorney-General to prosecute the ducal briber was lost by only three votes." In reference to this in a debate in the House of Commons in 1827, on Parliamentary Reform, introduced by the late Earl Russell, Sir Charles Forbes is reported to have said, "he had served on a Helston election committee. In this case the clearest case of corruption had been made out that any gentleman in that House could possibly desire to have. This was a case in which it appeared that the Duke of Leeds had interfered, who was clearly proved to have paid the Corporation of Helston a sum of £1,500 for paving and lighting the streets of that borough, which, of course, was so much saved to the Corporation. He was then told that it was a very serious thing to hold up a nobleman as a person guilty of bribery and corruption; but if these matters were to be thus narrowly looked into, he maintained, that generally speaking, to catch one rogue in ruffles was of much more importance than to catch ten in rags. Yet no serious notice was taken of this business of Helston, and why should not Helston be disfranchised for corruption as well as the boroughs of Penryn and Retford? What was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander." We believe that the Osbornes lost all control over the Parliamentary destinies of Helston after 1837, when a severe battle was fought between Lord Cantilupe and the late Sir Arthur Buller. Although his lordship was returned, the patronage was not saleable or transferable afterwards.

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HERALDIC BLAZONS IN ASHTON CHURCH.—In a little work by Mr. Roscoe Gibbs, entitled "A Pilgrimage to Ashton," in describing the 3rd shield (on page 4) he says in the "note":—"on the Ashton shield the eagle is painted Or, on a field Argent (?)." The (?) is Mr. Gibbs's. Above, Mr. Gibbs had said, the shield bore "quarterly, 1 and 4 Argent (?) an eagle displayed, (? Monthermer)" without specifying the tincture of the eagle. May I ask Mr. Gibbs whether by his description of the field as "Argent (?)," he simply means that he could not clearly decide what the colour was, or whether he means to draw attention to the superposition of metal on metal, as an instance of ignorance or disregard on the part of the local designer or maker of the glass of the heraldic rule on the subject, which does not, I believe, allow colour to be placed on colour, or metal on metal?

Perhaps it might also be interesting if Mr. Gibbs would tell us in what fashion the church has been served, in the restoration which has, I believe, recently taken place.

H. SHARROCK.

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SEAL OF THE PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION.—"The Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society, Founded 1812, Incorporated 1884," have recently adopted a new seal with various devices, heraldic and symbolic upon it. Perhaps one of your correspondents, who is acquainted with heraldry and its significations, will furnish the readers of the *Western Antiquary* with an explanation of this elaborate piece of blazonry.

KEARLEY.

[Mr. Arthur J. Jewers, F.S.A., has kindly promised to furnish the desired description. EDITOR.]

HENRY BROMLEY, M.P. FOR PLYMOUTH, 1584-86.—At p. 26, ser. IV., *Western Antiquary*, this worthy is said to have been "closely connected with Hawkins and Drake." May I ask if Dr. Drake can give the precise connection? To what particular family of Bromley did he belong? Was he the Henry Bromley afterwards knighted—son of Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor?
Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

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MR. W. S. SPRY, OF DEVONPORT.—"An Associate's" query about the Assyrian tablets at the Plymouth Athenæum, opens the question—"What became of Mr. W. S. Spry's curious library?" He possessed some rare books especially on astrology; were they sold or kept by his heirs? Mr. Spry was a remarkable man in many ways. PENWITH.

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SEDGEMOOR AND MONMOUTH.—Are there any traditions not yet published of the Duke of Monmouth's revolts, of Sedgemoor and Judge Jeffries? On Sedgemoor was fought the last regular battle on West of England soil. There are, I believe, traditions still lingering around Glastonbury. In Cornwall the rebellion excited much anxiety, to judge from contemporary records. W.S.L.S.

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"THE CORNISH 'ONE AND ALL.'"—I remember hearing in Launceston a score of years since, a song which had as its refrain, "The Cornish 'One and All,'" the tune of which (if my memory does not play me false) somewhat resembled "The British Grenadiers. Could any of your readers assist me to the words? DUNHEVED.

[A copy of the words of this Cornish song is in our hands, which, with some notes thereon, we hope to publish shortly. EDITOR.]

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RUNIC STONE IN LUSTLEIGH CHURCH.—Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* furnish information respecting an ancient inscribed stone now to be seen in the position of a door-sill at the main entrance of Lustleigh Church. It appears to bear Runic characters with other ornamental carvings. I do not remember seeing it described in any work. M. Y. Y. T.

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DEVONSHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL QUERY.—Wanted, a copy of the following:—*Romeo and Juliet, a Travesty, in Three Acts. London, 1812. Printed by Jenkins, 7 Old Town Street, Plymouth.* I have seen a copy of this little work, and am anxious to procure one; also some information respecting the author. A reply per favour of the Editor of the *Western Antiquary* will oblige.
KEARLEY.

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PLYMOUTH HAVEN.—Can any of your readers inform me where I can see a copy of the following:—"8th of Anne, Act for preservation of Plymouth Haven."
W. S. B. H.

CAD RIVER.—Will W.F.C. kindly explain his statement, that "the river is the Plym and not the Cad, a stupid nickname copied from Carrington." Surely I have heard on the spot of the river Cad, and also of Cadover bridge. The word *cad* is Celtic and may have two or three meanings, *e.g.*, *caid*, a captive. But perhaps W.F.C. has some information on the subject not generally known.
PENWITH.

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BILLARS—OR BILLERS?—Can your botanical readers tell me what is the precise plant (of the hemlock tribe, I believe) to which this name is applied in Devonshire? The old sexton of a Mid-Devon churchyard said to me recently, "If I was'nt allays looking after it, the place would be overrun with docks and billers."
H. SHARROCK.

[The Rev. Hilderic Friend in *A Glossary of Devonshire Plant Names* (1882), has the following:—

"Billers, (1) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L., and other large umbells. A farmer will often give such an order as this: 'Clear them *billers* out o' the vill, an' put 'em in a hape to burn.' (*cf.* Pig's Cole.)

(2) *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, Koch. (Britten, pp. 40, 41, who is my only authority for this latter, but see the former note.) The name is loosely applied, as many other names are, to any plant resembling the Cow-parsnip or Hog-weed. In a vocabulary of the tenth or eleventh century (Earle, *Plant Names*, p. 24), *billere* glosses *Bibulta*." Editor *W.A.*]

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MISS WARNER, OF BATH.—I recently met with one volume of a novel by this authoress, entitled, *Herbert Lodge, a New Forest Story. Printed by Richd. Couttwell, Bath*, and sold by *Longman, Hurst, Rees & Orme, 1808.* Did this lady write anything further than the above.
CURIOUS.

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ALLEN.—Can anyone remember Admiral John Allen, who died at Torpoint on 4th June, 1853, aged 80, or his wife, Jane Hester Allen? He seems to have been a near relative of the notorious Charles Edward Stuart, Count of Albany, who professed to be a lineal descendant of the Pretender and James II. Can anyone throw a light on this curious episode of the Stuart history? PENWITH.

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SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S DAUGHTER.—I wish to ask, as Mr. Gardiner does in his *History of England*, Vol. I., p. 122, in a note:—"Who is the daughter mentioned in the letter published in the appendix by Mr. Brewer to Goodman's *Court of King James*, I., ii, 93, and what became of her?" Perhaps some reader of *N. & Q.* can give information on the subject. EDWARD R. VYVYAN.

(Notes and Queries, July 19th, 1884.)

SALTESTEU, COCX-BROOT.—In the King's Library, British Museum, a Dutch atlas is displayed, which is said to be the earliest ever published. The map exposed to view extends from the "Sorlinges" = Scilly Isles, to Plymouth Sound. Can any of your readers throw any light on the names at the head of this query? The first is marked on the map a little below Saltash, which is there written "Salteske," and the second is the name of some rocks, which on the map occupy just the position of the Shagg, but from the vicinity of the estuary of the Yealm, are more probably intended to represent the Mew Stone.

W. S. B. H.

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EXETER AND THE SERGE MANUFACTURES.—Can any of your readers supply any information relating to the manufactory of serge in Exeter? for which, during several centuries, that city was celebrated.

And were there not *Italians* amongst the many foreigners from the Continent, who were engaged in its manufacture? No doubt, many will be glad to learn a few particulars respecting what once formed a most important and interesting portion of the history of the city of the West.

W.

Exeter.

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WARDS IN THE TOWN OF PLYMOUTH.—What were the divisions of the town prior to the present arrangement? In an old deed dated 1803, I find mention made of an Old Town Ward and Outward Ward. Were there any others?

W. S. B. H.

[The earliest mention of Wards is by Leland, viz.:—Old Towne Warde, Venar Warde, Lower Warde, and Vintre Warde. A later list gives Old Town, High Vintre, Lower Vintre, and Looe Street. The town is now divided into six Wards, viz.:—Vintry, St. Andrew, Frankfort, Drake's, Charles, and Sutton. We find no record of *Outward* Ward. EDITOR *W.A.*]

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THE LANDING OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AT FALMOUTH.—I have been told by an eye-witness that the landing of the Queen of Portugal after the revolution, in which Don Miguel took a leading part, created much sensation at Falmouth; and also, that this Portuguese revolution was a cause of some excitement in Plymouth, which was visited by several actors in the great drama. Are there any of your elder readers who can give an account of the landing?

Also, I believe there was a division of Poles, who landed at Falmouth after the revolution of 1830.

PENWITH.

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SEA FIGHT WITH TURKISH MEN-OF-WAR, 1642.—Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* furnish me with information relative to a sea fight between six Turkish men-of-war with two large London ships and three brigs of Scilly, on or about 3rd of July, 1642? The Turkish vessels afterwards made for our western coasts.

Kilmarth, Par Station. E. W. RASHLEIGH.

THE DOONES.—Were the Doones of Badgeworthy, mentioned by Mr. Blackmore in his charming tale *Lorna Doone*, a real family? If so, what historic records exist of them? The Exmoor story, if historically correct, would be worthy almost to take a place after Kingsley's *Westward Ho!*, as an epic of Devon.

W. S. L. S.

[Has our correspondent overlooked the article on "Lorna Doone," by J. R. Chanter, which appeared in *Western Antiquary*, Series 3, Part XI., as a supplement? EDITOR.]

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Replies.

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ROBERT BURSCOUGH, (iv. 9).—An extract from my MS. collections for Devon Bibliography will supply Mr. C. W. Sutton with the information he seeks.

BURSCOUGH, ROBERT. Born at Cartmel, Lancashire, 1651. Entered Queen's Coll. Oxon. 1668 æt. 17. A.B. 14 May 1672. Vicar of Totnes, Devon, 2 Mar. 1681. M.A. 6 July 1682. Prebendary of Exeter Cath. 15 Nov. 1701. Archdeacon of Barum 24 Sept. 1703. He was buried at Bath 29 July 1709. [Wood's *Ath. Oxon.* iv. 533, 413, 582. *Fasti* ii. 331, 383. Hardy's *Le Neve* i. 408, 426. Prince, p. 777 of his *Worthies*, commends R. Burscough's liberality in allowing him the free use of his "very good library." (Oliver's *Monasticon. Sup.* 21.).] He published:—

1. A Treatise of Church-Government: Occasion'd by some Letters Lately Printed concerning the same Subject.

   By Robert Burscough, M.A.

   London; Printed for *Samuel Smith*, at the *Prince's Arms* in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. 1692.

   8vo. Imprimatur dated Feb. 4. 169½. 1 leaf: Title, 1 leaf. pp. xxxvij. [vij.] 270. Against Dr. Rich. Burthogge of Totnes.

2. A Discourse of Schism: Address'd to those Dissenters, who Conform'd before the Toleration, and have since withdrawn themselves from the Communion of the Church of England.

   By Robert Burscough, M.A.

   London. Printed for *Tho. Bennet*, at the *Half-moon* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard: And *Charles Yeo*, Bookseller in Exeter. 1699.

   8vo. pp. 231.

3. A Vindication of a Discourse of Schism, which was Address'd to the Dissenters, who Conform'd before the Toleration, and have since withdrawn themselves from the Communion of the Church of England: in Answer to a Letter lately Publish'd against it.

   By Robert Burscough, M.A., Vicar of Totness, in Devon.

   EXETER: Printed by *S. Farley*, for *Thomas Bennet* at the *Half-Moon* in S. *Paul's* Church-yard *London*, and *Charles Yeo* in *Exon.* 1701.

   8vo. pp. xvj. 182.

4. A Discourse. I. Of the Unity of the Church. II. Of the Separation of the Dissenters from the Church of England. III. Of their setting up Churches against the Conforming Churches; and of the Ordination of their Teachers. Being an Answer to a Book Entituled Dissenters no Schismaticks, &c.

By Robert Burscough, M.A., Vicar of Totness, and Arch-Deacon of Barnstaple.

Exeter, Printed by Sam. Farley, for Tho. Bennet at the Half-Moon in St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and Charles Yeo, Bookseller in Exon. M.DCC.IV.

8vo. Title & Ded. to The Right Reverend Father in God, Jonathan Lord-Bishop of Exeter, 9 leaves. Contents, 1 leaf. pp. 195.

5. The writer of the Life of Bp. Burnet in the *Biographia Britannica* 1748, vol. ii. 1042, note N.N. enumerates various publications called forth by the Bp's *Exposition of the 39 Articles*, for and against. He states "at the same time [1702], Mr. Robert Burscough, published *A Vindication of the twenty-third Article of Religion, from a late Exposition, ascribed to my Lord Bishop of Sarum.*" I cannot find this piece. I have the answer to it printed in 1703.

6. Burscough wrote the preface to *Sanctification by Faith vindicated. By Zachary Mayne. London*, 1693, 4to. This book I wish to see. Mayne was master of the free-school, Exeter.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are described from copies in my library. No. 4, Mr. Parfitt has kindly described from a copy in the Devon and Exeter Institution Library.

J. INGLE DREDGE.

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PYNE, JOHN, A.M., RECTOR OF BEER FERRERS, 1629-1644.—Walker (*Sufferings of the Clergy*, ii, 329) states:—"I believe he died under the *Usurpation*. That he was sequestred, I have been informed by a very Ancient *Clergyman*, who lived through the whole time of the *Rebellion:* Although the *Minister* of this Place hath told me, there was nothing remarkable in his Parish relating to *Sequestrations:* But I cannot depend upon the Exactness of his Inquiries; and therefore leave I it as a Quære." To W. C. Hazlitt's *Handbook*, pp. 86 and 488, I am indebted for the titles, etc., of his books.

1. Anagrammata Regia. In Honorem Maximi et mansuetissimi Regis Caroli conscripta. Quibus Heroica quædam subnectuntur. Opusculum Regiis Nuptiis destinatum. Nunc verò Auctoris operâ auctum et emendatum. Extant ista in Œdibus Gulielmi Stansbie. [1626] 4to. 60 leaves. *Br. Museum.*

A collection of verses in Latin and English, some of which were composed at an earlier date (as the title implies) than the publication of the book.
Mr. Collier (Bibl. Cat. i. 20) over states the scarcity of this volume, of which several copies exist.

2. Epigrammata Religiosa, officiosa. Iocosa, Anglo-latina Latina Anglica, Quibus miscentur Anagrammata eiusdem varietatis. In castam Seuerioris Musæ Recreationem. Propriorum Amicorum iussu Publici Iuris facta.

Cicero.
Otii fructus, non contentio Animi, sed Relaxatio.
Martialis.
Absit malignus Interpres.

Sine ullâ nota [1626-8] 4to. 42 leaves. *Bodleian* (Malone). *Br. Museum.*

3. Musarum Deliciae. Contayning more than a select Century of royall Latine Anagrams, besides diverse written in English, upon the sacred name and titles of our dread Soveraigne and of his dearest Consert, and their most princelye progeny. Together with apposite Anagrams upon all the English Monarchs that have lived and died since the union of the royall roses and houses of Yorke and Lancaster. Some few of these extracted from his Imperiall Maiesties Name, have been heretofore presented to his royall hands with gracious acceptance. The Latine Anagrammes are expressed in English verses in the opposite columne. Penned anew, and now published altogether (with the Author's assent), by Arthur Pyne, Esquire, to whom the Anagrams made in honour of the Prince his Highnesse were in special manner directed.

Cicero.
Non contentio animi, sed relaxatio.

London, printed by Anne Griffin. 1635. 4to. 9 leaves.

This seems to be an enlarged impression of *Anagrammata Regia*, 1626.

J. INGLE DREDGE.

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VINEYARDS.—The climate of Cornwall is, I believe, favorable to the vine, though the summers are not too hot. Mrs. Geard, of Newlyn, about 1879, made, I am told, some Cornish wine, but the excise laws were so severe that it could not be sold. It is a pity that our excise law should be prohibitive against English wine. I believe it would command a sale, if only for curiosity. I have drunk English wine in Canterbury. Certainly in the middle ages there were many English vineyards, and a good deal of English claret made. PENWITH.

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PARSLEY AND BABIES—PART 2, *W.A.*—In my early recollection upon this subject, it used to be said that the boy babies came out of the leek-bed, and the girls from the parsley-bed. Mr. Sala's explanation in the *Illustrated London News* recently, only refers to the females—but what of the boys out of the leek-bed? G.T.
Exeter.

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SORLINGEUS (LES ÎLES).—According to Lamartinière *(Grand Dict. Geog., &c.)*, two of the ancient names of the Scilly Isles were Silures and Sillines.

(Notes and Queries, July 26th, 1884.) R. S. CHARNOCK.

THE ROOKER FAMILY.—The ancestor of the late Mr. Alfred Rooker and myself, was one of two young officers who came to England with William, Prince of Orange in 1688. If the Martin Diederich Rucker (*Western Antiquary*, July, 1884, p. 33), was related to our family, it must have been through a prior ancestor, of whom we have no knowledge. JAS. ROOKER.

Bideford.

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ROBERT BURSCOUGH, M.A., VICAR OF TOTNES.—Burscough died in 1709. His successor was Arthur D'Anvers, who was admitted to the Vicarage of Totnes, Nov. 7, 1709. His widow lived in Totnes for some years; Prince, author of the *Worthies of Devon*, refers in a letter dated Aug. 5, 1712, to her, as living in Totnes. Burscough possessed a very valuable library and collection of manuscripts, and they are in the Harleian Collection. On searching the registers of Totnes Church, I cannot find entry of his burial. He was while Vicar of Totnes, Archdeacon of Barnstaple. EDWARD WINDEATT.

Totnes.

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LYE, EDWARD, M.A.—Edward Lye, the celebrated Anglo-Saxon scholar, was born at Totnes in 1694, not 1704, as appears from the entry of his baptism in the register of Totnes Church.

"1694
September the 6 Edward Son of
Mr. Thomas Ly Minister."

He was ordained deacon in 1717, and Priest in 1719, which would hardly be consistent with his birth in 1704.

He died 19 August, 1767, 1765 was a misprint.

I have in my possession a portrait of Lye, at the foot of which it is stated, that he died 19 August, 1767, aged 73, which would make the year of his birth 1694.

Totnes. EDWARD WINDEATT.

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ST. COLUMB CUSTOM.—The custom refers to hurling, the old Cornish national game. It was once practised on a grand scale between parishes, etc., but has now been discountenanced on account of accidents which occurred in the rough struggles for the hurling ball. The ball of Paul parish had the inscription on a silver plate inlaid:—

"*Guare wheag* = Fair play
Yu guare teag." Is good play.

Hurling is now rare except at St. Columb. W.S.L.S.

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ADMIRAL BROOKING.—If the correspondent who formerly asked for the date of the death of this local worthy has not met with an answer, perhaps you will allow me to say, that the tombstone to his memory in Newton Ferrers Churchyard records, that he died on "21st April, 1834, aged 82." AN EXCURSIONIST.

MAY POLES IN CORNWALL.—Dr. Stephen Clogg (Looe), referring to Mr. Couch's interesting notes on "Cornish Fasts and Festivals," says, that Maypoles are still to be seen on May Day at Pelynt, Dulver, and East and West Looe.

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✠ Reviews. ✠

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Aleriel; or, a Voyage to other Worlds. A Tale. By REV. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA, M.A., Vicar of Newlyn, St. Peter. London: Wyman, 1883.

In the course of an interesting narrative, our valued contributor, W. S. L. S., has boldly introduced some amazing astronomical speculations. The object of the work is to interest children in the wonders of the heavens, and to answer the oft-repeated query, "Are the planets inhabited?" Endeavouring to solve the latter point, the writer has succeeded in adding much to the interest of astronomy, and the perusal of this little work will doubtless have the effect of turning many eyes to the heavens in order to scan the wonders of the planetary and stellar systems. "Aleriel," a fictitious character, and a native of the planet Venus, has undertaken a journey through space, visiting successively the Earth, the Moon, the planets Mars, Saturn, and Jupiter, with their respective satellites. We heartily commend this little book as a delightful and appropriate gift-book for children, and as a valuable addition to the literature on the "Plurality of Worlds."

John Alcock, LL.D., Bishop of Ely, with a few Notes on the Alcock Family. By GEO. J. GRAY, Reprinted from *Hull Quarterly and East Riding Portfolio*, July 15th, 1884. Hull, 1884.

A very interesting little contribution on the career of a notable ecclesiastic, in which the writer has, by careful study, been able to correct "many errors of former biographers, which certainly (he says) ought not to have been accepted without a little trouble to verify them."

Humorous and other Poetic Pictures, Legends, and Stories of Devon. By FREDERICK THOMAS. London: W. Kent & Co., Plymouth; W. Brendon & Son. Exeter: Henry S. Eland.

In this highly humorous and interesting work, our old friend Fredk. Thomas, of *Practical* fame, has given us a whimsical description of Devonshire, *à la* "Poly-olbion." The district covered by these sketches extends from Exeter to Totnes, and the writer introduces many of the quaint stories and legends which abound in this region. The seeker for fun will find here a fund of humour, the lover of the picturesque will find descriptive pictures, many of which will charm, while the hunter for folk-lore will be enabled to renew his acquaintanceship with some old friends, and find others equally entertaining. In addition to these sketches which run in a consecutive narrative through half the book will be found other miscellaneous pieces of which, amongst the most poetical are "Devonia," "Lines on the Death of Sir John Bowring," "Freddy's Birthday," and "The Poet's First Baby." "Exmouthesia" and "Britanniarum" are satirical extravaganzas in the writer's best style.

A Guide to Saint Ives, its surroundings, scenery, curiosities, antiquities, history, and traditions, specially prepared for Visitors. By JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS, of Porthminster. James Wearne, Printer and Publisher, Saint Ives, 1884.

A very handy little hand-book, in which the useful is happily combined with the interesting, for the writer, having made a careful study of the history of the little Cornish borough, has cunningly interwoven scraps of local lore with the ordinary subject-matter of a guide-book.

Nan Neva, a Cornish Story with Domestic Poems. By JOHN HARRIS, Falmouth, 1884.

We have the mournful satisfaction of making a brief comment upon this little work, the "Last Lays" of the late John Harris, the Cornish Miner-Poet. The work is published by the Author's sons, who say, in a note, that this last literary work of their much loved father was completed (including the preface) shortly before his decease, which took place on January 7th, 1884. Like many of his other works, the volume contains a number of poetical pieces of varying degrees of merit, and although few if any, may be said to bear the imprint of the "divine afflatus," they are for the most part sweet and pretty, they abound in religious sentiments and genuine manly feelings, and they contain much that will be read with pleasure by those who admire the works of a self-educated man. Those who knew John Harris, or are acquainted with his history, and they are not few, will be glad to procure this little "In Memoriam" volume, and to preserve it for the sake of a man who in spite of many difficulties made for himself an honored name.

Vigil Vision, and other Poems. By ERNEST L. T. HARRIS-BICKFORD, Camborne, N.D.

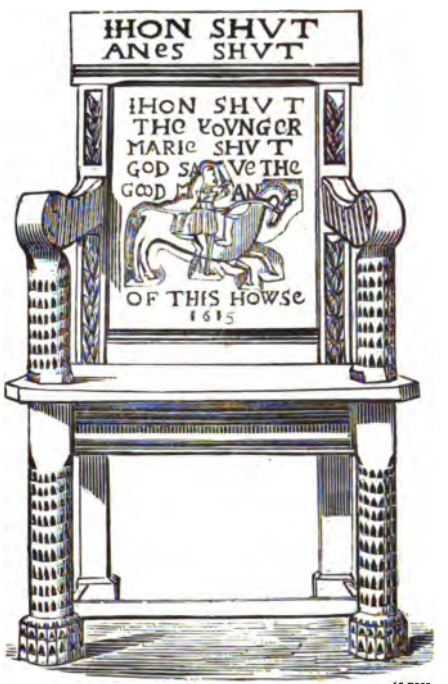
This little work does not commend itself to us for its superior typography, and as it does not bear a printer's name, we presume that it is "privately printed." We should not think it within our province to do more than notice the book, but for its local colouring, several of the poems being descriptive of scenes in Cornwall. The "Vigil Vision" is a parody on Poe's "Raven," and as such may commend itself to our friend, Mr. Hamilton, to whom we shall send the little effusion.

IN the latest publication of the Clarendon Historical Society is given, amongst other reprints, "*Considerations upon a Printed Sheet, entituled the Speech of the Late Lord Russel to the Sheriffs: together with the Paper delivered by him to them, at the Place of Execution, on July* 21, 1683." This Society is doing good work in the publication of these interesting documents, and the Editor, Mr. Edmund Goldsmid, is most assiduous in the production of *Bibliotheca Curiosa*, which he styles "a collection of curious and out-of-the-way books, intended for the Historian, Antiquarian, and Littérateur."

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

ALMS-BOX IN
ST. AGNES' CHURCH,
CORNWALL.



SHUTE CHAIR.

See Notes to Illustrations on pp. 57-58.

THE *Rhode Island Historical Magazine* (formerly the Newport Historical Magazine), No. 1, Vol. V, July 1884, is to hand, and is devoted exclusively to the investigation of matters relating to the history and genealogy of the Island. It contains "the makings of history."

Also to hand, current numbers of *Antiquary*, *Bibliographer*, *Antiquarian Magazine*, *Palatine Note-Book*, *Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes*, *Library Journal*, *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, *etc.*, *etc.*

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Antiquarian and Bibliographical ✠ Notes. ✠

IN our last number we noticed Mr. J. H. Ingram's *Haunted Homes and Family Legends of Great Britain*. We are pleased to be able to report that a Second Series is in course of preparation, and will be issued about the end of October next. This will contain some interesting West of England traditions, and several accounts of family ghosts derived from private and unpublished sources. It is also expected that a New Edition of the First Series will very soon be published.

THE Rev. Edmund Farrer, of Bressingham, Diss, Norfolk, announces a work to be published by subscription, on the *Church Heraldry of Norfolk*." This work will contain a description of all coats of arms on brasses, monuments, slabs, hatchments, etc., now to be found in the county; with references to Blomfield's *History of Norfolk* and Burke's *Armory*, together with notes from the inscriptions attached. The work will be issued in eight parts of about 150 pages in each, together with three or more illustrations, at the rate (to subscribers) of five shillings each part.

MR. WALTER HAMILTON'S serial publication, *Parodies of the Works of English and American Authors*, has now reached the ninth part. Its popularity has very much increased, and the compiler has been emboldened to enlarge his editions, as well as to extend considerably the original scope of the work. The last part (August, 1884) contains Burlesques, Paraphrases, Imitations, and Travesties of Bret Harte's Poems. Parodies of many other well-known writers will follow in due course.

THE Rev. S. Rundle, Godolphin Vicarage, Helstone, Cornwall, announces a work as shortly to be published by the Penzance Antiquarian Society, entitled *Cornubiana*. The same writer has in preparation a short biography of Dr. Rundle, Bishop of Derry, 1735-1743.

THE new volume (No. 16) of *The English Scholar's Library*, edited by Edward Arber, F.S.A., is just issued, containing the "Works of Capt. John Smith, of Willoughby by Alford, Lincolnshire; President of Virginia, and Admiral of New England" (1608-1631). This volume contains most valuable information relating to the first English settlements in Virginia, Bermuda, New England, Guiana, St. Christopher, Barbadoes, Nevis, Newfoundland, up to 1630. The work extends to 1120 pages, and has six maps. It may be reckoned as one of the most important reprints yet issued by Mr. Arber.

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✠ Notes to Illustrations. ✠

MR. ARTHUR SHUTE (Liverpool) has kindly sent us a photograph of a curious old chair which has belonged to his family for many generations. In the belief that this relic of domestic furniture of a byegone time may interest our readers, we have had the photograph copied by the engraver, and present the illustration herewith. The Shute Chair came from an old country house called "Bourne," near Ashreigney (or King's Ash), North Devon; a property which has long been in the possession of the Shute family. Some years ago the chair was given to Mr. Shute's uncle (Mr. Robert Shute), 2, Baring Crescent, Exeter; and at his death it passed to our correspondent. The inscription reads—*John Shut the younger. Marie Shut :—God save the good man of this howse. 1615*. Mr. Shute says that he thinks the chair is older than the date inscribed, on account of the character of the carving on the legs and arms.

NOTES ON THE FAMILY AND ARMS OF GLYNN.

(See plate in last number.

THE Manor of Glynn, in the parish of Cardingham, is mentioned in Domesday-book and gave its name to the family, which Polwhele* includes amongst the few that existed before the Norman conquest. The first member of the family, however, of whom any mention has been found in the public records, was Richard de Glin—living at the end of the twelfth century.† About 100 years later, Joane, the daughter and heir of Sir John Glyn, married Sir John Carminow, and Glynn passed, through her descendants to the Courtenays, ‡ but the younger branch continued to reside there, and before the year 1487, had re-purchased the estate, which passed from father to son to the late Edmund John Glynn, of Glynn, who sold it to the first Lord Vivian, before 1840.

* Polwhele's *Hist. of Cornwall*, Vol. IV., p. 103.
NOTE.—See also amusing anecdote in *South Wales Athenæum*, May, 1846.

† Rot. Pip. fo 1198. See Maclean's *Hist.* also.

‡ Davies Gilbert's *Hist. of Cornwall*, Vol. I., 171.

On the death of E. J. Glynn, the representation of the family in the male line passed to his nephew, the late William Anthony Glynn, of Fairy Hill, in the Isle of Wight, who died in 1866, leaving two sons—William Anthony Glynn, of Seagrove, in the Isle of Wight, and John Henry Oglander, of Fairy Hill, to whom Sir Hy. Oglander, last Bart., of Nunwell, left his estates in the Isle of Wight (subject to the present Lady Oglander's life interest) on condition that he assumed the name of Oglander only.

Sergeant Glynn, § M.P. for Middlesex, and Recorder of London, the eminent constitutional lawyer and advocate of John Wilkes, in the "North Briton" prosecution was a member of this family. So also in a younger branch was Dr. Glynn, ‖ who attained a remarkable influence at Cambridge in the last century. The Glynns have married co-heiresses of the families of Trecarren and Denys, of Cornwall, Dennis, of Orleigh, Foote, of Tiverton, and Prideaux, of Padstow.

The quarterings on the shield of arms which appeared in our last number are as follows :—

1. Glynn, of Glynn,
2. Trecarren, of Trecarren.
3. Richd. Denys.
4. Dennis, of Orleigh.
5. Foote, of Wemworthy.
6. Prideaux, of Padstow.

} And the impalement is Somerset for Florence, co-h^{s} of Arthur Somerset, and Hon. Frances Boscawen.

§ Woolrych's *Lives of Eminent Sergeants at Law*, Vol. II., p. 573.

‖ Maclean's *Hist. of Trigg Minor.*

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✠ Correspondence, ✠

Mr. Tregellas's forthcoming "Cornish Worthies."

We are asked by Mr. Walter H. Tregellas to state that he is in no way responsible for a circular issued by his publisher, Mr. Elliot Stock, dated 25 July, 1884, soliciting an increased subscription for the Work. The circular was issued without Mr. Tregellas's privity, is not in accordance with the facts, and violates Mr. Stock's arrangement with the Author. We may further add that a correspondence on this matter has been running for several weeks in the *Athenæum*, in which both Author and Publisher have stated their respective sides of the case. Without re-producing the whole of this correspondence (which the pressure on our space forbids) it is difficult for our readers to judge of the merits of the difference, but we sincerely trust that the matter may be amicably settled, as it is exceedingly unfortunate that so valuable a work should be burdened at its birth with a misunderstanding, the effects of which, must to some extent mar its success.

W. H. H. R. makes some adverse comments on the wisdom of the compilation and publication of Mr. Chanter's article on Blackmore's "Lorna Doone." We do not see that any advantage can be gained by inserting the communication, which may possibly lead to a controversy for which our pages were not designed, and we therefore content ourselves with thus acknowledging the note of W. H. H. R., whose valuable help we shall always cordially welcome.

E. W. Rashleigh, Kilmarth, Par Station. Your proposal is a very valuable one, and we shall have much pleasure in publishing your "Cornish Notes."

F. W. Hackwood, Wednesbury. Your notes respecting Joanna Southcott are welcome and shall appear at an early date. "Wednesbury Papers" received too late for review this month.

A. H. A. Hamilton, Exeter. Many thanks for "Extracts from the Minute Book of St. John's Hospital, in the City of Exeter." They are well suited to our purpose, and will be of much interest to our readers.

Ernest E. Baker (Weston-Super-Mare). Reprint of "Floods in England, 1607," to hand. Shall have notice next month.

John Taylor, City Librarian, Bristol. We shall be glad to receive contributions from your pen, knowing the good work you have done in the cause of history and and archæology in conjunction with our late friend and your lamented predecessor, J. Fawkner Nicholls.

Howard Harris (Porthleven). Yes! Any notes similar to those sent will be acceptable.

John F. Parr (Ledbury). Notes on the Parr Family are unavoidably held over, owing to the demand upon our space for articles of more general interest.

Edward Windeatt (Totnes). One article on John Prince, published herewith, the other to follow shortly. Can you tell us where to find a portrait of the author of the "Worthies of Devon?"

ERRATA.

Western Antiquary, 4th Series, Part II., July, 1884.

P. 21. col. 1. line 9 from bottom, *dele* "has."
22. ,, 1. ,, 26 ,, ,, for "Testock," read "Tawstock."
23. ,, 1. ,, 12 insert "was" after "it."
27. ,, 2. ,, 14 from bottom *dele* "to."

Also on p. 23, col. 1, note error relative to Sir Francis Drake "the vanquisher of Armada," for explanation of which, see p. 49 of present number. Editor.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Devon and Cornwall Note-Book.

No. 4.] SEPTEMBER, 1884. [Vol. 4.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL IN THE CITY OF EXETER.

THE FIRST MINUTE BOOK.

BY A. H. A. HAMILTON.

A PARCHMENT-BOUND volume in the possession of Mr. R. R. M. Daw, Clerk to the Governing Body of St. John's Hospital, contains the early records of that foundation. At one end of the book is a copy of the Letters Patent granted by Charles the First, in the year 1637, for the incorporation of the Hospital. The founder was Hugh Crossinge, one of the Aldermen of the city of Exeter. He died, leaving the work incomplete, and his "charitable intendments" were carried out by his widow Johan Crossinge and their son Francis. They were soon assisted by other liberal donors, among whom the first appear to have been Thomas Walker, Elizabeth Dowrich, Alice Hele, Elizabeth Jurdaine, Walter Borough, Nicholas Martyn, and Dame Marie Prideaux. They purchased the old Hospital of St. John, which existed before the dissolution of the Monasteries, and established in it a free Grammar school, a free English school, in which poor children were to be maintained as well as educated, and a Hospital for the relief and maintenance of aged or impotent poor people. The body of the church of the ancient hospital was used for the grammar school, and the chancel was "re-edified and prepared for a Chapple," in which "one learned and godlye Preacher" was to officiate. The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city were incorporated as the Governors of St. John's Hospital, with a common seal, powers to hold lands and hereditaments free from the statute of mortmain, and other privileges.

At the other end of the book commence the minutes of the proceedings of the governors, the first of which is dated Sept. 21, 1638. Mr. Thomas Crossinge, Mayor of Exeter, was the first president of the society, and it seems to have been the general practice to elect the Mayor for the time being to that office, though, as the year of his mayoralty expired shortly after, he was not mayor during the greater part of his presidency.

On the fly leaf is a copy of a prayer, with which the governors no doubt prefaced their deliberations. It is as follows:—

"O Lord God, without whom noe councell can stand, nor any thing prosper, wee beseech thee to bee mercifull unto us, and to bee present among us at this our meeting, assisting us by thy grace that every one of us may use free liberty of speech, without any private affection or partiall respect, soe that all our consultations may tend to thy glory, the benefitt of this Commonwealth, and the discharge of our severall dutyes and consciences, through Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour. Amen."

The first twelve boys were admitted on Oct. 9. The minutes invariably record the names of the governors present, and of the boys admitted to the school. For the most part they are of a very common-place description, but a few of the entries appear to be worth notice. A fine of twelve pence was imposed upon any governor who missed a meeting. This was afterwards raised to 2/-,

and 6/8 in the case of the President. Considerable donations were from time to time added to the foundation, and anyone might nominate a boy to the Hospital on securing a payment of £8 a year, which appears to have been the actual cost per head for many years. The Hospital provided caps and gowns, but other "convenient apparel" was to be provided by the parents of the boys, unless they were too poor to do so.

In 1640, a sum of £280 was spent upon the chapel. The funds of the Hospital were generally lent at 8 per cent. In March, 1648, we may notice a somewhat irregular transaction. The President had borrowed £300 at £6 13s. 4d. per cent., and owed three years arrears of interest, amounting to £60. The governors consented to let him off for a payment of £30.

In 1649, the master of the grammar school received £30 a year and a house rent free. In the same year the Hospital received from Serjeant Maynard and — Stert, executors, as I believe, of Elize Hele, a conveyance of the considerable property at Clist St. Lawrence, which still belongs to the foundation.

In the same year we find some curious records of the revolution which had taken place in Church and State. The Chamber of Exeter sold the Bishop's Palace and gardens to the Governors of St. John's for the sum of £400. Part of the garden was converted into a bowling green, and, with the gate-house, was let for £10 a year. Part was let on a building lease. One side of the palace was let to one John Blackmore, and the rest seems to have been occupied by the alms people. In 1653, the Palace was let to Mr. Thomas Ford for a term of 31 years at £60 a year, "and to bestowe and laye out £500 within three yeres in repairing and re-edifying of the premises devised."

In the same year, the Manor of St. Sidwell's was bought for £500, and in 1655, the governors gave £460 for the house of the Archdeacon of Totnes.

In 1658, we find that £650 was to be paid to the Chamber for the "seven useles churches, viz.:—Pancras, All hallows on the Walls, John's, George's, Martyn's, Mary Stepps, and Trinity." There is no record of this property having been re-conveyed to the Church at the time of the Restoration. We may presume it was resumed by the simple process of ignoring the Commonwealth. It may be that the Governors of St. John's purchased it for the express purpose of preserving it for its former uses.

In 1653, we get a glimpse of some of the school-books of the period. It was ordered that three books should be bought for the Grammar School, "a Scapula's Lexicon, Rider's Dictionary, and Stephanus his Poetical Dictionary."

In 1655, the chapel, "which hath longe layen useles," was to be converted into a library. In the same year, a gift was made by Dr. Vilvaine for perfecting the quadrangle and building a dormitory.

In 1658, eight pounds a year were given by Peter Blundell for a feast on St. Peter's Day. The usher of the "Latyne free schoole" was to have £10 a year.

In 1663, the English school was limited to 50 boys, and Thomas Farey was allowed to keep a writing school in the chapel.

From this time there is a considerable monotony in the records. The volume ends in 1733, in which year we are sorry to find an order, that Peter Mountstephen should be discharged, "he being a disorderly incorrigeable Boy."

MUNICIPAL REGALIA: BARNSTAPLE.

BY J. R. CHANTER.

IN some earlier numbers of the *Western Antiquary* I described the Heraldry and Insignia of the Borough of Barnstaple. There is another subject—Regalia—closely relating to Insignia, as well as to records generally, especially as regards municipalities, which, besides their emblematic paraphernalia, more properly termed insignia, are frequently endowed with plate and other articles, often *recherché* specimens of the goldsmith's art, which may well be included under the general names of Regalia and Insignia.

The word "insignia," however, is more commonly used to indicate badges or distinguishing marks of office or authority.

I will first notice those belonging to the Municipality of Barnstaple, with their plate and some miscellaneous matters which have a local antiquarian interest.

There are, as we know, continual references in all ages and countries to emblems and insignia of office, from the fasces borne before Roman magistrates, to the maces of the age of chivalry.

This last-named implement, which was originally a mere club, or weapon of war, carried before a knight or baron by his mace-bearer, forh is protection, has survived as an emblem of office merely, and is one of the most usual forms of symbolizing dignity, and, indeed, appears to be an universal appendage of municipal and other corporations, who all possess one or more maces, and generally an officer called a mace-bearer. There is no record as to the period when this emblem was first borne before the Mayor of Barnstaple. A serjeant-at-mace is referred to in the ordinances of 1425; and in 1435, there is an entry of payment of 11s. 8d. for serjeants' robes. In 1499, there appear charges for new making the serjeant's mace; and in 1555, an entry of payment for two and a half ounces of silver to mend the town mace. In 1653, two maces are described, and £22 were laid out in "new making the 2 maces belonging to the Corporation." These were undoubtedly the same at present in use. They are of silver gilt, 27 inches long, the upper or mace-head surrounded with a tracery coronet, and around it five divisions, with the initials C.R. in each, and emblems in the centre of each division—Fleur de lis, harp, rose and eagle, the Royal Arms on the upper surface, and the Barnstaple Arms at the base of the handle, the general form being very elegant.

These maces, when not in actual use, were in the custody of the Mayor, and kept hung up in his house. It was formerly customary that every Mayor on his election, should have specially manufactured in decorated iron work, a trophy or model of the armorial bearings of the borough—the triple castle—surrounded with wreaths of bay and laurel, and occasionally supplemented with the Mayor's private armorial bearings, or his initials, or other emblems; the whole painted and gilt, so as to form a trophy or mural decoration, which had a prominent place in the hall or principal room of the Mayor's private residence, and the maces were kept hung upon it.

Some of these constructions were very fine specimens of iron work. The custom ceased after the Municipal Reform Act, half a century since, but had been dying out previously, A few of these heraldic trophies still exist in old houses, but are now very rare.

The article of regalia most intrinsically valuable is the Mayor's chain and badge, which, however, are of comparatively recent date. The chain consists of 24 solid gold links artistically shaped and chased, contributed by gentlemen who had successively served the office of Mayor, and a few borough officials. The badge was added by the daughters of one of the contributing Mayors after his decease; the name of each contributor being engraved on his link thus forms a permanent record.

The only other emblem is a silver oar, 18 inches long, the warrant of the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Mayor, as Water-Bailiff. It has engraved on one side of the handle, "John Moule, Esq., Mayor, 1780," and on the other, "Barnstaple, Water-Bailiff," with the borough arms on the blade.

This is a comparatively rare insignia, being confined to sea ports, and was the authority displayed by the Water-Bailiff when engaged in his official duties, arresting or serving processes on ships.

As regards the other part of our subject, the town plate, as it is called, consists entirely of gifts made at different periods and is as follows:—

1.—A large silver punch bowl, curiously indented at the rim to hang glasses round, stands 10½ inches high, and 16½ diameter. Inscription (outside), "The gift of Thomas Benson, Esq., to the Corporation of Barnstaple, Anno 1745." Arms of the town engraved below.

2.—Punch ladle, silver, rosewood handle. Inscription, "He that gave the bowl gave the ladle."

3 and 4.—Two silver tankards, with hinged covers, stand 10½ inches high. Inscription on each, "The gift of Thomas Horwood, to the Corporation of Barnstaple, 1676." The donor's arms engraved.

5.—Silver-gilt flagon or goblet, with cover, stands 21 inches high. Inscription on label outside, "Ex dono Johannis Penrose, Merc." Inside label, "Ann. Dom. MDCXX."

6.—A similarly shaped silver-gilt goblet and cover, stands 20 inches high. Inscription, "Ex dono Georgii Pearde, Gen." Ann. Dom. MDCVI.

7.—A similarly shaped goblet and cover, stands 21 inches high. Inscription, "Ex dono Richardi Doddridge." An. Dom. MDLXXXIX.

They resemble in form ecclesiastical chalices, but the name, "Hanaps," has of late been applied to similar cups. They are all of exquisite design, but slightly vary in details, especially in the figures surmounting the covers. Without the covers they stand 12½, 12, and 12½ inches respectively.

These articles are still in use on all occasions of public festivities and receptions or gala days, when it has been, from time immemorial, the custom for the Mayor to fill them with spiced ale, and dispense the same freely, accompanied by sugared and spiced toast—designated "toast and ale." In the olden time of dinners and feasts, which used to be frequently given in the Banqueting Hall, these articles of silver were supplemented with all the necessary paraphernalia of the dining room and kitchen, and in one o the Borough Record books are entered lists of the pewter plates and dishes, china and glass, embossed with the Borough Arms, and necessaries for cooking, even down to spits, all of which used to be in charge of the Mayor for the time being, and handed to his successor. This is still the case as regards the plate, all other articles having long disappeared. The entries in the Record book also show, that previous to the Civil War the town possessed many other fine specimens of silver plate, among them the following:—

"One great boale, with its covering, the gift of Mr. Richard Doddridge, 30 oz.

Item, one ditto, the gift of G. Penrose, 31 oz.

Item, one great boale, weighing 36 oz.

Item, another boale, weighing 11 oz., &c., &c."

These have disappeared, probably to supply the necessities of the Civil War.

One specially local custom has died out within the present generation. On royal birthdays, and some other anniversaries, and days of public rejoicings, it was the regular custom for the Mayor and Corporation, with the public officials, and any distinguished visitors, to march in procession from the Guildhall to Queen Anne's Walk, and there partake pretty copiously of wine and a peculiar cake, for which Barnstaple was then celebrated, called the crisp cake, the true recipe for which is now lost. Toasts were given, and

the noisy pieces of ordnance called chamberlains fired after the principal toasts. The procession then returned to the Guildhall, where "God save the King" was sung, and the party separated.

The days of "much feasting" are passed in Barnstaple, as elsewhere. The numerous banquets and "drynkings," which were ordinarily given at the receptions and visits of persons of quality, and on many other occasions, in season and out of season, are fully set out in the Borough Records, and also the frequent gifts of "hansells," wine, sweetmeats, especially marmalade, and "dainties," to our noble neighbours and distinguished visitors. We have frequent entries of burnt sack and spiced clary, Malmsey, Gascony wine, Canary and sherris sack. No less than 29 bottles of sack and five bottles of Canary were drank by the Corporation at the rejoicing day on Prince of Orange's marriage. Among those who were treated to wine and banquets, the Lord Bishop is most frequent and conspicuous, and many special, such as the entertainment given to Philip Desoso, Ambassador of the King of Castile. At a later period the festivities gradually settled down to inauguration and Sessions dinners, but hospitalities by the Mayor were always considered an especial part of his duty, for which he had a small allowance. As early as the reign of Richard III., we find payments charged for expenses of his office, at all gatherings or processions the charity boys and girls formed part, and on being marshalled, a cup of mulled cider, and a twopenny bun, was given to each. A singular form of hospitality was shown in the custom which subsisted up to 1830, of the Corporation assembling at the Mayor's private house regularly on Sundays, after the mid-day dinner, to partake of wine and dessert, and then marching to church in procession. It used to be slyly suggested as a problem, whether the potency of the wine or the heaviness of the sermon conduced to the drowsiness which was apparent in the Mayor's aisle on Sunday afternoons.

One other instance of insignia may be noticed:—Barnstaple, in common with some other towns, retains the old custom of hanging out a large glove during the annual fair, denoting an open hand and free trade. There is an entry as early as 1569, "Paid for a glove, for the fair, 8d.," and several subsequently. The origin of this custom has been often debated elsewhere, and need not here be further pursued. The glove, which is of gigantic size—stuffed out—fixed to the end of a pole and decorated with a bunch of ribbons, was from time immemorial protruded from a high window of St. Nicholas Chapel, at 12 o'clock the first day of the fair, but since the removal of the chapel, has been exhibited at the Guildhall window.

* * *

GREAT FLOOD IN SOMERSETSHIRE, A.D., 1607.

THE following graphic account of a great flood which devastated a large portion of the county of Somerset in the year 1607, is extracted from the reprint of a rare black-letter tract, recently edited by Mr. Ernest E. Baker, of Weston-super-Mare. The tract is entitled,—*A true report of certaine wonderful overflowings of waters, now lately in Summerset-shire, Norfolke, and other places of England: destroying many thousands of men, women, and children, overflowing and bearing downe whole townes and villages, and drowning infinite numbers of sheepe and other cattle.* London 4to, 1607." The Editor in his preface says:—"There can be little doubt that the account of these floods, and of the great loss both of life and property caused thereby, contained in this tract is truthful, and is not in anywise exaggerated, for there is no lack of corroborative evidence, and evidence too of the best sort—records made when the events occured—we set out two intances: Firstly, in the village of Kingston Seymour [formerly Kingston Seamoor, and referred to in this tract as Kingson], in Somersetshire, there is a tablet fixed against

the wall of the Parish Church on which there is chronicled as follows :—

'January 20 1607 & 4th of Jas. I. An inundation of of the sea-water by overflowing & breaking down the sea banks; happened in this Parish of Kingstone-Seamore, and many others adjoining; by reason whereof many Persons were drown'd and much cattle & goods were lost; the water in the Church was five feet high & the greatest part lay on the ground about ten days.

WILLIAM BOWER.'"

Mr. Baker refers in the second place to another black-letter tract describing floods in South Wales and other places. The tract, which we notice further elsewhere, is exceedingly interesting.

"In January last (towards the end of the moneth), the sea at a flowing water meeting with Land-floudes, strove so violently together, that bearing down all thinges yt were builded to withstand and hinder the force of them, the bankes were eaten through and a rupture made into *Somersetshire*. No sooner was this furious invader entred, but he got up hie into the Land, and encountring with the river *Severn*, they both boild in such pride that many Miles (to the quantity of XX. in length, and 4 or 5 at least in bredth) were in a short time swalowd up in this torrent. This inundation began in the morning and within few houres after covered the face of ye earth thereabout (that lay within the distance before named) to the deapth of XI. or XII. foot in some places, in others more. The daunger yt this terrible tempest brought w'it wrought much fear in the harts of all that stood within the reach of it, but ye soden and strange cruelty of it, bred the greater terror and amazement. Men that were going to their labours were compelled (seeing so dreadfull an enemy approching) to flye backe to their houses, yet before they could enter, death stood at the dores ready to receive them. In a short tyme did whole villages stand like Islands (compassed round with Waters) and in a more short time were those Islands undiscoverable, and no where to be found. The tops of trees and houses onely appeared (especially there where the Country lay lowe) as if at the beginning of the world townes had been builte in the bottome of the Sea, and that people had plaide the husbandmen under the Waters.

"Who would not have thought this had bin a second *Deluge!* for (at one time these inhabited places were sunke cleane out of sight). "*Hunsfielde* (a Market Towne in the sayde Shire) was quite drowned. *Grantham* a village utterly over-flowne. *Kenhouse* another village covered all over. *Kingson* a thyrd village likewise lies buried in Salt Water. So (besides other small cottages standing in valies) is *Brian Downe* a village quite consumed. Adde unto these peopled places, the losse of Marshes, Corne-fieldes, Pastures, Meddowes, and so forth, more than can bee numbred: the misery of it no man can Expresse.

"In this civill Warres betweene the Land and the Sea, many Men, Women, and Children lost their lives: to save which, some climbed uppe to the tops of the houses, but the rage of the merciles tide grew so strong, yt. in many, yea most of the Villages aforenamed, the Foundations of the buildings being washed away, the whole frame fell down, and they dyed in the waters. Others got up into trees, but the trees had their rootes unfastened by the selfe-same destroyer, that disjoynted barnes and houses, and their last refuge was patiently to die.

"A lamentable spectacle was it, to beholde whole heards of Cattle, struggling for life with the flouds, Oxen in great numbers were caryed away with the streame, and looked like so many Whales in ye Sea: their bellowing made a noise in the water as if it had bin a tempest, and that ye Sea had roared. The flocks of Sheep that are utterly destroied by this Landwracke are innumerable, none knowes the losse for the present but the owners of them. But the whole land wil I feare feele the smart.

"A number of most strange shapes of daunger did this monstrous byrth of waters bring forth: of which (for the rarenes) I will set downe some, and none but those that are

true. There was a poore Man (a Householder) dwelling in one of the Villages aforenamed, heaing seaven Children: who (in this generall perill) not knowing howe to bestirre himselfe, was desirous to save so much of his goods as possibly hee could: But the violence of the streame multiplying more and more upon him: It came into his minde to provide rather for his Children: his goodes therefore hee left to the mercy of that which hath no mercy, and loving one of his Children above all the rest, hys feare drave him to run about for the safety of that onely. At last the danger that had rounde about (and within doores) set upon him and his family, was so great, that hee could neither defend that his deerest Childe, nor the rest, but having much ado to get life for himselfe, hee left them and hys whole household perishing in the torrent, he getting up to the top of the house and so escaping. An infant likewise was found swimming in a Cradle some mile or two fro' ye place where it was knowen to be kept and so was preserved, for the Cradle was not of wicker as ours are here, but of strong thicke bordes, closely joynted together, and that saved the infants life. The ricks of pease in divers places being undermined at the bottomes, were lifted up mainely from the ground, and swum up and downe in the whole bulke, amongst which a co'panv of Hogs, and Pigs, being feeding upon one of the ricks, and perceiving it to go away more and more fro' the', they got up to ye top, and there maintained the' in eating. Nay which is more strange, conies in great numbers being driven out of their borroughes by the tyde, were seene to sit for safety on the backs of sheepe, as they swom up & down and at last were drowned with them.

"A poore shepheard likewise being in the fielde, some of his sheepe were strayed from the rest, when the waters began to come in upon the Countrey, which he perceiving, ran with all speede to fetche them in, hoping to save al: but before he had done, having much ado to save himselfe, he was fayne to leave them, and with his bag and bolte, to climb up into a tree: there hee saw the confusion of hys whole flock: they swom too and fro bleating for helpe. he satte tearing his hayre and beating his brests; crying mainly out but could not save the': when they were all slain before his eies, he wept then more bitterly to thinke upon his owne tragedy which he saw was now to be acted: he feared drowning, yet hee feared starving more than drowning: he had some victuals with him in the tree; but he knew not how long this siege of waters woulde keepe him in that rotten bulwarke. At length (when he was almost pincht to Death with cold) he espyed a boat which the Country had sent out to save others, to that he called, and in that recovered life.

"BRISTOW.

"Now bend your eies upon the Citty of *Bristowe*, and there behold, as much cause of lamentation as in any place of this realme, that hath tasted of the like misery. In the selfe same Moneth of *January*, and much about ye very day, did an arm of the North seas break in (at a spring tide) which overflowed not onely the banckes, but almost all the whole Country round about.

"All *Brent Marsh* is covered over: between *Barstable* and *Bristow* the Sea swelled up as hye as *Bridgewater*. All the low grounds are not onely hidden in thls strange deluge, but in danger (by the opinion of men) to be utterly lost. Whole houses were removed from the grounde where they stood, and float up and downe like shippes (halfe sunke.)

"Their Corn-mowes and hay-mowes are caryed away with the streame and can never be recovered. All theyr fat Oxen that could not swim are drowned: with such a forcible assault did the Waters set upon the inhabitants, that they who were in theyr houses, and thought themselves safest, could hardly make way for theyr owne lives: by which meanes a number both of men, women, and children perished: theyr dead bodies floate hourely above-water, and are continually taken uppe: It cannot yet be knowne, howe manye

have fell in this Tempest of Gods fearful judgement.

"Most of the goodes bothe of Cittizens here in London that were sent thither, and of the inhabitants dwelling there, as also the Rugs & such other commodity which came from Irelande, to the fayre of Saint *Paule*, which was now to bee kepte there, are (to an infinite value, and to the daunger of many a mans undoing) utterly spoiled and cast away. Goods in dry-fats, and whole packes of Wares are daily taken up, but past all recovery ever to bee good again. This deluge hath covered this part of the country by the space of ten miles over in length, at least uppe towards *Bridgewater*. Many thousands of pounds cannot make goode the losse which the Countrey onely hath heereby received. God graunt there ensue no second misery upon this, worse to our Kingdome, than this Plague of Waters."

"*The miraculous delivery of a Gentleman from death when it had round beset him in the midst of the waters.*

"A Gentleman dwelling within foure miles of the sea (betwixt *Barstable* and *Bristow*) walking foorth one morning to view his groundes, cast uppe his eyes toward the Sea-coast, and on the sudden was struck into a strange amazemét, for he beheld an extraordinary swallowing uppe of all the earth, that had wont to lye visible and level to his sight: he coulde scarce tell certainely whether he stood upon the ground which he was sure the day before was his owne: Hils and valies, Woods, and Meddowes seemed al to be either removed, or to be buried in the Sea: for the Waters a farre off stood to his judgement many yards above the earth: he took them at first for Mountaines and heapes of clouds, but feare being driven backe (with a courage and desire in him to save himselfe from this iminent daunger) home comes hee with all speede that he coulde to his owne dwelling: relates to his wife what hee had seene, and the assured perill that was preparing to set uppon them, and (withall) Counsels her and his whole Family to bestirre themselves, and to gette (with such provision and Goodes as they coulde easily convay away) higher up into the Country to some one of his friendes. All hands presently layd about them, (as if that enymies had bin marching to beseidge the Towne) to trusse up what they could and be gone.

"And beholde, how swift is mischiefe when God drives it before him to the punishment of the World. All were laboring to beare away some of the goods, but before their burdens could bee taken up, they were compeld to leave them, and to look about for their lives. The fardels which they had bound up to save from drowning, some of them were glad to leap uppon to escape drowning themselves.

"The Gentleman with his Wife and Children got up to the highest building of the house: there sat hee and they upon the two rafters, comforting one another in this misery, when their hearts within them were even dead to themselves from all comfort: they now cared not for their wealth, so they might but go away with their lives: and yet even that very desire of life, put him in mynde to preserve something, by which afterward they might live, and that was a Boxe of Writinges, wherein were certaine bonds, and all the evidences of his Lands: this Boxe he got, with the hard adventure of much daunger: he tyed it with cordes fast to a rafter, hoping what wracke soever should overthrowe the rest of his substance, his mayne estate should bee found safe, and come to shore in that haven.

"But alas in the midst of this sorrofull gladnesse, the Sea fell with such violence upon the house, that it bore away the whole building, rent it in the middle from top to bottom, they that could not get up to the highest roomes, were put to a double death, drowning and brayning. In this storme the Husband and Wife lost one another: the Children and Parents were parted: the Gentleman in this whirlewind of Waves, being forced from his hold, got to a beame, sat upon that, and against his will rode post some three or foure Miles, till at length encountring with the side

of a hill (of which lighting place he was joyfull) there he crept up, and holding notwithstanding his safety still in his hand: there sat he invirond with death, miserably powring out teares to increase ye waters, which were already too aboundant: and to make him disperate in his sorrowes, the tirranous streame presented unto him the Tragedy of his deere Wife, and deerest children, She, they, and his Servants were whorried to their deaths by the torrent before his face, & drowned doubly, in his teares, and in the waves. Yet because he should not be altogether the onely slave of misfortune in this Sea-fight, nor be more tryumphed over then others that fell in the battaile. At length (a little to fetch life into him which was upon departing) he spyed his Boxe of writinges (bound as they were to the rafter) come floating towardes him: that he ventured once again to save, and did so, and in the end most myraculously came off likewise with his owne life.

"*Of another Gentleman, that having a voyage to make on horse-backe, ending it in riding after a strange manner.*

"There was another Gentlemanne in the same Countrey likewise, who being newlie married, determined one morning to take his Gelding, and to ride forth to a Towne not many miles dista't from his owne dwelling, there to bee merrie: his horsse for that purpose stood readie sadled and brideled, he himselfe had drawne on one of his Boots, but before he could fit his Legge to the other, the winde came about, the point of his compasse was changed, his voyage by Lande was to bee made by Water, or else not at al. For the Sea had so beegyrt the house, broken in, lifted of the doores from the hynges, ran uppe into all the Chambers, and with so dreadful a noyse tooke possession of everie Roome, that he yt. was al this while but half a horseman, trusted more to his owne legges than to the swiftnes of his Gelding.

"Uppe therefore he mounts to the very top of all the house, the waters pursued him thither, which he perceiving, got astride over the Ridge and there resolved to save his life, but *Neptune* belike purposing to try how wel he could ride, cut of the maine building by the middle, leaving the upper part swimming like a Flemmish Hoy in fowle weather

"The Gentleman beeing driven to goe what pace that would carry him which hee sate uppon, helde fast by the Tiles, and such things as he could best lay hold on, and in this foule weather, came he at length (neither on Horsebacke, nor on foote, nor in a Vessel fit for the Water) to the very Towne, where in the morning hee meant to take up his Inne.

"A number of these strange Tragi-comicall *Scænes* have been acted upon this large Stage of waters: It would swell into a Massie Volume to Chronicle them all: let these therefore which I have delivered unto you, bee sufficient, as a tast of Gods Judgements: these are ynough to make you know hee is angry, let them likewise be inough to make us studie how to allay his anger.

"Adde unto these, the overflowings in Herefordshire, Glocester Shire, and in divers Shires in Wales, bordering uppon the Sea, where many lives have beene lost, both of Man and Beast: of all which when the particulars are truely knowne, they shall bee truely published to our Countrey: till then make use of these."

* * *

THE MODERN PRETENDERS.

BY C. F S. WARREN, M.A.

IN answer to the inquiry of "Penwith" which appeared in the number of the *Western Antiquary* for July, 1884, I forward a few notes thrown together on this subject some years ago, founded chiefly, though not entirely, on the article in the *Quarterly Review* of July, 1847. This has been ascribed to J. G. Lockhart, then the editor, Lord Stanhope, Croker, and others, but the Editor of *Notes and Queries* states "on authority beyond all question" (5th S. viii, 406), that its author was Mr. Dennistoun of Dennistoun.

On the 15th of September, 1818, there died Charles Gardiner, Esq., only son of General William Gardiner, brother to the first Viscount Mountjoy and uncle to the Earl of Blessington. His widow, Anna, daughter of the Right Hon. John Beresford, M.P. for the county of Waterford, and brother to the first Marquis of Waterford, was left with a good jointure and with no children. Much to the displeasure of her own family, and that of her husband, she made acquaintance with and married a gentleman, of unknown family and no fortune, named Charles Edward Hay-Allan. Their marriage is thus recorded in *Blackwood's Magazine* for November, 1822, "At London Oct. 9, Charles Stuart, youngest son of Thomas Hay Allan, Esq., of Hay, to Ann, dau. of the late Rt. Hon. John Beresford." Shortly after the marriage he changed his name to Allan-Hay, and insinuated a claim of his family to the earldom of Errol, though I do not find that proceedings were ever taken in support of the same. In course of time this name also was laid aside, and he assumed that of Stuart, (which, judging from the record of his marriage, he appears to have used before as a Christian name), and began to make pretensions to a descent from the young Pretender: he adopted the full Highland dress of the Stewart tartan, and wore his hair in long curls over his shoulders, after the fashion of the Prince. At one time in Edinburgh he even dressed his servants in the royal livery. During this time, he and his family (which consisted of one son, Charles, and two daughters, Mary and Louisa Sobieska), were reconciled to and received by the Gardiners.

As yet no publication of these royal claims had been made; for although in a small volume of poetry (called "The Bridal of Caolchairn, and other poems") published in the year 1822 by Mr. John Hay-Allan, elder brother of this gentleman, there were mysterious hints that the writer claimed a descent in some way from the Stewarts, still these hints were very vague, and no particulars of the supposed pedigree were mentioned. Of a piece with them may perhaps be considered the assumption of Stuart as a Christian name by the younger brother in the same year, and also the name Sobieska given by him to his daughter probably not long after.

The story was thus still chiefly confined to the society of Edinburgh, where they then resided, (and where a small but by no means unimportant observation was made of them, that they never would speak directly, but only insinuated matters), and even there it hardly obtained any credence, though, as might be expected, the claimants were much fêted and lionized on the strength of their pretensions. It was once said that proofs of their story had been shown to Lord Lovat, who had expressed his belief in the same; but this was afterwards denied by Lord Lovat himself. He was, however, in habits of intimacy with them, Eile-an-Aigais, their principal abode, being on his lordship's estates, and near his seat of Beaufort Castle. It was, I believe, about this time that, as is said, the elder brother abdicated in the younger's favour his claims to royalty. But in 1847, a book was put out at Edinburgh by the two brothers in concert, called "Tales of the Century, or Sketches of the Romance of History between 1746 and 1846, by J. S. and C. E. Stuart," which was, as I have said, contemptuously reviewed by Mr. Dennistoun in the *Quarterly Review*. An answer was published by Mr. John Sobieski Stuart, to which a very severe retort was made; but these two writings I have unluckily not been able to see: they would perhaps not have added much to this paper.

This book of the two brothers contains three romances or tales, called "The Picture," "The Red Eagle," and "The Wolf's Den," and though these are in form unconnected, still it is clear from the coincidence of names, the identity of the narrator, and other circumstances, that they are in fact but one history, and regard the life of the same man, who is generally called by the Gaelic name of the "Iolair Dhearg," or Red Eagle, by which I also shall distinguish him.

The stories are in somewhat of an autobiographical form, the narrator being a certain Macdonell of Glendulochan. In "The Picture," this gentleman pays a visit at Westminster in the year 1832 to an old physician named Beaton, who must then have been nearly ninety. This ancient man reveals to Macdonell how that fifty-eight years before, in the year 1773, he, being then at Florence, was summoned by a Chevalier Græme to officiate under circumstances of great mystery at the confinement of a lady of high rank, and the birth of a son; how that to his own satisfaction he identifies this lady with Prince Charles Edward's wife, on no better evidence, as it seems, than a miniature of the Prince which he sees in the room; how that he is solemnly sworn to secrecy unless in the service of "King Charles," which fortunate exception saves him from committing perjury in his revelation to Macdonell; how that being required to leave Tuscany the same night he proceeds to a neighbouring seaport, and three days after arriving there sees an infant carried off by the same persons who had been present at the confinement, in an English frigate, which, as he is told, is the *Albina*, Commodore O'Haleran.

In "The Red Eagle," Macdonell hears from a hoary Highland herdsman stories of an unknown stranger called the Iolair Dhearg, who has arrived in Scotland; how that he wears the Highland dress, the red tartan, and the appearance of a Stewart; and how that he is addressed in royal style by his servant (according to the Highlandman as *Halts Rile*, meaning, it seems, Altesse Royale): we further hear how that this stranger is commonly said to be named Captain O'Haleran, and to be son to "ane great Admiral," and that on Macdonell's objecting that O'Haleran is not a Highland name, his interlocutor answers that Admiral O'Haleran (who is presumed to be the same as the Commodore of the preceding tale) has taken his wife's name, and should himself be Earl of Strathgowrie.

In "The Wolf's Den" the Iolair is married to an Englishwoman named Catherine Bruce. This marriage is opposed by all his friends, the Admiral, and the Chevalier Græme, who expressly and distinctly mention his royal birth as among their reasons. The only clue to the date of this marriage is that it was after 1790.

Now for the identification of the Admiral and of the Iolair. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for October, 1800, is this notice, "Died Oct. 2, at his house in Devonshire Place, John Carter Allen, Esq., Admiral of the White." In the next number is a letter concerning him, wherein the only particular essential to my present purpose is, that he was thought to be rightly Earl of Errol. Now as Errol is in the district of Gowrie, it seems clear that Admiral O'Haleran who should have been Earl of Strathgowrie, is Admiral Allen who should have been Earl of Errol.

And for the Iolair: the tales call him a sailor, and Thomas, second son of Admiral Allen, as appears from his father's will, was a lieutenant in the navy; he married contrary to his friends' wishes, and from the fact that Admiral Allen left his elder son (Captain John Allen, who will be mentioned again) £2200, and Thomas only £100, it seems very possible that the latter had excited his father's anger by some such proceeding as an imprudent marriage. This marriage took place at Godalming, and is thus recorded in the parish register: "Thomas Allen of the parish of Egham, bachelor, and Katharine Matilda Manning, spinster, of this parish, were married in this church by licence this 2nd day of October, in the year 1792, by me Owen Manning, Vicar."* The date also agrees with what we find in "The Wolf's Den," that the marriage was after 1790. Of this marriage were two sons John and Charles, who as I have shown, called themselves in 1822 Hay-Allan. The introduction of the name Hay

* This Rev. Owen Manning was the author of the *History of Surrey*; he died 9 Sept. 1801, aged 79; see *Annual Register* for that year. He was also Rector of Pepperharrow and Prebendary of Lincoln; Fellow of Qu. Coll. Cam., B.A., 1740, M.A., 1744, B.D., 1753.

is explained by Admiral Allen's claims to the earldom of Errol (which were, as we have seen, continued by his grandson, who seems to have been the moving spring of the whole affair), while the spelling of the latter name seems to have been altered to Allan because such was the Scotch use. But in 1847, they openly published on the title-page of "Tales of the Century" their names as John Sobieski and Charles Edward Stuart*; and doubtless this assumption is to be understood as a declaration that the history of the so-called Iolair is in fact that of their own father, and as a direct claim to the representation of the Stewarts.

It does not appear whether Mr. Thomas Allen (who did not die till March, 1851), knew of or joined in these claims; but this is not of much importance to the main point.

It is expressly stated in the tales that Prince Charles Edward's motive for hiding his son was a fear lest he should be assassinated by the Hanoverian government; and another story at one time told, that the mother was bribed by the Hanoverian government to give her son up to them, and that he was hidden by *them*, need not be weighed against the brothers' own declaration, even putting aside the intrinsic improbability of such a proceeding on the part of George III or his ministers. This latter story goes on to say that the Prince's son married Admiral Hay's daughter (for this name is given him), and that their son married a Miss Allan, a lady with a large fortune, and became father to John Sobieski and Charles Edward Stuart; but besides that this also contradicts the tales, the impossibility of it is sufficiently shown by the fact that between 1773, before which year, since he was married in 1772, the Prince's son cannot have been born, and 1822, when one brother is publishing a book and the other is married, there is no room for so many generations.

* This was not the first assumption of the kind: in 1845 the same names had been placed on the title of their "Costume and History of the Clans." Another work published by them was "Lays of the Deer Forest," 1848.

But besides the identification of the whole family and the contradictory reports which I have given, it may easily be shown that there are other improbabilities in the story which can hardly be accounted for.

Nothing is said of the attendants on the Princess, of the other inmates of the the villa where she was confined, of the officers or crew of the *Albina*, except Commodore O'Haleran. How could their silence on such mysterious proceedings have been secured? Then those in the secret—the Doctor, the Chevalier Græme, Macdonell of Glendulochan, the Iolair's servant, and so forth (for there seems to have been more); it is hardly possible that such a secret should not escape through some of them.

Furthermore, in the letter concerning Admiral Allen which I have quoted from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, not the slightest hint is given of his connection in any way with the Jacobites; he seems to have been not even a Tory, but a Whig; while we must of course consider that none but one of the Prince's adherents would have been intrusted by him with the care of his son. It seems not unlikely that this fact of the Admiral's political opinions may have given rise to the other story which I mentioned before; but as I there said, we are bound to take the express declaration of the claimants themselves. Also in Admiral Allen's will he distinctly calls Thomas Allen his son; and is it conceivable that if he had been the Prince's son his guardian would have left such a flat denial of his parentage? This fact alone seems to me almost enough to upset these claims.

Having shown, as I hope satisfactorily, that these gentlemen were not descendants of the Prince, I will now attempt to show the impossibility, or at least the extreme improbability, that such descendants should have existed at all.

It is well-known that a constant and most severe watch was kept on Prince Charles by the British government through their envoys

abroad*; they seem to have been in communication with those even of his household: and yet in the face of such a watch as this the birth of a son is supposed. Again, the Prince legitimated his natural daughter and left her his title of Albany and his property; she left it to the Cardinal of York; he (besides that he assumed royal state as his brother's heir) left it in trust for missionary purposes: the mother, also, of this alleged son, left hers to her last lover, Francis Xavier Fabre (who bequeathed it to the city of Montpelier). If such a son had ever existed, how could this his persistent omission from the wills of all his relations be accounted for?

The only circumstances which might appear, even in the slightest degree, to favour the claims of the two brothers, are these: first, that the pregnancy of Prince Charles Edward's wife was publicly announced in all the English periodicals (among others, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and in the *Annual Register*, Vol. XV, p. 119); but this was expressly denied by Sir Horace Mann, envoy at Florence, in a letter to Horace Walpole: secondly, the likeness which they bore to the Stewart family, the elder, as was said, to King Charles I., and the younger to Prince Charles Edward; these likenesses were said to be very striking, and might have been so without improving the claim, for such singular resemblances are not uncommon; when Queen Victoria came to the throne many young ladies were said to resemble her strikingly, and they did what they could to increase the likeness by adopting a similar style of dress and hair, just as Mr. Charles Edward Stuart did at Edinburgh; not improbably this likeness was one reason for the first advancing of the claim: thirdly, their alleged possession of certain relics of the Stewarts, which was said to be unaccountable, except on the supposition of their descent from them; but the fact itself was but assumed; no account of the relics was published so far as I know, except a slight mention by Viscount D'Arlincourt in his Scotch travels (here, by the way, is another contradiction, for he calls the Scotch physician Cameron instead of Beaton); and in any case their genuineness would have had to be proved.

I will finish this essay with a few words on the subsequent history of these gentlemen. Mr. John Sobieski Stuart had married before the publication of the tales; the marriage is thus recorded in the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal* of 29 Oct., 1845: "At the chapel of the Bavarian Embassy, London, the Chevalier John Sobieski Stuart to Georgiana, eldest daughter of Edward Kendall, Esq., of Cheltenham." She had a fortune of £10,000. They had no children, and he died 13th Feb., 1872. About the same time Mr. Charles Edward Stuart and his elder daughter Mary left the Church of England for that of Rome; whether this was done to preserve the faith of his so-called ancestors, I cannot, of course, say; it caused much displeasure to his wife's family.

The two brothers lived together for many years at Edinburgh and Glasgow, and at last settled at Eile-an-Aigais, near Inverness. Here they remained till shortly after the publishing of the tales, when, Mr. Charles Stuart, junior, being in the military service of the Emperor, they took up their abode in Austria, where Mrs. Charles Edward Stuart died. Mr. John Sobieski Stuart, however, returned to England and lived at Leamington till his death; his brother afterwards returned also with his elder daughter; the younger is married to an Austrian officer.

This junior of the two brothers died the 25th Dec., 1880; his only son Charles had married 15th May, 1874 (the marriage may be seen recorded in the *Standard* of the time),* Alice Hay, daughter of the 17th Earl of Errol. She died without children 7th June, 1881, and her husband in May, 1882, thus closing this dynasty (if the name be not too grand) of modern pretenders.

* Also as is said by George III. privately; witness the story told by Sir Walter Scott in one of the notes to "Redgauntlet."

* For Note see end of article.

The *Quarterly* article on which this paper is founded was the first to demolish their pretensions; but much correspondence ensued in *Notes and Queries* and elsewhere, which was closed for a time by letters in the *Guardian* in 1868, (pp. 893, 1049) from their first cousin Major Rodney Allen, R.M., son of the admiral with whom "Penwith's" inquiry began. About the time of the extinction of their line, letters concerning them flowed again into the papers; from some of the last of which (*N. & Q.* 5th S., viii, 92; 6th S., vi, 10) added to the authorities already given, the annexed pedigree of full dates is compiled.

The seal of a letter which I once received from Mr. J. S. Stuart bears the Scotch royal achievement as given in Burke's *Peerage*, with the following exceptions: the crest (the lion sejant) is omitted, and in its place, between the shield and the royal crown, is a coronet which I cannot identify, probably intended for that of a foreign count, perhaps Austrian; the motto, given by Burke as "In Defence," is expanded into "In My Defence God Me Defend," and from its scroll depend three badges, which are so indistinct that I cannot make out whether or not they are the rose, shamrock, and thistle.

Adm. JOHN CARTER ALLEN, d. 2nd Oct., 1800.

- Thomas Gatehouse Allen, m. Catherine Manning, d. 1851, banker of Arundel.
  - John, m. Georgiana Kendall; d.s.p. 13 Feb., 1872.
  - Charles, b 4 June, 1799, m. Anna Bergsford; d. 25 Dec. 1880, æt. 80.
    - Charles, m. Alice Hay, who d. 7 June, 1881: he d. s. p. May, 1882.
    - Marie, d. 22 Aug. 1873.
    - Sobieska, m. Edouard de Platt.
    - Clementina, a nun of the Passionists.
  - Catherine, m. Count Ferdinand Lancastro and had issue, bearing the name of Lancastro-Stuart.
- A Dau., m. ——
- Adm. John Allen, b. 1774. d. 4th June, 1853. His wife Jane Hester d. 20 Dec., 1859.
  - Major Rodney Allen, from whom the letters in the *Guardian*; another son, and a daughter.

(*N. & Q.*, 5th S. viii, 92; 6th S. vi, 10.)

* D'ALBANIE—HAY.—15th, at the Spanish Chapel, Spanish-place, Manchester-square, by the Rev. Father Clare, S.J., rector of St. Marie's, Farm Street, Colonel the Count Charles-Edward d'Albanie, only son of Charles Edward Stuart, Count d'Albanie, and Anna Beresford, daughter of the Hon. and Right Hon. John de la Poer Beresford, brother of the first Marquis of Waterford, to the Lady Alice Marie Hay, daughter of the late, and sister of the present and 18th, Earl of Errol. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, the Earl of Gainsborough.

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✠ Minor Notes. ✠

THE DEER PARK AT LAUNCESTON.—The mention by "J. P. B." in his article on "The Deer Parks of Cornwall" that, of the five parks belonging to the Duchy, the one at Launceston was the solitary survivor when Henry the Eighth was wishing to turn the duchy property into money, may justify a few further words on the history of this particular park. The Roll of the Seisin, taken in 1337, gives the first mention of it, stating that it was a league in circuit, containing fifteen deer, though capable of maintaining forty, and that without deer it would be worth twenty shillings a year for agistment. In the Ministers' Accounts of the Duchy for 1338-39 is an entry relating to "Custus Parci de Hellesbury et Launceton," and in those of 1378 is to be found a record of "Expensæ operum Castri et Parci de Launceston incipient." Leland, in the account of his visit to Launceston about 1540, refers to the "gate to go owt of the castel ynto the old parke," and it was to this portal that Carew referred when he described the exploit of "one Kiltor, committed to Launceston Gayle for the last Cornish commotion [1548], laying there in the castle-greene upon his back, threw a stone of some pounds weight over that Towres top which leadeth into the parke." In 1581, as appears from a transcript of leases in the Augmentation Office, this "park, parcel of the Boro'," was leased to William Killigrew, and three years later, Norden, on his visit to the town, referred to the "auntient castle nere Launceston, aduaunced vpon a verie steepe mounte, with a parke of fallowe Deare; but time and neglecte of reparation hath much decayde the firste, and profitable providence clene ouerthrowne the second." In 1650, the Parliament sold Launceston Castle and "The Park" to Colonel Robert Bennett, who held the property until the Restoration. To Thomas Rosse, who succeeded Bennett as Constable of Launceston Castle, was demised, in April, 1661, Launceston Park, for thirty-one years, at an annual rent of ten pounds. This is the last historical mention of the park, but, although all trace of deer seems by this time to have vanished, the property continued to bear the name it had held for several centuries. In a contemporary manuscript account of the beating of the Launceston borough bounds in 1806, it is stated that the party "took the circuit of the Deer Park," and by the same title is it still locally described. A. F. R.

DEVONSHIRE LOCAL RHYMES AND PROVERBS.—In reading Risdon's *Survey of Devon*, 1810 edition, I have made notes of the various local sayings common in the county 250 years ago, and thinking they may be interesting in a collected form, I send them for publication in the *Western Antiquary*.

"*Haldon Hill*, whereof the borderers, when they perceived its tops covered with a cloud, had this adage:—

'When Haldon hath a hat,
Let Kentowne beware a squat.'"

"*Powderham.* Close to the confluence of the Ex and Ken rivers stands Powderham, as these verses import:—

'Where Ex meets curled Kenne with kind embrace,
In chrystal arms they clip fair Powderham's face.'"

West Teignmouth. Here the Danes are said to have landed bent on a predatory excursion, in the year 970, and much blood was shed, "that" says Risdon, "the very clift here red, seems yet to memorize the bloodshed and calamities of their times, according to these verses:—

'In memory whereof, the clift exceeding red
Doth seem thereat again full fresh to bleed.'"

"*Staverton*, a place passing fruitful, insomuch that (report giveth out), there are more hogsheads of cyder made *(communibus omnis)* than there are men, women, and children living there."

"*Dartmouth.* In this town lived one Hawly, sometime a man of great wealth, and worthy, whose house was called the Hawe, of whom they have this saying rife:—

'Blow the wind high, or blow the wind low,
It bloweth good to Hawly's Hawe."

Is this Sir John Hawley, whose brass, with those of his two wives, is still to be seen in the chancel of St. Saviour's, Dartmouth?

"*South Milton.* Where the river Avon, contractly *Aun*, sheddeth itself into the sea, mounteth up a rock called *St. Michaels*, whereof one writes thus:—

'Where Avon's waters with the sea are mix'd,
St. Michaels firmly on a rock is fix'd.'"

"*Modbury.* This borough hath a Thursday's market, which is well frequented, and somewhat the more for that the town is noted for nappy ale, of which liquor Henry of Auranches, an arch poet in King Henry the Third's time, wrote thus:—

'Of this strong drink, much like to Stygian lake,
Most term it ale, I know not what to make;
Folk drink it thick, and —— it out full thin,
Much dregs therefore must needs remain within.'"

"*Plymouth. Plym* hath now pre-eminence here for baptizing this bay so far renowned, whose commendation Drayton setteth forth in these verses:—

'Plym christeneth that town which bears her noble name;
Upon the British coast what ship yet ever came
That not of Plymouth hears, where those brave Navies lie,
From cannon's thund'ring throte, that all the world defy;
Which to invasive spoil when th' English list to draw,
Have check'd Hiberia's pride, and kept her still in awe,
Oft furnishing our dames with India's rare devices,
And lent us gold as pearl, with silk and dainty spices.'"

"*Clawton*, a place full of clay, and very cumbersome at some times of the year, insomuch that a proverbial speech passeth thereon:—

'The Devil was clogged at Clawmore.'"

"*The Tamer.* One bank being in several shires, as one partly includeth in these verses: *Hinc Angles ille cernit Tamara Britannos:*—

'On this side Tamer the English sees,
And thence the Britons eke it eyes.'"

"*Lundy Island* is plentifully served with fresh water springs, whereof one versifieth thus:—

'That from their natural mother scarce have got relief,
When presently they tumble over cliff.'"

"*Bishop's Tawton.* In this parish is an high hill called *Coddon*, which affordeth a fair prospect, both to sea and land, whereof one versifieth thus:—

'Here, Coddon, King of hills doth crystal Taw o'erlook
How he attended comes with many a pretty brook:
And how the fertile fields about the Taw do lie,
It seeth with its top, e'en with an am'rous eye,
And to such height his head this hill ariseth, that
Itself but barren ground, doth make the vallies fat.
And ev'ry day the hills about it, that do stand
To do him homage, be all at his command;
Whose sides are stor'd with many a hurtle tree,
That boys and girls in former times make glee.'"

"*Barnstaple.* A riveret, called *North-Yeaw*, sheddeth itself into the Taw on the one side of this town, by whose confluence it is in some sort incircled, whereof one wrote thus:—

'To a town for situation delightsome to the eye,
Thro' pleasant meads and marshes Taw merrily doth hye,
Which furnished with traffick is, and merchandize so good,
For that her stream is intermix'd with Severn's swelling flood;
Yet Barnstaple grac'd, tho' thou be by the brackish Taw,
In all thy glory see thou not forget the little *Yeaw*.'"

Are the authors of any of these verses known?

Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

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CARDINAL WOLSEY IN THE STOCKS.—Mr. W. Andrews, F.R.H.S., of Hull, a well-known writer upon antiquarian subjects, in an article upon "Stocks," in the *Sheffield Independent*, for August 23rd, 1884, says:—

"Cardinal Wolsey, was, perhaps, the most notable person ever placed in the stocks. He was, about the year A.D., 1500, the *incumbent* at Lymington, near Yeovil, and,

at the village feast, partook of the glass too freely. His condition being made known to Sir Amias Powlett, J.P., a strict moralist, he was by the justice's instructions placed in the stocks."

I remember doing much restoration work at this church some years ago, and am under the impression that Wolsey when there was only in deacon's orders? Certainly, Lymington was his first church! HARRY HEMS.
Fair Park, Exeter.

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ANCIENT DEER PARK AT PAIGNTON.—In an article on Ancient and Modern Deer Parks copied from the *Western Morning News* into the *Western Antiquary*, no mention is made of one of the most notable in the West of England, namely, the park attached to the Bishop's Palace, at Paignton, and in which Sir H. de Pomeroy distinguished himself by shooting and stealing the deer therefrom. Dr. Oliver, in his *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, has given a somewhat graphic sketch of Sir. H. de Pomeroy having been caught stealing the Bishop's deer. He says, "The Manor of Paignton belonged to the See of Exeter, before the Conquest. The Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., completed in 1291, shows, that with the exception of Bishop's Tawton, it was the most valuable Manor attached to the Bishops. Adjoining the Church-yard are still some mouldering ruins of their once favourite palace; here was also an extensive park. In fol. 71. of Bronscombe's Reg. is the *amende honorable* of Sir Henry de Pomeroy, for trespassing in it. On 22 July, 1262, he acknowledged himself most guilty; he had formerly incurred excommunication, he says, *pro variis et manifestes injuriis*, and conscious of his misconduct, had bound himself by oath never to repeat it. Nevertheless he had illegally scaled the fences of his Lordship's park, with a numerous company from Berry Pomeroy, *fossata Parci de Peynton illicite transgrediens cum meis familiaribus et aliis multis de domo mea de Byry*, "and had dared to hunt down the Bishop's deer, and had actually taken and killed some. For this flagrant offence against his venerable father and "liege lord," *dominum meum ligium*, the Bishop of Exeter, he now personally appeared, promising amendment and solemnly engaging to make compensation and restitution by the feast of All Saints (1st Nov.), also to pay down the sum of one hundred marks, if ever convicted of a similar offence." E. PARFITT.
Exeter.

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STORY OF A PLYMOUTH FREEMASON.—Your Masonic readers may be interested in the following story of a Plymouth Freemason in the time of George II. Lieutenant William Somerville (many of whose descendants still reside in and near Plymouth), was engaged as a lieutenant in the Royal Navy in the war against the Spaniards (somewhere about Anson's time). In a "cutting out expedition," on the South American coast, he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards. As he was landed under a military guard, he made the sign of a Mason in distress so as to be noticed by the crowd and soldiers. No one seemed to reply or regard him. He was put bound in the Spanish prison. In the night he was suddenly awakened and saw an old Spaniard, with a knife and a rope, in his prison cell. This man made Masonic signs, unbound him, removed the bar from the window, gave him the knife, and let him down. The Spaniard could not speak a word of English, and only gestures were used. Mr. Somerville made his way to the shore and got off to his ship in safety. No signal was given of his escape being discovered. Possibly one of the Spanish officers was a Mason. At any rate Mr. Somerville escaped safely. W. S. L. S.

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EXETER GHOST STORY.—Of especial interest to lovers of local folk-lore will be found the following rhyming description of an Exeter Ghost "founded on fact," and which I have unearthed from a volume, one of a series of almost forgotten annuals, entitled—*The Remembrance*, ed. by Thos. Roscoe, and published circ., 1840 (pp. 146-148). It was written by Sir John (then Dr.) Bowring, and is not included in any of the numerous works of that eminent Devon author. I have been unable to find any reference to the matter in any of the local histories, and probably this is the only record of note respecting it. The date of the *quondam* apparition appears to have been about the year 1810. Penned before the name of "folk-lore" was invented, and long previous to the active interest now taken in that subject, it will no doubt for this, as well as for the sake of its writer, be read with pleasure in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*:—

"THE GHOST."

A TRUE STORY, BY DR. BOWRING.

When I was a boy, in an old church-yard
A terrible ghost appear'd,
And oft look'd over the church-yard gate,
With a grisly, grisly beard.

He had eyes as bright and as round as suns,
And a pale and haggard cheek,
And you saw he was thinking, thinking much,
But never a word did he speak,—

Save once, when a drunken old man declared
The ghost his thin arm did stretch,
And smote him hard, and the old man heard
The ghost call out, 'You wretch!'

And he staggered away, and from that same day
Did the drunken man repent;
But never again down Southernhay Lane
The frightened sinner went.

The ghost had his home behind an old tomb
'Neath nettles and brambles hid,
And there I was told he slept in the mould,
And his cover was a coffin lid.

A hospital close by the church-yard stood,
And the nurses were known to declare
That, whenever the dying in tortures were crying,
He put out his ear to hear.

And once I remember, in dreary December,
At night, as a tenant pass'd by,
He saw the old ghost, looking white as a post,
And flashing out frowns from his eye.

Such at last was the fright, that at evening and night,
Not a soul pass'd through Southernhay Lane;
For no one could doubt that the ghost was about—
Denial was almost profane.

When I was a boy, 'twas my tremulous joy,
At noon through the church-yard to pass,
And there I saw nought but a hairy old goat
That quietly browsed on the grass.

A stranger at last walk'd through Southernhay Lane,
And the ghost as accustom'd appeared;
So he stared the old grisly one full in the face,
And valiantly grappled his beard.

And 'what makes you here, my old fellow,' he said,
'With a beard that's so haggard and gray?'
And the ghost with solemnity shook his grave head,
And opened his lips and cried—'Ba!'

Since then all my fears and my fancies grew cool,
And I learnt from the story I quote,
Had the old man been sober,—the young boy at school,—
They had seen—not a ghost—but a goat.

This ballad is founded on fact. In front of the Devon and Exeter hospital is a burial-ground, having an entrance from Southernhay Lane. Some thirty years ago, a venerable ghost, clad in white, and with a long hoary beard, was reported to walk every night, from a tomb to the gate, and there to stand glaring at the passengers. Terror filled the neighbourhood, until, after some time, it was discovered that an old goat had been trained to stand on his hind legs, and to look over the paling, wagging his beard at the people as they came down the lane."

In the year 1867, Sir John read a paper at the Barnstaple Meeting of the Devon Association, entitled:—"Devonian Folk-lore, illustrated," in which (*Trans.*, vol. 2, p. 73.) after a brief description of the occurrence, he concludes thus:—

"Passengers avoided the spot; and it was only after a drunken man had seized the ghost by the beard—it was an old goat, that had been trained by some mischievous wag to stand on his hind legs and put his head over the gate—that the way became frequented again."

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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✠ Queries. ✠

PLYMOUTH AND STEAMSHIPS.—What was the name of the first steamship which entered the Port of Plymouth, and the date? NAUTICUS.

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KITTO, AS EDITOR OF *Sunday Reading*.—I have just seen three numbers of a magazine entitled, *Sunday Reading, / for Christian Families, / conducted by / John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A.* Part I. is for March, 1853, and the others I have seen are Parts II. and III. Were any more published? The contents seem to be highly interesting and instructive. A YOUNG PLYMOUTHIAN.

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ASHBURTON CHURCH.—Having just visited this fine old building and noticed particularly the *new* screen across the chancel, I am led to ask whether it is considered to be a *restoration* of an old feature in this church? I did not observe any structural provision for obtaining access to the rood-loft, supposing one to have formerly existed, nor was any aperture apparent in either arcade (as at Chagford), to allow of anyone passing on to the central screen; if a staircase formerly existed in the wall of the aisle. Perhaps those who knew the church before its restoration may be able to say in what way the top of the former screen (if any) was reached? DEVS. JUNR.

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HEYDON FAMILY.—I should be obliged if "*N. & Q.*" could inform me whether Sir Thomas Heydon, of Wickham Court, Kent, and Sir Thomas Heydon, of Caddy, Devon, are one and the same; and also in what part of Devon Caddy is situated. PINCKE.

(*Notes and Queries*, Aug. 30, '84.)

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ACRE STONE; OR WHITAKER STONE.—What is the meaning and derivation of this term? Was it applied to a peculiar kind of stone, or to a stone used for a special purpose, as for marking the boundaries of land?

KEARLEY.

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STORY OF KENT'S CAVERN.—A humorous story is told by Mr. Pengelly, of Kent's cavern renown, as to the origin of the name of that remarkable place. May I ask that the story be inserted in the *Western Antiquary* with, if possible, the origin of it? E. P.

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AGGRAVII VENETIANI.—Amongst many curious tracts in my possession, I have one entitled *Aggravii Venetiani, &c., or the Venetian and other grievances, together with a proposal for raising the price of Tin in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, &c., &c., 1697. Part I.* The last owner, as I gather from a marginal note, supposed it to have been the only one ever printed. Is this a correct supposition, or can any of your correspondents tell me where there are other copies? Perhaps some information concerning the author may also be forthcoming.

Burnley. W. WADDINGTON.

BOTUS FLEMING CHURCH.—I am informed that in a field, not far from this church, is a solitary grave, with a headstone or monument, to the memory of William Martin, date 1762. Is this so, and if so, why was the interment made in such a peculiar position? Further, is anything known about the eccentric occupier of that strange and solitary resting-place? W.

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WORSHIPFUL OR RIGHT WORSHIPFUL.—The title *Right Worshipful* is usually applied to the Mayor of Plymouth in common with many other cities and towns. Is this strictly correct, or only a title by courtesy? And can anyone tell me wherein the distinction lies, or the difference between *Worshipful* and *Right Worshipful*. Also by what authority, whether by charter or otherwise, these titles are so given. PLYMOUTHIAN.

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PAIGNTON PUDDING.—Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* explain the origin of the Paignton pudding? About seventy years ago, there was a custom in that town of making a monster pudding and taking it about the town in a wagon drawn by oxen, after which it was distributed to the people. My husband remembers his father going from Brixham to the holiday at Paignton, and bringing him a piece of the pudding, but he is unaware of the origin of the custom. S. HEAD.

Ivybridge.

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HEALING MEDALS OF CHARLES II.—In the *Athenæum* for August 23rd, 1884, is an article on the "Healing Medals of Charles II. and James II," by Hubert Hall, in which are several extracts from the Privy Seal Disbursements of the period (1668 to 1684) for the provision of what are called *healing-medals*. The following quotation is interesting, as containing local references:—

"To the above charges must be added a supplementary or provincial list of healing medals provided on special occasions; an interesting circumstance, as proving the systematic organization of this service with a political centre. Between 1667/8 and 1669/70, 61 medals were specially provided at a cost of 10/- each. Between February and August of the latter year 8 more were obtained at the same rate. There were also used 55 at 9/- each, and 'lix. peeces for his mat[ies] healing at Dartmouth at X[s]; and for the use of an house there X[s].' On the 26th of April, 1676, 94 pieces at 10/- were used 'for his mat[ies] healing at Portsmouth.' On the 12th of September, 1677, 92 angels were required for the same purpose at Plymouth; and on the 30th of September, 1678, 13 pieces at Windsor were procured, like the remainder of the above, from local goldsmiths."

Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, in his *History of Plymouth*, page 232, under date 1676, has the following entry:—

"August, 1676. His Majesty and the Duke of York came by water to this town, staid two days, His Majesty touch't for the evil in our Great Church, dined at Mr. Edgcumbe's, and returned by sea. While here, the King, under a canopy of state in Saint Andrew's Church attended divine service and touched several persons for the King's evil. He dined at Mount Edgcumbe, and paid many visits in the neighbourhood."

I presume that these two statements are closely connected, and that the medals mentioned in the accounts quoted by Mr. Hall were used on the occasion of the King's visit to Plymouth, as chronicled in local history. The discrepancy in date may perhaps be easily accounted for. I wish now to ask if any of these medals are extant in the neighbourhood, and if a tradition exists in any family in Plymouth or elsewhere, as to such a medal being handed down from generation to generation, connected with the remarkable superstition which is here illustrated? It would appear that by means of these medals and the credulity of the people, a large sum passed into the Royal Exchequer between the years 1668 and 1684. Can any local antiquary or historian throw further light on this matter? HISTORICUS.

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SAMUEL SWEETING, OF EXETER.—Can any correspondent tell me in what parish of Exeter the above-named Samuel Sweeting was resident? I have seen a drawing of his book-plate, having the arms "gules, a chevron or between three violins proper, on a chief argent, three Tudor roses." The crest is an arm holding a rose, and below the shield is the inscription "Samuel Sweeting, Exon." These arms are very similar to those used by the Somerset family of Kilve, Staplegrove, etc., but the tinctures are different, and the arm in the Somerset crest bears a clarionet. The motto used by the Exeter family was "Dulce et suaviter," by the Kilve family "Curas cithara tollit." Samuel's son, Henry, born 1755, migrated to Huntingdon in 1782, and I have complete lists of his descendants. Samuel's mother was Mary Steare, from Bridgwater, born 1700. I should be much obliged for any information about the Exeter settlement. Do any inscriptions remain on tombstones to any member of the family?

Maxey Vicarage, Market Deeping. W. D. SWEETING.

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INSCRIBED STONE AT PENCLIFF CASTLE, CORNWALL. Can any of your readers give me any further information about the following? In the wall of an enclosure, called Pencliff Castle, at Hayle, in Cornwall, is a stone with the following inscription, "Hic cenui requievit. cv nat Do. hic tumulo jacit. Vixit annos XXXIII." Beside it is a slate slab, with a translation. "Here Cenui fell asleep, who was born in 500. Here in this tomb he lies. He lived 33 years." Is not cv. one hundred and five?

Salcombe Regis, Sidmouth. B. H. SOULSBY.

FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.—Has any work been published giving an account of the detention on *parole* of French prisoners of war during the early part of this century in various towns of (among other counties) Devon and Cornwall? There were some detained at Tavistock and some at Launceston, and regarding the latter, I myself remember an old lady, now deceased, who in her girlhood was taught French by some officers quartered at her house, while, I have been informed, that an officer's servant was so satisfied with his treatment that he settled in Launceston after the conclusion of peace, and ultimately became caretaker of the local Wesleyan chapel. But I should be glad, if possible, to have extended information on the subject, bearing upon the numbers detained, the regulations laid down for their guidance, and the bounds they had to keep; in Launceston, for instance, one of these latter was Polston Bridge. A.F.R.

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Replies.

SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS.—*Western Antiquary*, p. 45, col. 1. The library of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps was at *Middle Hill, Worcestershire*, but has been for years past at *Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham.* B. H. B.

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EXETER AND THE SERGE MANUFACTURES.—"W." may find a pretty full account of the above in "Ancient Exeter and its Trade," by Sir John Bowring, in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* for 1872.

Exeter. A. H. A. H.

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VINEYARDS.—Of the culture of vineyards and production of vines in England during the early and mediæval periods, your correspondent will find very full information and references in "The Archæology of Horticulture," an article by C. Roach Smith, in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. 6, pp. 76-109, 269-274, and which affords some idea of the great extent to which this branch of English industry was prosecuted. He, however, gives no details of it as carried out in Devonshire or Cornwall, his examples being mainly confined to Kent and the Isle of Wight. There is, however, a quotation relating to an Abbey vineyard in this County, named by your correspondent, and which I cannot forbear to quote at length:—

"Gloucestershire. In the yearly accounts of the Kitchener of Tewkesbury Abbey, A.D., 1385-6, occur: under the head of 'Servants Wages,' *Gardiano de Wineyard*, iiijs; to the watchman of the vineyard, 4s.; under 'Fishmesses,' to the watchman of the vineyard, 3s. 9d.; under 'Gratuities,' to the watchman of the vineyard, 4d. *From the MS. Roll, in the possession of T. Wakeman, Esq.*"

He also quotes (from Rudge's *Gloucester*, ij., 215) a striking instance of the amount of wine produced from one vineyard at Cromhale, 7 miles from Berkeley.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

DEVONSHIRE SAYINGS.—(*W.A.*, 4th S., 31.) The first three of these sayings are certainly not confined to Devonshire; I am familiar with them all in Hampshire.

Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

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DEER PARKS OF DEVON AND CORNWALL.—(*W.A.*, 4th S., 21-47.) I do not see mentioned in J. P. B.'s interesting articles on this subject, the old Park of Okehampton, part of the manor of the old Earls of Devon. Risdon (*Survey*, 1810, p. 258) says, "the park, which containeth a large circuit of land, King Henry the Eighth, by the persuasion of Sir Richard Pollard. disparked and alienated the same." I have no doubt that other old parks which have now disappeared would be found mentioned, if the works of Risdon, Pole, Polwhele, and Westcote were consulted. J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

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PUNCH'S CROSS, FOWEY.—I have been much amused at the amount of nonsense talked of with reference to this place. Some solemnly hold it to be connected with Pontius Pilate, although I do not know why. Others, as your correspondent, W. S. L. S., think it has to do with Punch. I have seen the old play of Punch and Judy. The play I have seen is one of the time of miracle plays or even much later, as the style is after that of Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress. Punch being supposed, in the play I have seen, to have been emblematic of a good man.

Although the origin of Punch's Cross has never been proved yet, I do not think we need cross over the water for it. In early days, 1100, the monks of Tywardreath were given the power of acting as Bailiffs to the Fishery of Fowey river, in fact they farmed it. As Tywardreath is 3 or 4 miles off they could not possibly watch it, so they made the monk who did duty to Pont's Mill look after the Fishery. The consequence was, that the salary of the monk at Pont's Mill cell was dependent to a great extent on his share of the fishery, which he probably solely farmed from the parent Priory. Hence the origin of Paunche crosse or as Leland otherwise expresses it, Pontius crosse. E. W. R.

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BILLARS, OR BILLERS, OR BILDERS.—Regarding the question of "H. Sharrock," in the *Western Antiquary* for August, will you allow me to note, that in Launceston and the immediate neighbourhood, what he calls a "biller" is a "bilder." I never heard the former pronunciation in this district. LAUNCESTON.

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LANDING OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AT FALMOUTH.—"Penwith" will find copious particulars of this event in *The Exeter Flying Post* and other newspapers published at the time in Devon and Cornwall. The Queen was the guest of the well-known Fox Family at Bank House, Falmouth. R.D'

Exeter.

GLYNN FAMILY.—"Glynn was lost by its rightful heir through a lunacy verdict obtained by John Glynn, Serjeant-at-Law, the son of a younger brother. The real heir is said to have been a young man of great learning and ability, who obstinately persisted in substituting writing for speech, and remained for years without uttering a word. The verdict gave great dissatisfaction to all who knew the dispossessed heir, and his mother, a wealthy heiress of the Nicholl family, consequently impoverished the family estate by bequeathing her large possessions away from it." —*Cassell's Official Guide to Great Western Railway*, p. 152.

Salcombe Regis, Sidmouth. BASIL. H. SOULSBY.

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BUCKFAST ABBEY.—Some time since I observed in the *Western Antiquary* (I cannot now find the number) that the name of this Abbey was said to be taken from the deer, and that his branching horns were on the Abbey shield. This must again be a modern mistake. The buck in ancient days was the roe-buck, and had very short horns. The Red Deer, with his grand head, was never called a buck. He was a Stag at five years old, and a Hart at six years. The present favorite fallow deer of the gentleman's park, which is called a buck and has a fine head, is not indigenous and would not have been hunted by the Abbot. His game was the red-deer, with now and then a roe-buck as a delicious morsel. What a pity it is that the pretty little roe-buck is no longer common, and native to the land! The true origin of the names Buckland, and Buckfast, is not far to seek. When land was for the first time assigned to particular individuals, and taken from the common land or folk land, it was granted to the Church for strictly church and charitable uses, in the good old days when the Church took care of the poor, the sick, and the unfortunate. It was then called bo'k land, meaning booked land, as it was registered as a grant to the Church; and thus the first written title to land, held by the church and afterwards by individuals, was created. For authorities on this point, *see*:—Frederick Pollock *On the Land Laws*—Kemble's *Saxons in England*—Seebohm's *Village Communities*, &c. Buckland is therefore bôk-land, or booked. Egg Buckland, is land booked to the Church, Buckland Monachorum, is land booked to the Monks. And Buckfast has doubtless the same meaning. W. F. C.

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SIR GAWEN CAREW.—On Page 50, present volume, A. F. R. says,—"Sir Gawen Carew married a sister of the Duke of Suffolk, brother-in-law of Henry the Eighth,"—I should be glad of further particulars as to this. Was not his first (?) wife Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Wotton, of Kent, and widow of Sir Henry Guyldford,—she died the 13 day of Sept., 1558, and is buried in Kentisbeare church;—and secondly (?) Margaret, daughter of Sir William Skipworth, and widow of George the second Lord Tailboys. I know of no other marriage. A.

PLYMOUTH HAVEN.—If your correspondent W.S.B.H. means the Act 8th Anne, cap 8, entitled:—"An act for clearing preserving, and maintaining the harbour of Catwater, lying near Plymouth, in the county of Devon; and for the cleansing and keeping clean the pool, commonly called Sutton Pool, lying in Plymouth aforesaid," I will send him a copy on receipt of his address.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road, Camden Road, N.

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ALLEN.—*Western Antiquary*, IV., 52.—Admiral John Allen, the youngest son of John Carter Allen, was born in 1774, entered the Royal Navy 12 Feb., 1787, was present at the capture of St. Domingo, where he was wounded 25 Nov. 1793, became Captain 29 April, 1802, Rear-Admiral 17 Aug., 1840, Admiral 9 Nov., 1846, died at Torpoint, 4 June, 1853, and was buried at St. John's, where there is a monument to his memory. His widow, Jane Hester, died 26 Dec., 1859, aged 76. Admiral John Allen's issue were Rodney Vansittart Allen, a Major of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 21 July, 1871. A second son who is in New Zealand, and a daughter who resides in Jersey. For an account of Admiral Allen's connection with what is known as the Allen Mystery or the Stuart Mystery, reference must be made to *Notes and Queries*, 6 Series, v., 485; vi., 10—11, 154, 297, 458. GAORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

[Our readers will have noticed the interesting article in the present number on "The Modern Pretenders," by Rev. C. F. S. Warren, M.A. EDITOR.]

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✠ Reviews. ✠

Old Yorkshire, Fifth Series. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, F.S.A.S., with an Introduction by Principal F. J. FALDING, M.A., D.D., Rotherham. London: Longmans, Green & Co., Paternoster Row, 1884.

Mr. Smith's annual volumes come to us like old friends, whose faces are so familiar and so welcome, that we would fain see them more frequently. It is, therefore, with considerable regret that we now look upon what is to be the last of the series, the Editor finding himself unequal, amid the strain of an active business life, to continue those labours in which he has been so successful, and in the prosecution of which he has earned the hearty thanks, not only of Yorkshiremen but of antiquarians and historians generally. The five

volumes comprising "Old Yorkshire" are not only an ornament to a library, but they contain a fund of information which is perhaps unattainable from any other source. Mr. Smith, however, (although he takes a farewell of his subscribers, who have supported his efforts in his labour of love) still indulges the pleasurable anticipation that at some future time he may again return to his literary labours, and that possibly some other workers may take up, and carry on, the work which he has so ably begun. We fain hope so. The volume before us is in no way inferior to its predecessors, either in material, or mode of production. It is well illustrated, contains a large mass of valuable information, and has, moreover, a most interesting and valuable introductory article on "Antiquarianism," by Principal Falding.

Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare. By J. O. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS, F.R.S., F.S.A., M.R.S.L., HON.M.R.I.A. The Fourth Edition. London: Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., M.DCCC.LXXXIV.

The English-speaking race, nay the world at large, is under a deep debt of gratitude to the author of this book, for the love and care bestowed upon the work; as well as for the painstaking zeal which he has shown in tracing to their origin all the statements which are current respecting the biography of the greatest of English poets. But Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps' works are too well-known to need any commendation from us. As the greatest living Shaksperean scholar, we are bound to regard him as an authority upon all matters of which he treats, and the present work is no exception to the rule which he has observed in all his publications, viz., thoroughness and reliability. In a handsome volume of nearly five hundred pages, we have here laid before us the "Outlines of the Life of Shakspeare," but they are "outlines" drawn by a masterhand, and executed with so much skill, as to invest them with all the interest of a finished picture. Doubtless, something more may be said in the future concerning the subject of this work, but he must be a diligent seeker after facts who can discover anything worthy to be placed upon record, which Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps has not included in his "Outlines." It is late in the day now to commend the study of Shakespeare's works to English readers, but we feel sure that the Plays and Sonnets will be read and studied with much greater zest after the perusal of this most interesting volume. Further, the pilgrim to "Shakespeare's Shrine" will visit Stratford-on-Avon, when fortified with the information which this book will give, with devotion akin to that of "Rare Ben Jonson," when he wrote:—

"I lov'd Shakespeare and do honour his memory, on this side idolatry, as much as any. He was, indeed, honest, and of an open and free nature; had an excellent fancy, brave notions, and gentle expressions."

In fine, such a knowledge of the "Life of Shakespeare" as is obtainable from the "Outlines" now before us, is necessary to every man and woman of culture, and we shall not be surprised if a demand arises for many more editions of a work, which now appears (as a fourth edition) very much enlarged from those which have previously been issued.

A True Report of certain wonderful Overflowings of Waters in Somerset, Norfolk, and other parts of England, A.D. 1607. Edited by Ernest E. Baker. Weston-super-Mare: Printed and Published at the *Gazette* Office, 1884.

This is a reprint of a very rare and exceedingly interesting black-letter tract, the full title of which is as follows:—

1607. *A true report of certaine wonderfull overflowings of Waters, now latily in Summerset-shire, Norfolke, and other places of England: destroying many thousands of men, women, and children, overthrowing and bearing downe whole townes and villages, and drowning infinite numbers of sheepe and other cattle. Printed at London by W. I. for Edward White and are to be solde at the signe of the Gunne at the North doore of Pauels.*

Mr. Baker has conferred a great favour upon the present generation by reprinting this curious tract (of which, however, only 200 copies have been issued), and he has conferred a further favour on us in permitting us to place before the readers of the *Western Antiquary* that portion of the work which relates to Somersetshire, which will be found in the earlier pages of the present number. The work is printed on stout hand-made paper, and consists of 41 pages of letter-press, including fac-similes of the curious illustrated title-page, and of the first page of the black-letter printing of the original. As we have quoted a few remarks of the Editor in the introduction to the article before alluded to, we need do little more than commend the work to the notice of those who are fond of curious specimens of typography, as well as to those who are interested in such quaint descriptions of "bygones." We may safely predict that ere long this reprint will be as difficult to obtain as is the original at the present time,

The Wednesbury Papers. By FREDK. W. HACKWOOD. Wednesbury: Printed by R. Ryder, Spring Head, Market Place, 1884.

A series of sketches which appeared originally in the *Wednesbury Herald* and the *Midland Advertiser*. The volume contains many matters of an interesting character, and deals with Local History, Fairs, Customs, Superstitions, Sports and Pastimes, Words, Streets, Epidemics, Anecdotes, and many other topics interesting not only to those acquainted with the locality, but to all whose proclivities lead them into antiquarian pursuits. The book is nicely printed, and is creditable both to the compiler and the publisher.

Report and Transactions of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society, 1883-84. Plymouth: William Brendon & Son.

This valuable work, completing Vol. I. (New Series) of the Transactions of this useful society is of a most interesting character. Few provincial societies show such evidences of vitality as that which hails from the most western town, and by none is better work being done in the particular branches of research indicated by its title. The Secretaries in the preface to their interesting report may well speak with feelings of satisfaction and pride at the present condition of their Society, "the nature, variety, and scope of the papers read at the meetings sufficiently showing that solid and enduring work is being done by the members in the various branches of Cornish Archæology and Natural History." One interesting feature of the report before us is "An Account of the Annual Excursion" to Zennor, Pennance, Trereen, Bosigran Castle, Madron Church, and other places of interest. The papers printed in this report are as follows:—"The Marine Algæ of West Cornwall," by John Ralfs, M.R.C.S.; "The Marine Algæ of East Cornwall," by R. V. Tellam; "The Ichneumonidæ of the Land's End District," by Ernest D. Marquand; "Cornubiana:" including "Folk-lore, Proverbs, Superstitions, &c.," by the Rev. S. Rundle, Jun., M.A.; "The Marine Polyzoa of the Land's End District," by J. Bernard Magor; "Influence of the Fisheries Exhibition on the Fish Supply," by Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma; "Carn, Marsh, Wood, and Hedgerow, a Botanical Study," by Samuel Tait; "The Sphagnums or Bog Mosses of West Cornwall," by William Curnow; "The Mossists on the Tramp," by "One of Them;" "On the Mechanism of the Jaws of Snakes," by J. Bernard Magor; "Notes on Systematic Botany," by John Ralfs, M.R.C.S.; "Land and Fresh-Water Mollusca of West Cornwall," by E. D. Marquand; "The Torpedo; or, Electric Ray;" by E. Rundle, L.R.C.P.; "A Lichen Supper," by "A Partaker." In addition to the above is given a detailed account of the meetings of the society, from which it will be seen, that although nearly all the published papers are relative to Natural History subjects, the antiquarian element has received its fair share of attention from the members of this vigorous society, which numbers on its

muster-roll nearly all the men of note in the west country. We congratulate our Penzance co-workers on this fresh evidence of their industry.

Influence of the Fisheries Exhibition on the Fish Supply, by REV. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA. Reprinted from the *Transactions of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society*, 1883-84.

This is a separate reprint of the article mentioned in our previous notice.

Cornubiana. By the REV. S. RUNDLE, JUN., M.A. [Reprinted from the *Transactions of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society*, 1883-84.]

This is a reprint of the paper noted above, in which the writer has given us a bundle of references upon various branches of folk-lore, proverbs, and superstitions. The additions to the Cornish Glossaries and Vocabularies are interesting, as well as some curious expressions and blunders in speaking, which the writer appears to give from his own experience.

Life of Dr. Thomas Rundle, Bishop of Derry, 1735-1743. By REV. S. RUNDLE, JUN., M.A. Helston: Woolcock, Printer, 1884.

A brief and modest biography of a remarkable man. The writer has founded his sketch upon Dallaway's Life of the Bishop, who, as a Devonshire man, is worthy to be ranked amongst her worthies. Our readers may remember that we published some time ago in the *Western Antiquary*, a letter from Bishop Rundle addressed to Dean Alured Clarke, in praise of the city of Exeter. The quotations given from the letters of the Bishop are full of interest and vigour.

Newlyn and its Pier. By the REV. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA, M.A., Vicar of Newlyn S. Peter, 1884. Penzance: Printed by F. Rodda.

A very interesting little compilation, containing a brief history of one of the most noted fishing-towns on the western coast, besides some information as to the need for harbour accommodation and the means by which it is to be provided. This pamphlet is published in connection with the West Cornwall Fisheries Exhibition, and the profits of the sale, if any, will be given to the Newlyn Pier Fund. Much credit is due to Mr. Lach-Szyrma for the leading part he has taken in this admirable movement.

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Antiquarian and Bibliographical ✣ Notes. ✣

THE Launceston Town Council have just unanimously voted £50 towards the repair of the South Gate (the only one of the town's original three gates which still stands) and its conversion into a local museum. This grant will be supplemented by a private subscription of which Mr. C. L. Cowlard (the ex-Mayor), of St. John's, Launceston, is the Treasurer, and Mr. C. H. Peter (secretary of the local Scientific and Historical Society) the Secretary. An assurance has been given by the latter, that the process of restoration shall not involve the destruction of any feature of this interesting relic, a guarantee which will be received with much satisfaction by those who wish to preserve the old, but who strongly object to its being made to resemble the new.

It is announced in the Launceston papers that the Cartulary of the Priory (which stood near that town, from the times of the First to those of the Eighth Henry) which is deposited in Lambeth Library, has now been inspected and will shortly be published. Some nine years since, Sir John Maclean issued a prospectus with a view to publishing this Cartulary, but the offer was not at that time accepted.

A curious find has been made in the town soil of West Looe. In carting away the heap, a solid silver case, round, and about 4 inches in length, was discovered. It was quite black with age and exposure, but on being opened it was found to contain a human finger, apparently very old, as it is was quite mummified.

THE Lecture Card of the first series of the winter session of the Plymouth Institution, contains the following items :—Oct. 2, Conversazione. Oct. 9, President's Address. Oct. 16, "The Older Charities of Plymouth," by Mr. R. N. Worth. Oct. 23, "Modern Witchcraft," by Mr. John Rice. Oct. 30, "The latest Story of the Cuneiform Inscriptions," by Rev. G. Evans. Nov. 6, "How some Physical Measurements are made," by Dr. John Merrifield. Nov. 13, "Odds and Ends of Monetary History," by Mr. John G. Norman. Nov. 20, "Seals (pinnipeds) and their Geographical distribution," by Mr. F. H. Balkwill. Nov. 27, "Local Heraldry (The Shields in the Museum)," by Mr. A. J. Jewers, F.S.A. Dec. 4, "Our

Local Flora, its economic aspect," by Mr. D. D. Dobell. Dec. 11, "The Religions of the Incas and of the Aztecs," by the Rev. W. E. Darby. Dec. 18, "Harbour Accomodation in the West," by Mr. J. C. Inglis.

AMONGST important forthcoming works of an antiquarian character, we are glad to announce "*The Corporation Plate and Insignia of Office of the Cities and Corporate Towns of England and Wales*, by Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A.

This magnificent work will be published, by Subscription, in Two Volumes, Crown 4to., price 45/-., and will be profusely illustrated. Such a work has never before been undertaken, and it may be safely asserted that Mr. Jewitt has here discovered a mine of artistic, historical, antiquarian, and typographical wealth unsurpassed and of almost matchless richness and importance. As the result of many years' constant research and patient preparation, the work will doubtless meet with great success, as it deserves.

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Notes to Illustrations.

WITH the present number we give a sheet of engravings representing a number of Ancient British Coins found at Mount Batten, near Plymouth, at various times, since the year 1832. They have principally been brought to light in the process of quarrying, when they have slipped down with the surface soil. "These coins," says Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, in his *History of Plymouth*, "which are among the most important antiquities yet found at Plymouth or in its neighbourhood, and which show incontestibly, its occupation by the Celtic race, are as follows:"—

No. 12, in *Western Antiquary* Plate :—

Obv.—Rude horse to the right; above, a figure derived from the arms of Victory; in front, a ring ornament; below, a wheel; below the horse's head, a small cross; the whole surrounded by a circle of pellets placed at some little distance apart.

Rev.—Convex; a branch or wreath springing from an annulet, and having another small annulet near its point.

The type of this coin, which is of gold, is considered by Mr. Evans to be peculiar to the West of England, and its date is supposed to be comparatively late—probably of the time of Tiberius.

No. 10, *Western Antiquary* Plate :—

Obv.—Convex; and quite plain.

Rev.—Tail-less horse galloping to the right; above, a reversed crescent and a horse-shoe formed figure terminated with pellets derived from the arms of Victory, pellets, etc.; over the horse's head a kind of crescent and an annulet; below, a pellet; behind the horse, a semicircle, etc.

This remarkably fine coin is in my own cabinet. It is of gold and has been engraved in the *Archæological Journal*.

No. 8, *Western Antiquary* Plate :—

Obv.—Extremely disjointed and almost imperceptible figure of horse, with pellets, etc.

Rev.—Rude portions of a laureated bust.

This coin is of silver, is very similar in type to those given by Borlase, as having been found at Karn Bre, in Cornwall, in 1749.

The remainder of the coins which have been found at Mount Batten are principally of the class, which, differing from the usual British and Gaulish series, appears in some way peculiar to the Channel Islands. The examples engraved are selected from those in my own cabinet and that of Mr. Cuff.

We hope to give further notes on these interesting relics in an early number.

EDITOR.

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Notes and Notices.

AN Interesting article on the "London and Surburban Residences of Sir Walter Ralegh," by Dr. T. N. Brushfield, will appear in the next number of the *Western Antiquary*. The article will be embellished by a full page illustration of the "Pied Bull Inn, Islington," one of Ralegh's reputed residences.

REV. F. T. W. WINTLE. Thanks for your favour. The article on the "Ley Family of Beer-ferrers" shall appear in an early number. We are glad that it gives you the information desired.

W. U. S. G.-R. Your Query was too late for the current number, but wewill do our best to insert it in the issue for October.

W. H. KELLAND. Your notes shall duly appear.

W. F. C. Owing the extra pressure on our space this month, several of your contributions which are in type, are crowded out.

E. PARFITT. Your article on "Avenues on Dartmoor" is in type but held over.

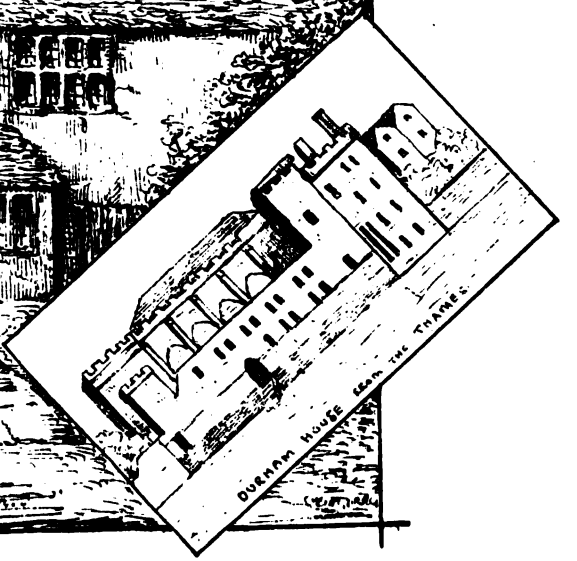
THE Editor has received the current numbers of the *Antiquary*, *Bibliographer*, *Antiquarian Magazine*, *Palatine Note Book*, *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, *Bedfordshire Notes and Queries*, *Midland Antiquary*, *Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes*, *and many others.*

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Editor will be very much obliged of those Subscribers who have not yet paid their Subscriptious would remit them at once, viz.—6/6 for the current series, 1/2 for the Index and Supplementary numbers of the last series, with any other matters in arrear. Some Subscribers have failed to send remittances for the Third Series, a few are still in arrear on account of the Second Series, and some have failed to pay for the First Series. It is hoped that this appeal will induce these non-remitting Subscribers to send their respective amounts to the Editor at once, as direct application involves loss of time and expense, which ought to be avoided.

All remittances, as well as contributions for publication, to be addressed to W. H. K. WRIGHT,
Editor, *Western Antiquary*,
8, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

PIED BULL INN. ISLINGTON.



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LONDON AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES OF SIR W. RALEGH.

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

THE following account of the London and suburban residences of Sir Walter Ralegh is based upon memoranda accumulated for the purpose for some time past, long prior to the appearance of your correspondent's query on the subject (iij, 201). I soon found it would not be sufficient to limit the enquiry to London alone, but to embrace a much wider field, extending even beyond the present suburban district.

The list includes all the assignable residences of which I have been able to obtain notice. That Sir Walter's occupancy of some of them is based on very weak evidence—tradition, or an equally slender foundation—is certain; nevertheless, it appeared to me the better plan to consider the whole of them in detail, and to state, and to weigh as fairly as I could, the claims of each.

1. WEST HORSLEY, SURREY.—The suggestion that this may have been occupied by Sir Walter Ralegh, emanates from, and is almost entirely confined to, his biographer, Oldys, in the following paragraph:—

"As to the seat at West Horsely in Surrey, there is good authority that it was in the possession of his son, as will be further observ'd, if not his own; and in the hall of that house, there are in several places of the walls and cieling the arms of Ralegh still visible." (*Life* prefixed to *History of World*, 1736, p. lxxiij).

The manor did not come into the possession of the Carews of Beddington until 1629—eleven years after the death of Sir Walter—who purchased it from the Montacute family. In 1643, "either by gift or demise" it passed into the hands of Sir Walter's son, Carew, who, in 1665, sold it to Sir Edward Nicholas.

That it was ever occupied by Sir Walter, is therefore extremely improbable.

2. BRIXTON, SURREY.—A correspondent in *N. & Q.* (6th S. VII., 8) writes "Raleigh House. There is an Elizabethan house of this name at Brixton Rise, S.W., and it has the reputation of having been one of the residences of Sir Walter Raleigh." Another (*Ibid*, 294-5) states:—

"There is not only a tradition of Sir Walter's residence there . . . but also of Queen Elizabeth having visited him there, coming by a barge on the river Effra (long since covered up). The story further runs that the queen rewarded the bargeman with a piece of land at that part of Kennington called Rush Common. This is said to be recorded in the Lambeth Parish Books. There is no doubt the house might very well have been Raleigh's residence, from the date of its structure and fittings, the carved oak panelling, staircase, and mantels are very fine."

This appears to be the same house alluded to in an earlier number of *N. & Q.* (2nd S. IX. 243) with this additional information:—

"Opposite to Raleigh House, on the other side of the road, there is another old house which is called Sir Walter Raleigh's Dog-Kennel, and there is said to be a subterraneous passage under the road, forming a communication between the two houses."

He further mentions, that although there is no documentary evidence of Sir Walter having inhabited it, the tradition that he did so is very strong in the neighbourhood; and that in Manning & Bray's *Surrey*, he "would seem

to be described as of Brixton." (In Vol. 3, p. cvi. of the Appendix to that work, under the heading of "Portraits," is the following:—"Raleigh, Sir Walter, West Horsely, Brixton: by S. Pass and R. Vaughan.")

Mr. E. F. Rimbault (*N. & Q.*, 2nd S. IX. 410) conjectures, with good reason, that the house in question was occupied by "Captain George Raleigh (Sir Walter's nephew), who certainly resided in the parish of Lambeth." His wife Judeth, who died in 1701, was interred in Lambeth Church:—

"A little more Eastward is another small white Marble Monument, and an Urn, gilded Mantling, and these Armes, *Gules* a Bend fusiles *Argent*, [Ralegh,] empaled with *Sable*, a Crescent between two Mullets in Pale *Argent*, [Jermyn]; and this following inscription:—

Near this Place lyeth interred the Body
of Mrs. Judeth Ralegh, the
Wife of Capt. George Ralegh,
sometime Deputy Governour of the Island
of Jersey, and Daughter of Thomas
Jermyn of Rushbrook-Hall in
Suffolk, Esq.; who departed this
Life, December the 14th, 1701."

[Aubrey's *History of Surrey*, Vol. 5 (1719). p. 254.]

That it was ever tenanted by Sir Walter is exceedingly doubtful, notwithstanding the tradition and the inscription on the portrait; the mention of West Horsley, on the latter, increasing the doubt.

3. BEDDINGTON, SURREY.—The manor of Beddington has been in the possession of the Carew family since the middle of the 14th century, and to this family Lady Ralegh, Sir Walter's wife, belonged. Their residence, Beddington House, was visited on several occasions by royalty: in 1599, and 1600, by Queen Elizabeth, and in 1603, by James I. According to Nichols *(Royal Progresses*, i, (1828) 164), it was "at Bedington, the beautiful residence of Sir Francis Carew, the King knighted Sir Nicholas Throgmorton." It bears a melancholy interest for being the place where Sir Walter had his last formal interview with the king, at the time of this royal visit, and with whom he "found an opportunity of conversing . . . on a subject the distastefulness of which to the royal ears he probably had then no reason to suspect." (Edwards's *Life of Sir W. R.*, i, 364). This subject was evidently the same as his *Discourse touching a War with Spain, and of the protecting of the Netherlands*, which Edwards believes had been submitted to the King prior to the interview, and having (according to the title of the work first printed in 1702) been "written by the Command" of James. But apart from this interesting episode, the mansion appears to have been occupied from time to time by Sir Walter. This is the opinion entertained by both Oldys and Edwards. The latter states:—

"The place was a familiar one. He had there enjoyed those happy hours of rare leisure which had only the more zest from their brevity, and which Ralegh was wont to enliven by taking his part in the pleasant toils of planting and gardening." (Op. cit., i, 364).

Oldys mentions that:—

"In the house they preserv'd a fine cabbin-bed which was his [Sir Walter's], having furniture of green silk and legs carved like dolphins, girt with gold," (Op. cit., xxiij).

His memory however appears to cling to, and to be better associated with the place, through the celebrated orangery, the trees of which, according to tradition, were either brought over and planted by him, or were raised from seed which he supplied. A writer who described the Beddington garden at the close of the same century (1691) affirmed it to have "the best orangery in England. . . the gardener. . . said he gathered off them at least ten thousand oranges last year," *(Archaeologia, xii.*, 182-3*)*.

The greater part of the mansion was rebuilt about the year 1709, the only portion of the ancient structure left undisturbed consisting of the Great Hall, an excellent representation of which, with its fine open timbered roof, is given in Brayley & Britton's *Surrey (iv.* 68*)*.

Beddington Church contains the burial place of the Carew family. After the execution, Lady Ralegh was desirous that Sir Walter's body should be interred there, and wrote to

her brother Sir Nicholas Carew for the requisite permission. (A copy of the letter is printed in Manning & Bray's *Survey ij.* 527, and Edwards *Life ij.* 417). We possess no information why this desire was not carried out, or the reason for the interment being made in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

That Beddington House, although never in Sir Walter's possession, was his occasional residence appears to be tolerably certain.

4, MITCHAM, SURREY.—Lady Ralegh was possessed in her own right, (having descended to her from her father) of a house and estate in this parish, of especial value and interest to herself from their "nearness to her brother's beautiful seat at Beddington."

When Sir Walter was released from the Tower to make preparations for his last disastrous voyage to Guiana, Lady Ralegh provided a portion of the necessary funds by disposing of this property, for the sum of £2,500, to Thomas Plummer, "a sacrifice" (writes Mrs. A. T. Thomson, *Life of Sir W. R.* 369). "by which she was reduced eventually almost to beggary, but which proved her confidence in the good faith of her husband, and of her belief both in the practicability of his scheme, and in his intentions of fulfilling his possessions regarding Guiana."

The "mansion was at the corner of Wykford-lane; and, until within these few years, it was known, while occupied as a boarding-school, by the name of Raleigh-house." (Brayley & Britton's *Surrey, iv.* 90), Lysons (Op. cit. iv. 600) however, declares "the house is not that which is now called Ralegh house, but another in the tenure of John Bond, Esq." This last author (Op. cit. Supp. vol. 47), makes a curious, but I think untenable, suggestion, that "Sir Walter Ralegh might have inherited his estate in Mitcham from Sir John Ralegh, whose widow held lands in this parish."

We possess no definite information that it was ever occupied by Sir Walter, although it is more than probable that he visited it occasionally, during his sojourns at Beddington.

5, BECKENHAM, KENT.—*The Builder* of Sept. 17, 1864. is responsible for the statement that at Beckenham, "a great many houses. . . now in course of construction on Fox Grove Farm are on the spot, or very near to it, on which, three centuries since, potatoes were first cultivated by Sir Walter Raleigh, whose residence was close by where Fox Grove Farmhouse now is." A correspondent in *N. & Q*, (4th S. iii. 480) declared that "no such tradition exists at Beckenham," and no confirmation of the statement has subsequently appeared.

6, MILE END, MIDDLESEX.—In the Church Register of St. Dunstan, Stepney, is the entry:

"A man-servant of Sir Walter Raylie, from Mile-end, buried Aug. 26, 1596;" on this Lysons (*Op. cit.* iii. 451), makes the following comment:—"It seems probable, that this celebrated navigator and historian had then a residence at Mile-end."

None of the ordinary biographies contain any allusion to Sir Walter having had a house in this suburb, nevertheless, that Lysons' suggestion is by no means improbable will be evident from the following:—

A letter "from Myle End, the 3rd May, 1596," was addressed by Sir Walter to Sir Robert Cecil, commencing "This bearer, my ancient servaunt, Charles Carlie," and recommending him for a grant of certain lands in Ireland, (Edwards *Op. cit.* ij. 127). A second letter to Sir Robert Cecil was sent to him by Lady Ralegh in July, 1596. "from Mil end, this Wensday," respecting the return of L. Keymis, from Guiana, (*Ibid.* ij. 402). The noticeable point is that these two letters are dated respectively, 4 and 2 months previous to the entry in the Stepney register.

Does it not appear probable from these few facts that the suburban residence was held by the family a short period during the year 1596—perhaps for the purpose of recruiting the healths of Lady Ralegh and her son Walter, at that time about three years of age?

7, PIED BULL INN, ISLINGTON.—"At the time [1603] King James passed through Islington, what is now the 'Pied Bull Inn' was the mansion of Sir Walter Ralegh." So declares Nichols *(Progresses* of K. James I., i. 140*)* in the year 1828. On the other hand Lysons (Op. cit. iij., 138) affirms this 'tradition' to be 'altogether groundless,' evidently basing this assertion on the following paragraph which he prints as a footnote:—

"Oldys, in his life of Sir Walter Raleigh in the Biographia Britannica, says there is no proof of it; and John Shirley of Islington, who wrote a life also of that celebrated man, says nothing of his residence there."

This statement of Lysons is erroneous and misleading. It is true that Shirley in his Life of Sir W. R., published in 1677, makes no mention of a residence at Islington, but then he omits all reference to any other. Again, Oldys did not write the life in the Biog. Brit., but the actual writer (v. 3475) quotes *from* Oldys 'that there is no *good* proof.' It is a very remarkable circumstance that notwithstanding the absence of positive information on the subject, Oldys so far from assenting to Lysons' opinion, appears to hold an exactly contrary one. Here is what he says:—

"There is a house no farther from London than Islington, about a bow's-shot on this side of the Church, which, tho' I think it has no such evidences remaining upon its walls, cielings, or windows, that will prove him to have been its owner, the arms that are seen there, above a hundred years old, being of a succeeding inhabitant; is yet popularly reported to have been a villa of his. For the present tenant affirms, 'his landlord' (Justice Milner, late of Hatton-Garden) 'was possess'd of some old account-books, by which it appears beyond all doubt this house and fourteen acres of land, now let at about seventy pounds per Ann., did belong to Sir Walter Ralegh; and that the oldest man in the parish' (Mr. Whitford, as I remember, lately deceas'd) 'would often declare his father had told him, Sir Walter purposed to wall in that ground, with intention to keep some of his horses therein." (*Op. cit.* lxxiij. iv.)

There is a full description of the house in Nelson's *Islington* (ed. 1823, 117-123), which contains so much that is interesting on this subject, and tends so greatly to confirm Nichols' opinion that I am tempted to make a long quotation from it:—

"The Old Pied Bull Inn, near the Green, appears from its architecture to have been built in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. The parlour, on the right hand of the entrance from the street, seems to have been a principal room, and is ornamented accordingly, in the prevailing taste of that age. A window of this room, contains the arms of Sir John Miller, Knt. of Islington and Devon; impaling those of Grigg of Suffolk. In the kitchen are the remains of the same arms, with the date 1624. . . The first mentioned arms in the parlour window are inclosed within an ornamental border, consisting of two mermaids, each crested with a globe; as many sea-horses supporting a bunch of green leaves over the shield, and the lower part contains a green and a grey parrot, the former eating fruit. Adjoining to this is another compartment in the window, representing a green parrot perched on a wreath, under a pediment, within a border of figures and flowers, but which does not seem to have been intended for any armorial design. . . It is the general tradition that this house was the residence of the brave, but unfortunate, Sir Walter Raleigh. . . From the popularity and antiquity of this tradition, which may be traced back for more than century, together with the circumstance of this village being a frequented by his Royal mistress, and inhabited by several worthies of the time of Elizabeth, there is great reason to believe that the report is well founded. It is true that the arms of Sir Walter have never been found on the premises, while those of Sir John Miller, who, it is certain, resided here in the reign of James, are yet to be seen; these arms, however, bear date eight years after Sir Walter was beheaded, probably the time when Sir John Miller came to reside here. . . It is, indeed, not improbable that the arms of Sir Walter may have occupied the same border that now contains the arms of the other Knight, as such a change could have been easily effected at any time in a leaden casement window. This conjecture is somewhat strengthened by this very border; inasmuch as it is composed of sea-horses, mermaids, parrots, &c., which certainly bear an appropriate allusion to the character of Sir Walter, as a great navigator and discoverer of unknown countries. The bunch of green leaves before mentioned has been generally asserted to represent the tobacco plant, of which he is said to have been the first importer into this country." (pp. 117-120.)

(This latter is termed a tobacco plant in an article on the Pied Bull Inn in the *Gents. Mag.* for 1791, pt. 1, p. 17, and the place itself is called "Sir W. Rawlegh's House.") At p. 123, Nelson continues:—

"At what time this house was converted into an inn does not appear. The sign of the Pied Bull, worked in relief on the front towards the S. end, bears the date 1730, probably the time when this additional part was made to the building, for here it is not so ancient nor of the same elevation as the other part of the structure."

Defoe in his *History of the Plague* mentions it as an inn in 1665.

There is an engraving of the North side of the building (which "seems to have been originally the front") in Nelson's work, p. 117, and another in Thornbury's *Old and New London*, ij. 258. One taken apparently at a later date, when the house was divided into several tenements, is given in the *Gents. Mag.* for 1791, p. 17, a woodcut copy of which appears in Whitehead's *Life of Sir W. R.*, p. 106.

There is no direct evidence of Sir Walter having resided in this house, but the tradition and facts above recorded, appear to testify strongly in favor of its probability.

8, OLD QUEEN'S HEAD INN, ISLINGTON.—Nelson *(Op. cit.* 352*)* mentions that this "has been coupled with the name of our gallant countryman Sir Walter Raleigh, who has been said, if not to have built, at least to have patronized this house, and to have made it one of his smoking taverns," adding the conjecture that as Sir Walter held the monopoly of wine licences throughout England that this may have been "one the taverns so licensed by him, and that the Queen's Head was adopted as the sign of the house, in compliment to his royal mistress."

The tradition as to Sir Walter's connection with it is weak and untenable. The conjecture as to the origin of the sign is so far improbable, that it is exceedingly doubtful if an inn existed there at all in his life-time, or that the house was converted into one until some years after his death. There is a far greater probability that it was the residence of the Lord Treasurer Burleigh.

There are engravings of it in the *Gents. Mag.* for 1794, i, 513; *European Mag.* for 1808, i, 166; and Nelson's *Islington*, 342; the best representation of it, however, is given in Britton's *Architect. Antiq.* (ij. 92) the plate being dated 1808, by which we can better realise Nelson's assertion as to its being "one of the most perfect specimens of ancient domestic architecture remaining in the neighbourhood of London, or perhaps in the whole Kingdom." According to the *History of Signboards* it was taken down in 1829.

Along the Islington road, a number of separate mansions appear to have been erected during the Tudor period, and it was then probably deemed a pretty suburban district. Their situation, along one of the great approaches to London from the North, caused them when they ceased to be the residences of the upper class, to be converted into inns, for which their size rendered them specially eligible. The Pied Bull was one, the Queen's Head another, and a third is linked with the latter in the following doggrel couplet:—

"The Queen's Head and Crown, in Islington town,
Bore, for its brewing, the highest renown."

(To be continued.)

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GEORGE ODGER, COBBLER AND POLITICIAN.

BY GEORGE C. BOASE.

THIS remarkable man, a great favourite with a large majority of the working classes in Great Britain and Ireland, was born at Jump, since re-named Roborough, a village on the main road leading from Plymouth to Tavistock—in the year 1813. His father John Odger, was a Cornishman, a miner who had left his native county and settled in Devonshire. The elementary education of George Odger, was limited to a rustic school and consisted of its simplest rudiments. At an early age, as soon as he was considered capable of handling the awl and setting a stitch, he was duly enrolled under the wide-spread banner of St. Crispin. In these unfavourable circumstances he became a lover of books and a great reader, especially of dramatic literature, in such intervals of time as he could snatch from days and nights of labour. He then commenced a course of study and self-culture, began to think, and even occasionally to write. Having served

the full time of his apprenticeship, he went forth to seek employment in other scenes amongst strangers. He travelled throughout the greater part of England, working first at one place and then at another. Sometime about 1837, he commenced his political career and spoke at various public meetings on the important subject of Reform, and from that period, he continued to take a very prominent part in most of the public movements affecting the progress of the people and particularly among Trade Unionists, indeed he was regarded as the veritable chief of trade unions, more especially of that section touching his own trade. The important part he enacted as a mediator in the Liverpool and Kendal strikes will be long remembered, when, if not quite successful in his efforts to restore peace, it was admitted that his partial failure resulted from the fact that he was sent for at too late a period of the quarrel. When machines were first introduced into the boot trade, they were strenuosly opposed by the workmen, and numerous disputes arose between the masters and the men, but George Odger showed the folly of such opposition and considerably modified the views of workmen on this subject. While in the employment of Mr. Charles Goodyear, of Leicester Square, London, in 1850, the well known inventor of india rubber boots and shoes, he materially assisted that gentleman in his several patents. The International Association for the fraternization of the workpeople of all nations was first suggested, and chiefly founded through the instrumentality of G. Odger, and the first address to the workmen of France, upon the occasion of their visit to England, is from his pen. He was one of the foremost men in connection with the Reform League, and his general conduct, gave a character to that influential body. There can be no doubt that his able advocacy of Liberal principles had considerable weight with the Government, and introduced him to many eminent legislators. His interviews with Mr. Gladstone regarding his Reform Bill for the extension of the franchise, drew from that statesman, according to *The Times* and other journals, an acknowledgment of his obligations to him. His connection with the Reform League led to his candidature, in 1868, for the newly constituted borough of Chelsea, but, upon it being represented to him that he was dividing the Liberal interest, he, at the request of the working men, accepted arbitration; and, the result being against him, he left Chelsea. Although calumniated by the *Pall Mall Gazette* and other papers, testimonials as to his character and talents are not wanting.

Mr. Charles Neate, Professor of Political Economy and M.P. for the city of Oxford, said:—"As a member of the House of Commons I have more than once come in contact with Mr. Odger, and that upon points as to which we did not agree. He appeared to me to be of singularly good manners as well as good sense and discretion; I hear from others that he is a very effective speaker, and if the working men are to have a representative of their own in Parliament, I know of no man more fit for the place by his abilities than Mr. Odger." Professor Henry Fawcett, the present Postmaster-General, also wrote:—"Mr. Odger was a man of remarkable ability, he was a good speaker, and he has most carefully studied the various economic questions which relate to capital and labour. Working men are often accused of being suspicious; Mr. Odger occupied a prominent public position for many years, and I have never heard a a word of suspicion against his honesty or fidelity."

Continuing his business—a working bootmaker, Mr. Odger at the same time became well-known as a public lecturer on Retrenchment, Reform, the Land Question, the advantages of a Republican form of government, and other topics. In many places he received payment for his services, but he never refused to address assemblies of working men who were not in a condition to pay entrance money. Many of the inhabitants of the Three Towns will well remember hearing him speak in the Circus, and how they returned home fully impressed with his abilities and his sincerity.

In 1872, he brought an action against *The Figaro*, a London newspaper, which had libelled him in his private character, when, although the jury gave a verdict against him, the result of his cross-examination by the Attorney-General redounded much to his credit, and confirmed his friends in the good opinion they had previously held of his character.

He stood for the borough of Stafford in 1869, when it was decided to take a preliminary ballot of the Liberal votes, the result being that he, amongst others, had to retire. In the Bristol election for 1870, his name was at one time placed before the constituency. He contested the borough of Southwark, 17th Feb., 1870, and polled 4,382 votes, Colonel Beresford, the successful candidate for the vacant seat, obtaining 6,686. On 7th Feb., 1874, he again came forward to represent this metropolitan constituency, and he then polled 3,496, the votes given for the two winning candidates being 5901 and 5746. The death of Mr. George Odger took place on Sunday, 4th March, 1877, at his residence, 17, High Street, Bloomsbury, London, after a long illness originating from heart disease, and complicated by diabetes and dropsy. He was 63 years of age. At the last Trade Union Congress at Newcastle, when it was found that his health was giving way, subscriptions were started for the wants of his declining years. The response to this appeal was liberal and prompt, and enabled him to have the best medical assistance and every comfort during his illness. The interment took place at Brompton cemetery on the 10th March, when a long procession, including many members of Parliament and other persons of influence, followed his remains. His widow died in Dec., 1882. A sum of £1400 had previously been collected for her and her children; out of this she received a weekly stipend, and on her decease the balance was divided between her three surviving children, James, (who is paralyzed) John, and Jane.

This is the history of a Devonshire man, one who from the position of a cobbler rose, not to wealth, for he lived and died a poor man, but to an honourable position amongst his fellow workmen. He was looked up to as an arbitrator, and was a very favourable type of the English political working man, who would, if he had lived and obtained a seat in Parliament, have been a great authority on the labour question. The following list will show that George Odger has a claim to have his name included in the Devonshire Bibliography.

Rhymes for the People.—Paul Copse the Poacher. By GEORGE ODGER. London: Published at the Office of St. Crispin, 1871. 4to, *s.sh.* 1d. 7 verses of 8 lines.

Odger's Monthly Pamphlets on Current Events. London: Published at 7, Holywell Street, 1872. 8vo. No. 1, *Republicanism versus Monarchy*, pp. 16. No. 2, *Crimes of English Monarchs*, pp. 16. No further numbers published.

Odger's Reply to the Attorney-General, with a Full Report of the Trial. Odgers v. James Mortimer, Editor of the Figaro. London: Frederick Farrah, 1873, 8vo., pp. 16.

The Employment of Criminals. *The Contemporary Review*, xv. 463-78 (1870).

The Working Man in Parliament, ib. xvi. 102-123, (1871).

The Land Question, ib. xvii. 23-42.

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FROG STREET:

OR A NOTICE OF SOME INSTANCES OF THE NAME OF FROG, APPLIED TO STREETS, LANES, AND PLACES.

BY JAMES H. PRING, M.D.

THE importance which attaches to the ancient names of streets and ways is now so generally acknowledged, that there is no longer any occasion to insist upon it. The street-names of the metropolis, for example, have been shown to have rendered no inconsiderable aid in an attempt which was made to "reconstruct the history of Old London" from this source alone, and the value of many of the ancient names of streets and lanes in country towns and districts will be found to be no less marked.

And as the notice of every instance of the kind must be regarded as a contribution tending to invest the subject with increased interest, I shall make no apology for drawing attention on this occasion to the frequency with which the name of "Frog" was formerly associated with places, streets, and lanes, and shall accordingly furnish a list of some instances in which it thus occurs. I am led more especially to do this, as from some cause there appears now to be a growing tendency to supersede this name by substituting some other in its stead, and it is thus becoming comparatively rare, and even threatens, in towns at least, to become altogether exploded. Taking the names of Places first, the following are some instances in which the name of "Frog" occurs.

PLACES BEARING THE NAME OF "FROG."

"The Mount of Frogs," now known as Brent Knoll, in Somerset. Alluded to by Mr. Freeman in his Address to the Somerset Archæological Society, at Glastonbury, 1880.

Frogwell, the only village in the parish of Callington, Cornwall.

Frogwell, E. of Kingsbridge Road Station, Devon, with Dipford near.

Frogwell, N.E. of Axminster, Devon.

Frogwell, N.W. of Tiverton.

Frogmore. St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

Frogmore, near Windsor, Berkshire.

Frogmoor, S.E. of Dodbrooke, Devon.

Froghole, S.E. of Badgworth, Somerset.

Froghouse, N. of Whitchurch, Canonicorum, Dorset.

Frogpool, N. of Broadwindsor, Dorset.

Frog-pit-moor, between Raddington, Somerset, and Rampton, Devon.

Frogmary (mere ?), near Watergore, South Petherton, Somerset.

Frogland, between Iron Acton and Almondsbury, near Bristol.

Frogland, near Bishop's Tawton, Devon.

FROG STREET AND FROG LANE.

The names of Frog Street and Frog Lane appear to have existed from a very early period in Saxon times; in fact, the association of the name of Frog with "street," where it is found in country districts, cannot be held in any way to militate against the Roman significance usually attaching to the latter word in its derivation from *stratum*, but where "frog *street*" occurs in such situations, it must be regarded as having been imposed at a period which followed very closely upon the termination of the Roman occupation of Britain. The same remark may be considered as equally applicable in many instances to Frog Lane also. In his observations upon the names of places in his *Salopia Antiqua*, Hartshorne, treating of the word "*Lane*," states that "several Roman ways have this appellation," of which he then gives numerous examples, and the first instance of Frog Lane which I shall here cite would seem to lend marked confirmation to his statement.

FROG LANE.

Froglane, near Silchester, Hampshire. "The entrenched line which leaves the south gate of the outer rampart of Silchester, enters the parish of Pamber, and continues to form the east boundary of the wood till we come to *Frog Lane*." (Proceedings of the Archæological Institute, Oxford, 1850, Article *Silchester*, p. 105).

Frog Lane, existed formerly in Bristol, "Via vocata Froglane." (Wycester's Itinerary by Dallaway, p. 131).

Frog Lane, near Frome, Somerset.

Frog Lane, existed formerly in Bath, but is now superseded by the more fashionable title of "New Bond Street."

Frog Lane, Islington, now called "Popham Road,"

Frog Lane, Cheddar, Somerset.

Frog Lane, Stoke St. Gregory, near Taunton, Somerset.

FROG STREET.

Frogstreete, in Wigmore Hund., Herefordshire. (Spelman).

Frogstreet, in Nottingham.

Frog street, existed formerly in Bristol. "Longitudo venellæ* vocatæ Frogstrete." (Wycester's Itinerary, p. 129).

Frog street, Beer Crocombe, Somerset.

Frog street, Bishop's Lydeard, Somerset.

Frog street, near Staplegrove, Taunton, Somerset.

Frog street, Trull, Somerset, with Dipford near.

Frog street, Minehead, Somerset.

Frog street, S. of Kentisbury, N. Devon.

Frog street, S. of Chittlehampton, Devon, with Diptford near.

Frog street, N. of Arlington, N. Devon.

Frog street, in Exeter.

Frog street, till lately in Tiverton, now called "Castle Street."

The above list is no doubt capable of being greatly extended.

Apart from the fact that frogs were deemed not unworthy to supply a theme for the muse of the immortal Homer, it is sufficiently apparent from the above list, and from their having furnished names to so many streets and places, that they must have been held in much greater estimation in early Saxon times, than they are at the present day. It would seem also that they must have been much more abundant, if we may judge from the name of "Frog street" occurring so frequently even in towns and cities. It has been deemed well, just to note the frequent occurrence also of Dipford or Diptford with Frog street, the two names being often found closely associated. Lastly, I would observe that the names of Frog-street and Frog-lane prevail much more abundantly over the Western Counties than in other parts of England, a circumstance which leads me to indulge a hope that these few stray notes on this subject may not prove altogether unsuitable for the pages of the *Western Antiquary*.

* Can any of your readers furnish the meaning of this word, *venellæ*? J. H. P.

* * *

JOSEPH PITTS OF EXETER, THE MECCA PILGRIM.

BY G. TOWNSEND.

THE following article appeared in the *Exeter Gazette Telegram* of the 19th Feb., 1884, suggested by a head-line in that paper—"Reported Secret Mission to Mecca" in connexion with the disturbances in the Soudan—its reproduction in the *Western Antiquary* may interest the readers of that periodical, as it exhibits the romantic career of an Exeter man who penetrated the "mystery of Mecca," the Mahommedan sacred enclosure:—

In the *Quarterly Review*, vol. 42 (1830), an article, entitled "Pilgrimages to Mekka and Medina," reviews Burckhardt's travels in Arabia, and gives the following notice of Pitts:—"Our next traveller in Arabia (after Lodovico Barthema) is Joseph Pitts, of Exeter. This youth, at the age of 14 or 15, desirous of seeing foreign countries, shipped himself as a sailor, contrary to the wishes of his mother, in the year 1678. The ship was captured by a Moorish pirate and carried into Algiers, where he and the rest of the crew were sold into slavery, in which condition he remained fifteen years, having in the course of that time served three masters." The extract from the *Quarterly* is too long to be entirely quoted. In brief, it may be said of Pitts that he was most brutally treated in Algiers, compelled to turn Mahommedan, and on being transferred to a more humane master was taken to Medina and Mecca, and has left behind him a curious little book containing an accurate account of

his travels, his freedom, and return "home to dear Exeter." There are three editions of this book, although the second edition was not recognized by the author, being surreptitious. The first edition (1704) is dedicated to William Ray, Esq., late Consul of Smyrna, who procured Pitts's liberty. The third edition (1731) is dedicated to the Lord High Chancellor King (an Exeter man), and the preface is dated from "Exon, May 28, 1731." The Exeter Institution Library contains a copy of the first and of the third editions.

The following is from the third edition:— "When I was about 14 or 15 years of age my genius led me to be a sailor, and to see foreign countries, much contrary to my mother's mind, though my father seemed to accede to my humour and recommended short voyages. My fancy was to range further abroad, for which I sufficiently suffered, as in the sequel of the story will appear. I shipp'd myself on Easter Tuesday, Anno 1678, with one Mr. George Taylor, Master of the *Speedwell*, of Lymson, near Exeter (Mr. Alderman George Tuthill, of Exon, owner), bound to the Western Islands, from thence to Newfoundland, from thence to Bilboa, from thence to the Canaries, and so home, had God permitted. We got safe to Newfoundland; and our business being ended there, with a fair wind we set sail for Bilboa; and after we had been out about 40 days from Newfoundland, coming near the coast of Spain (which we knew was the place whence the Algerines us'd to haunt for poor ships that came from the westward), we looked out sharp for ships, avoiding all we saw; but especially did we look out in the morning at sun-rising and in the evening at sun-setting. But this anxiety and care was all in vain, for Mr. Jno. Milton, mate, from the top-mast-head reported 'a sail,' and very shortly after the Rover came up, boarded the *Speedwell*, took out her crew and what otherwise they thought fit and necessary for their use. They sunk her; for being laden with fish they thought it not worth while to carry or send home to Algiers. Four other English ships were taken, and one Dutch; all of them were sunk."

In this voyage the Rovers captured 30 persons, all of whom were placed in irons in the hold of the vessel, and when landed at Algiers were sold by auction. Pitts's first master was a monster of cruelty, who beat him and tortured him for mere pastime. His second master treated him somewhat better at first and was most urgent that he should turn Turk; but his continued resistance to this proposal brought upon him so much violence and sufferings that at last he says:— "After I had endured this merciless usage so long, till I was ready to faint and die under it, and saw him as mad and implacable as ever, I beg'd him to forbear, and I would turn." So the poor fellow was driven to this extremity through the intensity of his sufferings and fear of death, and to increase his melancholy and despondency at this apostasy he received a letter from his father entreating him not to fall from his faith. This letter he was able to answer, and had the comfort of receiving another letter from his father, which afforded him much support and comfort.

Pitts's third master, a Turkish gentleman, took him to Mecca, and on their return gave him his liberty. He now became a soldier, and was eventually placed in the Algerian fleet, found his way to Smyrna, and thence effected his escape, through the help of Mr. William Ray, the English Vice-Consul there. His troubles were not quite at an end, on reaching his native land, for a cruel press-gang took possession of him, and he was lodged in Colchester Gaol, to be transferred to the *Dreadnought* man-of-war. He had a friend, however, in Sir William Falkener, a member of the Turkey Company, who effected his release. "After which I made what haste I could home to dear Exeter, where I at last safely came, to the great joy of my relations and friends, who had buried me in their thoughts long before."

The third edition of Pitts's narrative, only contains the particulars of his return to Exeter:—"When I came to the city I thought it would not be prudent to make myself known to my father at once, lest it should quite overcome him," and so he prudently found an old friend, one Benjamin Chapel, who broke the news to his father, and brought him speedily to the public-house where he was staying. "The house was soon filled with the neighbourhood, who came to see me. What joy there was at such a meeting, I leave the reader to conçeive of, for 'tis not easily express'd. The first words my father said to me were, 'Art thou my son Joseph?' with tears. 'Yes, father, I am,' said I. He immediately led me home to his house, many people following us; but he shut the door against them, and would admit no one, till falling on his knees, he had returned thanks to God for my signal deliverance. My mother died about a year before my return." He concludes his narrative with an offer of praise:—"For my own part, I hope I shall never forget the wonderful goodness of the Lord towards me, whose blessed name I shall desire to glorify in the sight of all men. To Him, therefore, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, three Persons and one God, be all honour, glory, and praise, world without end. Amen."

P.S.—I am under obligation to Mr. Rye, late of Clifton-hill, Exeter, who kindly transcribed for me the notice from the *Quarterly*, and the notices of the several editions. Captain Burton, who made the pilgrimage in 1853, mentions a fourth edition.

THE *Library Chronicle* for August, 1884, contains an article on "Mrs. Bray and her Writings," by G. C. Boase. This article, with the bibliographical list of the works of that talented lady, we have permission to transfer to the pages of the *Western Antiquary*, and shall take the earliest opportunity of presenting the same to our subscribers.

IN connection with the late public opening of the Smeaton Memorial Tower on Plymouth Hoe, Mr. John Smith, of Old Town Street, Plymouth, has published a sketch of the "Eddystone Lighthouses, and their History; with portrait of Smeaton and illustrations of the various Lighthouses." An illustration of the re-erected tower, as it stands on Plymouth Hoe is also given.

✠ Minor Notes. ✠

DEER PARK, IN BUCKERELL PARISH, NEAR HONITON.—As the Deer Parks of Devon are attracting a considerable share of interest at the present time, I would just draw attention to the occurrence of the name of the parish of Buckerell, near Honiton. *Deer Park*, in Buckerell, was formerly the seat of a branch of the ancient family of Fry, and during the incumbency of the late Rev. Edwin Coleridge, I have seen the Fry Arms on a hatchment in Buckerell Church. The last heir male was Henry Fry, Esq., of Deer Park, who died 1772. I presume the name in this instance must be held to indicate the former existence here of an actual Deer Park. J. H. P.
Taunton.

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CHARGE FOR HORSES AND CARRIAGES, TO LONDON, 1665.—The following may be interesting to some, as showing the charge made for a carriage and horses from Exeter to London, in 1655.

In the life of Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, of York; it says "They lay at Excester; the next day being Saturday, they spent in vewinge the Cittie and Cathedrall, as also in hiringe a coach with six horses for London, for which, because they would have itt wholy to themselves, they gave the full hire beinge twelve-pounds. Sunday, they spent fore-none and after-none in hearinge of sermons; and on Monday morninge they prepared for their journie."
Exeter. E. PARFITT.

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JOANNA SOUTHCOTT BIBLE.—The following is a cutting from a recent catalogue of second-hand books. I have seen the work, and can testify to its being unique, and costly:—

"*Joanna Southcott Bible.* Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments and Apocrypha, with Marginal References, Large and thick paper copy, royal 4to, handsomely bound in red morocco extra, the sides and back elaborately tooled with curious symbolic monograms and devices, and lettered on the back. This Holy Bible is the Gift of a Family by Faith to the Promised Seed. The edges are gilt and lettered with the Word SHILOH, and I.H.S., several times repeated. It has also watered silk linings, gilt tooled, broad borders of gold inside the covers, and morocco joints, £13 10s. Lond., Eyre and Strahan, 1806.

"This volume is unique and of unusual interest, having been bound at an enormous cost (about £50) and intended for a present to the Second Shiloh, whom Joanna Southcott and her followers believed she was about to give birth to in the year 1814, notwithstanding her age at this time was over sixty. Detached is a morocco tablet explanatory on the mysterious signs and symbols."
Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D

DEVONSHIRE EPITAPHS.—If the following have not already been printed, you may deem them worthy of insertion in the *Western Antiquary*. I copied them myself recently.

From St. MARY'S CHURCHYARD, TOTNES.

Nostræ semper curæ nos in morte relinquunt.

Here *Edward Luke* full six feet deep in Earth
Lies stretch'd at Length, who almost from his Birth
Was mending Soles, tho' having Strength of Breath
Was ever at his end, yet fear'd not death;
Among his Friends so joyous and so gay,
No boundless passions him did lead away,
Mirth call'd him Brother and he did fulfil
The Laws laid down by Mirth's own merry will,
Young *Luke* some call'd him, ah! how alter'd now
For underneath he lies with wrinkled brow.

Reader beware, for at one single call
We go from hence, for God is all in all.

Obiit 25 Die December, 1800.
Ætatis 74.

From a brass in the chancel of St. Saviour's, Dartmouth:—

"Here Lyeth the body of Gilbart Staplehill once Maior of Dartmouth. Dyed the 13 of February 1637.

Behold thy selfe by mee
I was as thou art now
And thou in time shalt be
Even dust as I am now
So doth this figure paynt to thee
The form and state of eche degree.

Exeter. J. S. ARTWOOD.

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SAYINGS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—The sayings of eminent men are often interesting as showing character, so the sayings of the great Devonshire circumnavigator, full of quaint humour and concentrated force, as related by Prince, are not void of interest, especially to Devonshire men. Let me quote a few:—

"1. Friendship. When his friend Brute Browne (brother of the poet Browne) of *Pastoral* fame was in battle killed, Drake said:—'I could grieve for thee, dear Brute, but now 'tis no time to let down my spirits.' The resolution not to grieve for duty's sake has some wisdom in it."

"2. Encouragement to men. At Nombre de Dios, he said:—'He had now brought them to the mouth of the treasury of the World, which, if they did not gain, none but themselves were to be blamed.' To the same class belongs his traditional saying on Plymouth Hoe, when Fleming reported the Armada as in sight:—'Let us finish the game of bowls, it will be time enough to fight the Spaniards afterwards,' or words to that effect."

"3. Satire. He told a Spaniard he 'wanted only some of their silver and gold which they got out of the earth and sent into Spain to trouble all the Earth.' To this class may be put his famous joke about 'singeing the King of Spain's beard'—that famous tawny beard of cruel Philip II.,—in his Cadiz expedition; and his sarcastic guess that Medina Sidonia wished himself home among the orange groves of St. Mary Port, instead of fighting Drake and Effingham in the stormy 'narrow seas' between England and Flanders."

"4. Generosity. When Drake threw the present of the Symeron Chief into the common stock, he said:—'That it was just that those who bore part of the charge with him in setting him to sea, should likewise enjoy their full proportion of the advantage at his return."

"5. Devotion. *Divino Auxilio*—'with Divine aid,' was Drake's motto. He added it to *Tu primus circumdedisti me*, 'Thou first didst compass me about,' given to him on his great voyage."

"6. His reputed last words, *i.e.*, his request to die like a soldier, *i.e.*, in his uniform and cuirass, and also tradition says, his wish to come back and see the world put right after his decease."

"Perhaps Drake had no better panegyrist than his defeated foe, Don Pedro de Valdez, who said:—'They were all resolved to have died fighting had they not fallen into his hands, whose felicity and valour was so great, that Mars the god of war, and Neptune the god of the sea seemed to wait upon all his enterprises; and whose noble and generous courage had been often experienced by his foes."

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

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WISTMAN'S WOOD AND THE FOREST OF DARTMOOR.—I have been a wanderer over the Moor for the last 50 years. In one of my fishing trips about 30 years ago, I rambled as far as East Dart head and Cranmere. Near the head of the river I found a large branch of a tree protruding about six feet above the bog. This induced me to make a further search, and about 150 yards from the branch so found, I discovered a large tree, prostrate, which seemed to have been brought to light by the washing away of some of the adjacent bog by a heavy flood, or floods, of rain. The tree was resting upon a bed of granite over which the bog had accumulated to the depth of five or six feet; the trunk of the tree was from 18 to 20 feet in length, with a diameter of from a foot to 18 inches. It should be particularly observed, that within a few yards of this spot, you can look down upon Okehampton on the North, and and the South Hams on the South, in view at the same time, and being therefore the apex of that part of the Moor.

About six years ago, having joined my brother at Orcheton, of which he was the occupant for some months in the summer, he expressed a wish to see the tree. We arrived at the spot, but to our great disappointment the tree had disappeared, again buried by the same agency

that had disentombed it, viz.—heavy floods. However, I was not inclined to be beaten, and proceeded to make examination in the gully under the spot where the tree had been lying; our search was successful, a branch being found five feet down in the bog: this we extracted and I took a portion home, which I subsequently gave to Mr. Spence Bate. We also found in the immediate locality, portions of other branches of the tree, which had been used for fuel to boil the kettles of pic-nic parties to Cranmere. While at Orcheton, I found two other trunks of trees in the turf-ties near the Williams' Powder Manufactory.

Two or three years afterwards I was staying at Princetown, and in my walk to the great Mis Tor I passed through about 10 or 15 acres of land, which was then in the course of reclamation by the Prison Authorities. Within this space upwards of 20 cart-loads of wood had been turned up—oak, withy, and, I think, alder. One of the oak trees measured 7 feet 6 inches in circumference near the bottom of the trunk.

These are instances of wood, which have accidentally come under my own observation, miles apart; and, when it is admitted that trunks of trees are being constantly found in the turf-ties by the turf-cutters, it seems conclusive to me that Dartmoor was once a forest of wood. It must be remembered that the tree at Dart head must have been of considerable size while in a growing state, and that it was not an isolated tree is proved by the finding of the large branch at the same time more than 100 yards distant from this tree. Nor would a single tree ever have flourished in such a situation, viz.—the apex of the moor—but must soon have succumbed to storms and climate.

Now with respect to Wistman's Wood. I believe that these trees are the patriarchs of the forest and are the survivors of those which have perished in the bogs. Trees will not grow in bogs—as soon as the bogs encroach upon the trees, their days are numbered. The trees at Wistman's Wood are growing amidst large granite boulders and their trunks may be traced downwards, I do not know how many feet, at all events they have been saved from the bogs, and hence their survival to the present day. I may state that the acorns of these trees are totally different from those found on the trees in the in-country. They are very small and as round as a marble.

It is a great pity, in such a populous place as Plymouth, where there are so many scientific men, that a greater and more systematic examination of the Moor has not been made, and I would suggest that the Plymouth Institution should make a request to the Duchy Authorities for a gift of one of the trees in Wistman's Wood, for the purpose of making a section of it, so that, by an examination of the rings, its age could be approximately ascertained. Why does not some enthusiast get a few of the acorns and plant them? It would be something to talk about if he succeeded in raising a scion with such a pedigree. T. KELLY.

Yealmpton.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH AND THE INTRODUCTION OF THE POTATO.—As this subject has been fairly discussed in former pages of the *Western Antiquary* (*see* vol. ii.) the following perhaps may be of interest to those who then took part in the discussion. I take these notes from a paper, by Earl Cathcart, published in the *Royal Agricultural Society's Journal*, for April, 1884, pp. 266-300, entitled:—"On the Cultivated Potato." In this the Earl includes a translation of the celebrated French botanist, De Candolle; and of this the noble Earl says:—"The following admirable monograph of De Candolle is the best thing of the kind that has ever been written.' These notes, in fact, are really from the translation of De Candolle's monograph of the 'Pomme de Terre; Origine des Plants Cultivées.' 'They say indeed, that Walter Raleigh, or rather Thomas Herriott, who accompanied him in several voyages had brought, in 1585 or 1586, some potato-tubercles to Ireland from Virginia. Its name in that country was *Openawk*. From Herriott's description of the plant quoted by Sir Joseph Banks, there can be no doubt that it was the potato and not the *Batate* or Sweet potato, *Convolvulus Batatas*, for which, at that time, it was sometimes taken. Besides, Gerard tells us that he had received from Virginia the potato which grew in his garden in 1597, and of which he gives a drawing exactly like the *Solanum tuberosum*. He was so proud of it, that in the beginning of his work there is a plate representing him with a flowering branch of this plant in his hand. How was it that this species was found in Virginia or Carolina at the time of Raleigh, in 1585, whilst the old Mexicans did not know it, and the cultivation of it had not spread among the natives north of Mexico? Dr. Roulin, who has carefully studied the works upon North America, assured me once that he had found no trace whatever of the potato in the United States before the arrival of the Europeans. Dr. Asa Grey told me the same thing, adding that Mr. Harris, a man who was well acquainted with the language and customs of the North American tribes was of the same opinion. I have read nothing to the contrary in recent publications; and it must not be forgotten that a plant so easy to cultivate must have spread, even among nomadic tribes, had they possessed it. It seems to me probable that some inhabitants of Virginia—perhaps English colonists—may have received tubers through Spanish or other travellers who were trafficking or seeking adventures during the ninety years which had elapsed since the discovery of America. From the time of the conquest of Peru and Chili in 1535, till 1585, many vessels may have carried potato-tubers as provisions, and Walter Raleigh, who was carrying on a filibustering war with the Spaniards, may have plundered a vessel containing some. This is all the more probable, as the Spaniards had introduced the plant into Europe in 1585.

"Sir Joseph Banks and Duval have been quite right to insist on this fact of first introduction by the Spaniards, as for a long time especial mention was made of Walter

Raliegh, who was the second importer, and of other Englishmen who had brought not the potato, but the *Batata*, which is more or less mixed up with it, and yet the celebrated botanist, De l'Ecluse, had stated the facts with great accuracy. He it was who published first the good description and print of the potato under the significant name of *Papas Peruvanorum*."

M. De Candolle concludes his monograph with these remarks :—

"1. The potato is indigenous in Chili, in a form which is still seen in our cultivated plants."

"2. It is very doubtful whether its natural habitat extends as far as Peru and New Granada."

"3. The cultivation was spread before the discovery of America from Chili to New Granada."

"4. It had been introduced, probably in the second half of the sixteenth century, into that part of the United States which we call Virginia and North Carolina."

"5. It was imported into Europe from 1580-1585, first by the Spaniards, then by the English, at the time of Raleigh's voyages to Virginia."

In these extracts it will be seen that no reference is made to Sir Francis Drake, and although Sir Walter Raleigh is credited with the second introduction of the potato into Europe, there is, I believe, no proof whatever that he was ever in Virginia. It is to Thomas Herriott the botanist, one of Raleigh's emigrants, that the real credit is due of introducing this valuable esculent into Britain.

Humboldt went so far as to say that the native country of the potato like that of wheat and Indian corn was unknown, it never having been found in a wild state, even in those parts where it is said to be indigenous. Even at Quito in the Cordilleras, it is only known in a cultivated state. But Pavon, one of the authors of the "*Flora Peruviana*," found it, at the very time Humboldt made this statement, growing wild in the neighbourhood of Lima.

But the home of the potato has been fully disposed of by Mr. Darwin, see his exceedingly interesting work, *(Journal of Researches in the Voyage of the "Beagle.")* and by De Candolle as quoted above.

The only question now is, is Sir Walter Raleigh to be credited with the introduction, because he sent out the expeditions to Virginia, or is Herriott, who found the plant growing there and brought some of the tubers home, from which plants were raised on Sir Walter's estate in Ireland, to have the credit? E. PARFITT.

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SUNDIALS, STOCKS, &c.—At Revelstoke Church, the Stocks are still preserved in the basement of the tower. They are provided with accommodation for two pairs of feet. In the village the base of the cross remains, it is a plain square block.

At Holbeton, just inside the eastern gate of the churchyard, there is an octagonal granite block, the upper part being chamfered and showing a hole for the insertion of the shaft of a cross. The Sundial is fixed on the south chancel wall close to the east end. Above is the name of Joseph Phillips, and at the bottom is the date MDCCLXVIII. The figures are separated by divergent lines ornamented at the ends with figures similar to fleurs de lys.

DEVS. JUNR.

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✠ Queries. ✠

OLD PLYMOUTH CHARITIES.—Where is a list to be found of the old Plymouth Charities? An account of them would be of interest. PENWITH.

[A lecture on this interesting subject, by Mr. R. N. Worth, was given at the Athenæum (Plymouth Institution) on October 16th. EDITOR.]

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ROGER CONANT was baptized at East Budleigh, Devon, April 9th, 1593. Information concerning his ancestors will be welcome. I shall be glad to hear from any English members of the family of Conant. F. O. CONANT.
Portland, Maine, U.S.A.

[*Notes and Queries*, 6th S. x. September 13th, 1884.

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OBSOLETE WORDS.—The following words occur in the 1st Charter of incorporation granted to the town of Plymouth, as per copy in Jewitt's *History of Plymouth*, page 65, "Picages, Panages, Portages, Pontages, Murges." Will any of your better informed correspondents kindly favour me with their correct definitions? M.Y.Y.T.

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CAPT. DE L'.—It is stated that Capt. de L.', aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, who was in an advanced stage of consumption, on being informed by his medical attendant that he had but some months to live, left Torquay, joined his regiment and fought at Waterloo, where "he received a wound which took away all the diseased part of his lungs," so that he lived many years afterwards, (Cassell's *Saturday Journal*, August 30, 1884, p. 764). Can any one oblige me by the name in full, and state the authority for the story? ED. MARSHALL.

[*Notes and Queries*, 6th S. x. September 13th, 1884.]

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THE DIPPING ROD.—I have always supposed the use of the "Dipping Rod" to find *water* or *metal* underground, to have been confined to Cornwall. However, I recently met with the title of a book treating of this practice, and named "Jacob's Rod," by Thos. Welton, printed in 1693. The book is said to have been translated from the *French*, and it would seem therefore as if the practice was of foreign introduction. Can any of your readers enlighten us on the subject generally and particularly as to Welton's book?

H. SHARROCK

BOWLING-GREEN HOUSE, PLYMOUTH.—In a description of Plymouth as it was in the early part of the present century, there is a reference to "Bowling-Green House," as situated apparently somewhere in the outskirts of the town, on the road to Tavistock. Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* inform me of its exact situation?

HIBYSKWE.

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PAINTINGS BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.—Previous to leaving England for Rome, Sir Joshua Reynolds is said to have painted the portraits of the then Admiral and General commanding in Plymouth. Can any of your readers inform me the names of those gallant officers and where the portraits are to be found. TOM TAYLOR, JUNR.

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REV. JOSEPH GLANVIL.—Among the worthies of Plymouth was Rev. Joseph Glanvil, chaplain to King Charles II., of whose writings Prince gives a list of 28 works. He was, it seems, son of a merchant of Plymouth, born in 1636, of the family of the Tavistock Glanvils. It appears he was a man in some points in advance of his age, who wrote on the relation of Reason to Revelation, on Aristotle, and on other topics. Are there many of his numerous works still extant in our Devonshire libraries. I should like to see some of them, for Glanvil was a writer of some ability. He was Rector of Bath Abbey and a Fellow of the Royal Society. W. S. L. S.

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FUNERAL CUSTOMS.—At the parish church of St. Sidwell's, at Exeter, it is the custom upon the Sunday after a funeral, for the whole of the bereaved family to attend collectively, and to *sit* the service through. Is this general in the West, and if so, what gives rise to the stationary state of the sorrowing worshippers? My wife was born in St. Sidwell's parish and was christened in its font. Her memory takes her back 40 years, and she says that so long as she recollects it was always the fashion for parishioners to attend after a death with the same motionless and sombre ceremony. In these levelling days, ritual will undoubtedly soon make this custom one of the past, so before that time comes, it may be interesting to record the custom as it still lingers in St. Sidwell's, Exeter, in 1884, and possibly in many rural churches as well.

Fair Park, Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

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COKERS OR COCKERS OF DEVONSHIRE.—Will any of your readers assist me in tracing back the pedigree of this old Devonshire family? William Cocker, born *circa* 1760, married Elizabeth Pengelly, eldest daughter of William and Elizabeth Pengally or Pengelly, and left issue two sons, James and William, born respectively, 1793 and 1795. A peculiar aversion to the name led the two brothers to change the orthography from Cocker to Coker. The pedigree of the Pengallys would also be of assistance to me.

49, Edith Road, West Kensington. CHARLES J. FERET.

[*Notes and Queries* 6th S. x. September 13th, 1884.]

GOVERNOR GATES.—Has the question been settled, where, when, and how that old worthy of Devon, Sir Thomas Gates, Governor of Virginia, in 1612, died? The matter is left dubious by Prince in his "Worthies of Devon." Has it ever been settled? W. S. L. S.

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AVENELL FAMILY.—Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* give me any notes on the family of Avenell, of Loxbere, Devon. Edward Richards, who died 25 March, 1513, was by inquisition taken at Exeter, 10 October, 1513, found seized in right of his wife Eleanor, one of the daughters and heirs of John Avenell of the following, all in Devon.

Lockysbeare Manor, 12 messuages, 200 ac. arable, 100 ac. pasture, 30 meadow, 24 ac. wood, 50 ac. heath, which was held of the King as parcel of the honor of Barnstaple, by the 4th part of a Knight's fee. In Waisshefild (Washfield) 1 mess, 30 ac. arable, 10 ac. pasture, 3 ac. meadow, 6 ac. wood, held of the Abbess of Lyon, by the rent of two shillings. In Halberton, 5 messuages, and a cottage, 200 ac. arable, 100 pasture, 40 ac. meadow, 20 ac. wood, held of Sir Amyas Paulet, partly by peppercorn rent, and partly by Knight's service. In Oberneford, 1 messuage, 60 ac. of arable, 40 ac. pasture, 6 ac. meadow, 10 ac. heath. Held of Philip Courtenay, Esq., for the rent of three shillings, annual value five shillings. In Mourston, 1 messuage, 14 ac. of arable, 12 ac. of pasture, 6 ac. of meadow. Held of John Sydenham, Esq., by service of fealty and rent of 20d. annual value 3/4. In South Allydore 5 ac. of pasture, held of Nicholas Ayssheford, by rent. In Creescomb, 1 messuage, 20 ac. of arable, 20 ac. of pasture, held of Richard Waer, by rent of half a pound of corn. In Kenlysbeare, 24 ac. of arable, 20 ac. pasture, 6 ac. meadow, held of John Wykes, by fealty only. In St. Leonard's Parish, without Exeter, 1 barn, 4 ac. arable, 4 ac. of pasture, held of the Countess of Devon, but the service is unknown to the jurors. Edward Richards was succeeded by his son James Richards, who founded the family of Richards of North Devon and Somerset.

The other daughter and heir of John Avenell, married ——Trowbridge; Pole, in his *History of Devon* says, that Hopesbere, was held in Henry II.'s reign by "Galfride de Avenell, and contynewe in the name of Avenell, unto Henry 6th tyme, when the heiresses generall were married unto Trowbridge and Richards."

In the Visitation of Somersetshire it appears that William Lancaster, Milverton, married Jane, daughter of Edward Richards, of Lovelinch, in Milverton, and had a daughter, Jane Lancaster, who married William Trowbridge, of Loxbeare, in Devon. The Avenell Arms, are still borne by the Richards of Devon and Somerset.

Plymouth. W. G. R.

✤ Replies. ✤

SIR GAWEN CAREW—Page 78 of present volume.—I would refer to part 4 of *The Visitations of the County of Devon*, now in the press and shortly to be issued. Sir Gawen Carew's wives are thus given *as named in his will:*—Anne, sister of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and widow of Sir John Shilston, 1st wife; Mary, daughter of (Sir Robert ?) Wotton and widow of Sir Henry Guildford, K.G., and Controller of the Household to King Henry VIII., 2nd wife; and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Norwiche, 3rd wife, and Executrix of her husband's will which she proved 30th June, 1585. (Brudenell 34).

Sir Peter Carew, nephew of Sir Gawen, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Skyp*with*, widow of George, Lord Tailboys.

In referring to his first wife Sir Gawen Carew describes her as "late wife of Sir John Shilston, Kt, deceased, and late sister of Charles Brandon, late Duke of Suffolk, deceased," and leaves instructions as to a monument to be erected in the Cathedral Church of Exeter if he died within 21 miles of Exeter. J. L. V.

London.

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HEYDON FAMILY.—This query (*Western Antiquary*, Part 4, Fourth Series) is replied to in *Notes & Queries* of Sept. 20th, 1884, to the effect that "Cadeleigh, not Caddey, as 'Pincke' spells the name, is a parish in the hundred of Haybridge, co. Devon, four and a quarter miles south-west from Tiverton. The population is about three hundred."

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ARMS OF CORNWALL.—Balls or Bezants (? Peas). Upton blazons the arms of the Duke of Cornwall with a "bordure de sable Talentée," The border Bezantée or Talentée of Richard, King of the Romans is no representation of coins, but of Peas (Poix) being the arms of Poitiers or Poictou, (Menestrier, Orig. p. 147.) of which he was Earl, and not of his other Earldom of Cornwall, as imagined by Sandford and others.

"The adoption of the Bezants as the arms of Cornwall, and by so many Cornish families on that account, are all subsequent assumptions, derived from the arms of Earl Richard aforesaid, the Peas having been promoted into Bezants by being gilt, and became identified with the Cornish Escutcheon, as the Garbs of Blundeville are with that of Chester, or the coat of Cantelupe with that of the See of Hereford. It has been pointed out to me that the arms of Poitiers given by Menestrier refer to the family of that name, and not to the city or the province of Poictou. This was not apparent in the edition I possess. But, conceding this point, I still adhere to my *poix*, as with the exception of Edmond, son of Richard Earl of Cornwall, who bore the whole arms of his father, I do not find the Earls of Cornwall, who were not Earls of Poictou, bearing bezants in any way. John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, as the son of Edward II., might prefer to bear England with a border of France; but the arrogant favourite Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, who we might naturally suppose would have gloried in the display of the ancient coat of his earldom, presents us only with three or six eagles. The fact of roundlets being borne by the family of Poitiers is still valuable as collateral evidence, if, on the other side, we are to attach any importance to the bearing of bezants by Cornish families, the family of Cornwall continue to bear the arms of the Earl of Poictou, from whom they are illegitimately descended; and therefore that coat cannot be brought in support of one opinion more than the other; Otho, Earl of Poictou, it is said, has only a lion on his shield, but, then, Otho was the son of Henry the Lion, of Brunswick, and that was his paternal coat. We have no proof that he bore it as the arms of his earldom." ("The Pursuivant of Arms," by the late J. R. Planché, Esq., F.S.A., Somerset Herald.)

From this it will appear that the arms of Cornwall are derived from the Earldom of Poictou, through Richard Earl of Cornwall and Poictou, the field of the arms, sable, and the number of bezants fifteen, agreeing.

To those who agree that they are the arms of Cador Earl of Cornwall, proof must be shown that they were borne previous to the date of Richard, King of the Romans, and Earl of Poictou, being Earl of Cornwall.

Southampton. G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

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BUNTINGTON CROSS.—Although the maps of the last Ordnance survey are very inaccurate as to the names on Dartmoor—and who is not?—I do not think it likely that a cross, which is outside Huntingdon Warren, on a piece of ground separated from it by a brook, but at the same time very close to it, would have been called by a different name except for a purpose. The cross is on the Abbot's way, and was in all probability erected and named by the monks of Buckfast Abbey. Huntingdon Warren is much too modern a name to be truly of Dartmoor origin, and savours more of the Midland counties. The derivation from stag hunting is most unlikely, for the Warren is far too small a place, to be noted for the chase of the red-deer. It is probably a corruption of a much older name, as nearly all the names of places on Dartmoor now are, or it has been newly named in recent times, in a fanciful, meaningless manner. W. F. C.

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THE RIVER PLYM.—I was in hopes that there could be no one left who had any doubts as to the name of the river Plym, from its source to its mouth, which gives its name to one of the most famous harbours in the world—Plymouth. Many good authorities have written in condemnation of the use of the word Cad as applicable to the Plym, whether in its Celtic or modern meaning. In reply to "Penwith," I cannot do better than quote the following passage taken from the remarkable diary, in 23 manuscript volumes, of the late Paul Ouvry Treby, Esq., of Goodamoor, dating from 1799 to 1862, kindly lent to me for perusal. He writes under date of 23 October 1849, exactly as follows:—

"Mr. Trelawny's hounds met at Cadover bridge. As I have not, I am sorry to say, any good run to celebrate, I will rectify a mistake as to the name of that bridge. It is *Cadworthy Bridge;* so called from the farm adjoining. The river is the Plym (and not the Cad); a few miles above the bridge is Plym head; a mile or so below Plym head is Plym Steps, where the ancient road from Ashburton, or more likely from Brent to Tavistock crossed the Plym. The river then flows under the bridge and joins the Mew (which flows near Meavy) at Shaugh Bridge. There they become one stream and so travel on under Bickley Bridge, through Bickley Vale, famous for it's beautiful scenery and jolly pic-nics, until it arriveth at Plymouth, of which Town, friend Editor, thou knoweth more than I do, so will leave to thee the description thereof—to return for a minute or two to Cadworthy Bridge—Carrington whose beautiful poetry is not sufficiently appreciated, and others, not poets, but people who travel in the prosy line of business, labour under the mistake of naming this stream the Cad, if so, it would be Cad's-head and not Plym-head—Cad-steps and not Plym-steps. The "worthy"termination of names and places on the moor is very common; just above Cadworthy Bridge is Trolsworthy Warren, and very near on the other side of the Plym is Didsworthy Warren, below the bridge on the right bank is Cadworthy and on the left bank is Lillworthy, commonly called Lilliver. Now I have put ye over and not thrown ye over the right bridge, we will go and find a fox."

Carrington, of whom I am not a great admirer, called the river the "brawling Cad;" the "brawling" of course he borrowed from Shakespeare's "brawling brook,"the "Cad" was wholly his own. A writer, in the *English Illustrated Magazine* on Dartmoor, well says on this subject, that the true "brawling cad" was not to be found on Dartmoor till the Princetown railway took him there. W. F. C.

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AVENUES ON DARTMOOR.—In a paper I had the pleasure of communicating to the *Western Antiquary*, vol. iii., p. 194, in which I asked a question as to the use of the stone avenues on Dartmoor, Mr. Fergusson, whose learned work I then quoted, thought that these parallel lines of stones represented "two armies drawn up in battle array, for we can hardly understand the victorious army representing the defeated as so nearly equal to themselves, but if we consider them as the first and second line drawn up to defend the village in their rear, which is an extensive settlement, the whole seems clear and intelligible," etc. In reading Dr. Isaac Taylor's work *The Alphabet, an Account of the Origin and Development of Letters*, 1883, it struck me, as I read the following, that it threw some light on the habits and customs of the early men inhabiting not only the continent of America, but our own island as well; for we find, generally speaking, that the same ideas prevailed amongst nearly all the early races, be they where they might. At the same time there is this difference between the North American Indians, about to be referred to, and the early inhabitants of Dartmoor, the former appear to have used materials that were familiar and near to their hands, viz., the bark of trees, especially the birch tree; whereas the natives of Dartmoor used the stones which, in the absence of other materials were familiar and to their hands, to mark an era in their history. Dr. Taylor is referring to the picture-writing of savage tribes, and gives a picture, a facsimile of what is inscribed on the piece of birch bark, which as it is read, is exceedingly instructive and ingenious. Dr. Taylor says, "intelligible memorials of certain events have occasionally been preserved by means of pictorial records of this nature. A good example is supplied by a rude drawing which was cut, more than a century ago, on the bark of a tree in Ohio. This drawing, a facsimile of which is given below, commemorates the achievements of Wingemund, a chief of the Leni Lenape tribe who attacked the English settlements in the years 1762 and 1763." At the bottom of the picture we see twenty-three warriors, who are bending forward to show that they are proceeding on the war-path; on the right of the picture are ten short horizontal lines with a figure of the sun above them, showing that the sun has made ten pathways; there is a *hiatus* between the four at the bottom and the six above them, thus marking two expeditions, one of six days' duration, the other of four. We have in the centre the representation of the three English forts which were attacked; the lowest is Fort Pitt, at the confluence of two rivers, the Alleghany and the Monogehala. The square bastioned fort, enclosing two buildings, represents the trading station at Detroit, and the third is a smaller fort, situated on an island in Lake Erie. To the left are seen ten vanquished enemies. The four who retain their heads were taken prisoners, the other six represent the slain. In the corner is seen the figure of a tortoise; this is an ideogram which is found at the end of other similar records, and may probably denote "return to land" or, perhaps, "safety." We have, I think, only to apply similar interpretation to the stone pictures on Dartmoor, and perhaps other places, to arrive at something like an intelligible understanding of what is there depicted in a much ruder form than that applied by the North American Indians. These, then, when read by the light reflected by the red men of the West, the rays of which would seem to illumine the ruder monuments of the East, at least in our own country, show that Mr. Fergusson is right in assigning to these rude stone pictures the representation of opposing armies drawn up in battle array, and of the other stones not in line, marking the spots where some chieftain fell, or some other distinguished incident occurred. E. PARFITT.

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LANDING OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AT FALMOUTH.—I remember the landing of the Queen of Portugal at Falmouth—I think it was in September, 1828, but I am not quite sure. It was held as a holiday, people coming from all the towns near to see the young queen. There was a carpet laid from the boat to the Messrs. Fox's, and

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children strewed flowers before her. I was only eight years old, but, being one of the flower girls, it made a great impression. I have no remembrance of the "Poles."

Tayport. EARLE.

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THE LANDING OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AT FALMOUTH—*Western Antiquary*, iv, 53.—Dom Miguel having assumed the title of King of Portugal, 4th July, 1828, his niece, Queen Donna Maria was obliged to leave her country and landed at Falmouth, 27th September, 1828. The frontispiece to the third volume of *The Cornish Magazine* is a representation of this event on which Miss Sibella Elizabeth Hatfield (afterwards known as Mrs. Miles) wrote some verses. It is on record that when Her Majesty landed she held out her hand to be kissed, but the Falmouthians of that day, but little acquainted with kings and queens, cordially shook hands with the lady. This queen had been betrothed to her uncle Dom Miguel, 29th October, 1826, in the hopes of making up the family quarrel; this marriage never took place. The queen, however, was restored to her throne, was the wife of two husbands, and died at Lisbon, 15th November, 1853. *The Cornwall Gazette* and *West Briton* newspapers would no doubt give full particulars of the landing of the Queen at Falmouth. Possibly some of your readers have access to files of these papers.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

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THE WATCHERS ON THE LONGSHIPS.—The first half of my life was spent in close intercourse with one who had been a weather-bound inmate of the Longships Lighthouse during the first thirteen weeks of its illumination. He was fond of telling the story as perhaps the most heroic event of his life, and, on reverting to it after many years, I am sorry to find that the memory of it has become very dim. What we hear often we think we shall hear always. It was sufficient, however, to tempt me to look into a little book lately published, "The Watchers on the Longships. A Tale of Cornwall in the last century. By James F. Cobb, F.R.G.S." A good and exciting story, as this is, is apt to push aside the true one, especially wheu the true one has not been of so much importance as to have earned an authentic record. The lamps were made by a Mr. Robinson, of Long Acre, London, and my informant, then a young man, was deputed by him, after they had been placed, to go to the Land's End, and thence by a boat to the light-house, to see that they were in order and that the "watchers" understood their construction and how to manage them. The journey was then a long one, and along with the Commission, Mr. Robinson enjoined that the bearer of it throughout the expedition, should always be liberal in his expenditure, "especially where there were ladies." When the purpose of his visit was ended, the weather had so changed that no boat could approach the rock, and, at the end of thirteen weeks, his escape was not without a somewhat perilous leap into the boat, wherein he found himself lying across the thwarts. Whether he escaped on Christmas Day, or just before Christmas, or whether he spent Christmas in the light-house, I do not now remember, but that day was about the date. On his return to London he appeared before the Gentlemen of the Trinity House, to whom he made his report. Mr. Robinson, at a later date, lost his eldest son on a like occasion. In Bristol Cathedral is a marble tablet to his memory, from which it appears that he was drowned 5th of August, 1820, aged 23, by the upsetting of the boat while crossing the Channel from the island of Fleet Holen (to Uphill, Somerset) where he was superintending the improvement of the light-house. Below is sculptured, in relief, a view of the light-house with the partly submerged boat.

The Lysons say that the light-house was constructed in 1797, Mr. Cobb's story seems to place it in 1794: my narrator, and Wellington, and Napoleon, and many others, were born in 1789, but that the first watch was solitary, as the story makes it, could not be the fact. Probably the workmen who had fixed the lamps were among the prisoners. The mysterious subterranean roars from the cavern in the rock are among my recollections of the narrative. The sea often passed over the cupola, and the thunderings of its assaults were emphasized by the wanton imprecations of supernatural terrors by a blusterer who chanced to be among them. They consoled each other that if the sea should prevail against them, it would not be by disjointing the locked and mortised masonry, but by rolling the tower off the rock like a cask. It is certain that more than one, two, or three, were there. One amused them by nailing a pilchard upon a piece of deal, at the end of a cord, and floating it out upon the sea, and some sea-bird did, or was expected to, pounce down upon it from a great height and capture itself by fixing its bill in the wood. I do not remember whether or not this was successful. I did indeed hear the story of a solitary watcher whose hair whitened in a night, but this must have been either later or in another lighthouse. THOMAS KERSLAKE.

Bristol.

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RUNIC STONE IN LUSTLEIGH CHURCH—(IV. 52).—The stone is Romano-British, not Runic. I have been for thirteen years lamenting over the position of that stone, and occasionally pouring out my griefs in print in the public journals. In February, 1871, several letters on this subject passed between me and other correspondents in the columns of the *Exeter Gazette*, and again in August this year, after the Devonshire Association had visited the church. In 1871, the then Rector rapped my knuckles and snubbed me pretty roundly for presuming to suggest a better place for this relic, but I have now recovered. If M.Y.Y.T. is not conversant with the inscription, it may be mentioned that it stands thus, in two lines:—dxx TUIdoc | CONHINOC. The letters *d* have turn-over tails, the *h* a tall first stroke, and the rest are Roman caps.

The three first characters, though very rude, are accepted commonly as standing for DXX, the Roman numerals for 520, but the two words are usually taken to be proper names, pertaining to one or two individuals. They terminate in the Keltic or British syllable *oc*, as Madoc, so prevalent in Cornwall, though a *k* has been added in later times, as Hennock, Boconnock, Sheviock, Quethiock, Budock, etc. The facetious speculations playfully put forward by the Rev. Dr. Thornton in the *Brit. Arch. Journal* for 1862, page 335, to explain the derivations of the words, may be relegated to the pit of oblivion. In my recent letter to the *Gazette*, I observed that if only a film no thicker than a sheet of note-paper were worn off the surface of the stone in a twelve-month by the hob-nails and "scoots" of the countrymen and plough-boys scratching over it, in and out, every week, the amount would soon run up to a serious loss. If it is 1300 years since the characters were cut, that is, from 520 to 1820, another 100 years would not be long to sweep them out of existence. Let any person pile up 100 sheets of note-paper, and consider the thickness of the heap, and they will then see that if this thickness, or much less than this thickness, were removed from the stone, the whole of the inscription would be entirely obliterated. This is enough to convince anyone. Transversely across the block as it lies in the run of the doorway, there is a mark, scratch, or crack, and if it were lifted, it might part at that place. As the words run lengthwise along the stone, they would not read well if it were stood upright. I suggested that if it were built into the wall, or bedded in mortar on a stone shelf three or four feet from the floor, it would lie easy and be in a place of safety. A mat is generally thrown over it to hide its shame or fend off the hob-nails, but this is a perishable and an uncertain protection. There is a wood-cut of this ancient and interesting relic in Lyson's *Devon*, vol. VI., page cccix.

I would now rather leave the case for others to sit in judgment upon, for I am afraid of being snubbed again, and once in a man's life is quite sufficient, however tough he may be. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

[We beg to refer our readers for information on this matter to *Western Antiquary*, 3rd Series, pp. 70, 82, 104, 109; and also to Plymouth Institution Transactions, vol. V., p. 309. EDITOR].

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Reviews.

Cornish Worthies: sketches of some eminent Cornish men and Families. By WALTER H. TREGELLAS, 2 volumes. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C. 1884.

The interest awakened by the announcement of this work was considerable and the little disagreement which recently occurred, between the author and publisher, has in no way lessened that interest: consequently, now that the volumes are actually in our hands, we turn to them with lively expectation, and are in no sense disappointed. In the first place, they are well printed handsome volumes which reflect great credit upon the publisher: their cost, moreover, (even at the advanced price of 13/-) is so low that they ought to command a ready sale and be found in the house of every Cornishman of ordinary culture and position. The work does not pretend to be an exhaustive one, and of course, we miss many names that might fairly rank as "Worthies." But, as the author rightly claims for those names which he has honored with a place in his *Valhalla*, they are, for the most part, those of representative men, and we will not dispute his choice, but rather accept the work as an instalment of more exhaustive treatises yet to come. We are glad to see that Mr. Tregellas gives a due meed of praise to our able contributors, Messrs. Boase and Courtney, the compilers of the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, a work which he designates as a "monument of accurate research, and labour of love," which, had it not appeared, "the following essays could never have been attempted." Mr. Tregellas's work makes no pretension to the elaboration of Prince's *Worthies of Devon*," but it is certainly far fuller and more exhaustive than Mr. Pridham's *Devonshire Celebrities*, for the writer has aimed at interesting the general reader, as well as giving the antiquary and the genealogist materials from which to glean valuable information. Moreover, we think he has done wisely in refraining from crowding his pages with minute references to authorities, except when some special reason seemed to occur for doing so. The following list will sufficiently indicate the wide-spread and interesting character of the volumes, and will, we trust, induce many persons who find a charm in the biographies of eminent men (particularly Cornishmen) to secure copies of so valuable a work. Vol. 1. contains, in addition to *Preludes* and *Introduction*, biographical sketches of the following:—Ralph Allen; John Anstis; The

Arundells; The Bassets; Admiral Bligh; Thomasine Bonaventure; Henry Bone, R.A.; Dr. William Borlase; The Boscawens; Davy; Viscount Exmouth; Samuel Foote; The Godolphins; Vol. 2., The Grenvilles of Stow; Incledon; The Killigrews; Richard Lander; Rev. Henry Martyn; Opie; The St. Aubyns; Trevithick; Vivian. Not the least important part of the book in our estimation is the Index, which occupies 32 pp., and is very carefully prepared. Mr. Tregellas has done a work for which his brother Cornishmen of to-day, as well as those of many succeeding generations, will give him hearty thanks.

The Royal Lineage of Our Noble and Gentle Families, together with their Paternal Ancestry. Compiled by JOSEPH FOSTER. 2nd Series. Privately printed by Hazell, Watson, and Viney, Limited, London and Aylesbury, 1884.

The genealogical works of Mr. Joseph Foster are well-known, and the volume before us bears striking testimony to the industry of its author. Although this is not the first work that has appeared on Royal Descents, it is the first in which they have been genealogically treated. Here we have, in the form of a detailed narrative, the history of various noble families, amongst whom may be found many of the most illustrious names. A copious index forms a valuable key to an admirable volume, which we can confidently recommend to all genealogical students.

History of Temple Church, near Bodmin, Cornwall, built by the Knights Templars. By J. R. BROWN, Rector of Helland, with Temple. (With Illustrations by W. JAGO, Chaplain of the Asylum, Bodmin.) Wadebridge: M. Quintrell, 1883.

In a neat little *brochure* of about twenty pages, Mr. Brown has given an account of all that is interesting in relation to this ancient structure, and his coadjutor, Rev. W. Jago, has embellished the work with several pages of neat and well-executed sketches. We would that every church in Cornwall had so painstaking an historian, so facile an illustrator.

Also received :—ANTIQUARIAN MAGAZINE AND BIBLIOGRAPHER, No. 34., Vol. vi. (October, 1884), which contains, amongst other interesting articles an unpublished *jeu d'esprit* by Sir Joshua Reynolds, entitled :—"Johnson and Garrick." Mr. Cornelius Walford continues his interesting "History of Gilds," and Mr. J. H. Round, contributes Part iv. of his papers on "Ports" and "Port-reeve." ANTIQUARY, No. 58, Vol. x. (October, 1384). This journal is as usual full of interesting matter: the articles, eight in all are somewhat above the average in general interest; BIBLIOGRAPHER, No. 35. (October, 1884.) Mr. J. Rogers Rees discourses eloquently on "The Romance and Reality of Dedications." Mr. Cornelius Walford, contributes a first paper on "Printing Patents." A most interesting article on "Autographs in Books" appears, from the pen of Mr. Carew Hazlitt. In addition to these and other articles is a short "In Memoriam sketch" of Henry George Bohn, a bibliographer to whom the present and past age owe much for his efforts in supplying cheap literature. PALATINE NOTE-BOOK, No. 45, Vol. iv. (October, 1884.) It is almost superfluous to say that this useful publication still sustains its high character. GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, Part xxiv. (Oct., 1884.) We heartily congratulate our friend and co-worker, Rev. Beaver H. Blacker upon the completion of a second volume, and wish him and his admirable work many prosperous years. BEDFORDSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, Part vi. (September, 1884.) This periodical continues its course most satisfactorily, and is certainly an acquisition to the provincial antiquarian journals. CLARENDON HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S REPRINTS, Nos. 18 and 19, (August and Sept., 1884.) These useful publications complete the first series of the Society's work; they are to be followed by a second series, containing many valuable items. PARODIES. Collected and arranged by Walter Hamilton, Part XI. This number contains some early Parodies of Tennyson's Poems. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, relating to Cornwall, compiled by G. C. Boase. No. 39, includes the names of Nankivell, Newton, Nicholas, Nicholls, and others. MIDLAND GARNER, first series, Vol. ii. We are glad to see that our old contributor, Rev. Hilderic Friend, is well to the fore in this new enterprise, which we trust will prosper.

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Antiquarian & Bibliographical Notes.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL RECORDS.—Among the Manuscript Collections of the British Museum is a book which bears on its title-page the following:—"This volume contains notices of all and abstracts of the earliest and most important documents relating to the County and Duchy of Cornwall within the County of Cornwall, which came before me whilst arranging the records of the Augmentation Office. Extracts from various Catalogues of those portions relating to Cornwall are also added. The volume is a collection far from complete, and can only be received as a guide to Cornish records better than none at all; there being none other existing. It was chiefly

compiled at the end of 1835 and beginning of 1836. The Augmentation Office was erected in 28 Hen. VIII. dissolved by L. P. pursuant to Act 1, Mary, and then annexed to the Pipe Office. The Pipe Office was abolished in the 2 and 3 Wm. IV. and merged into the office of the Remembrancer of the Exchequer, Henry Cole."

The numerous extracts herein given have, as far as I am aware, never been published, though they contain matter of great interest to all Cornishmen, not easily to be obtained elsewhere. There are selections from the earliest Duchy accounts (those of 1338-39), furnishing much information as to the manors then held by the Black Prince, as well as from the Ministers' Accounts of later years; a summary of a survey taken in 1560 of the possessions of the Duchy, and "all manors, lands, and tenements lately belonging to the Monasteries of Tywardreath and Launceston, or parcel of the possessions and revenues of Edward Courtney, late Earl of Devon, and now annexed to the Duchy"; a copy of "A collection which I made August, 1615," regarding "the insidents to the Prince [Charles] his Tenures wch he claymeth as Duke of Cornwall," giving an account of the tenures by knight-service then existing; a calendar of the survey of the Duchy taken by the Commonwealth; besides lists of sales and leases by Elizabeth, Charles the First, and the Parliament. Can no Cornishman be found of sufficient leisure and enterprise to edit Cole's collection and publish it for the benefit of all interested in the history of the county? A.F.R.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—An interesting discovery was made a few days since in Stratton Church. Mr. John Crutchett, whilst erecting a memorial stone at the west end of the north aisle, felt what he thought was some lettering on one of the stones in the wall. On removing a stone, the letters "MCLX." indicating A.D. 1160, were discovered quite plain, although the stone had undoubtedly been there over 700 years. The north aisle was probably originally the whole of the church, and the stone, which was a coign stone, indicated the position of the doorway now walled up.

THE following paragraph appears in a Plymouth paper of October 3rd:—

"Our obituary contains the announcement of the death, at the ripe age of 86, of Mr. Edward Lawson, an old townsman of Plymouth, who was for forty years traveller for the firm of Messrs. Coates and Co., of the Plymouth Distillery. Although for the last ten or twelve years he had resided in the north of England, he always retained a lively interest in the affairs of his native town, and his recollections of past events have at various times been recorded, under the *nom de plume* of "Octogenarian," in the columns of the *Western Antiquary*, to which he was a subscriber up to the time of his decease. His death will be much regretted amongst his large circle of friends in the two western counties."

THE recent purchase of pictures by a hairdresser of Exeter has proved an exceedingly lucky one. It will be remembered that the three water-colours were purchased for £3, and these having been submitted for the inspection of Mr. Ruskin, he pronounces them to be works of the great landscape-painter, Turner. They are consequently estimated to be worth £3,000, although a month ago they were sold for 15s. They appear to have been cleared out by the executors of a deceased secretary of an art society. Some of Turner's relatives were at one time residents in Exeter.

A PLYMOUTHIAN, Mr. Austin Dobson, is made the subject of a fine portrait and a very appreciative article in this month's *Century Magazine*. The great American publication points out that Mr. Dobson was born at Plymouth forty-four years ago, his parents afterwards removing to Anglesea. The writer says, "To Mr. Dobson, the young school of American writers of familiar verse—to use Cowper's admirable phrase—look up as to a master; and his poems are read, pondered, and imitated by not a few of our younger poets." The late Anthony Trollope brought Mr. Dobson into notice, and he now makes a capital income in London.

THE bullock drift for the western part of the Forest of Dartmoor was driven on Saturday. The weather being very wet and foggy, the fact was unknown to the farmers who object to the proceeding, and consequently no opposition was offered. The usual course is to keep beasts that are unclaimed at Merrivale Bridge the whole of the day, but in order that the "drifters" might not be taken by surprise by the opposition, the whole of the cattle, numbering about one hundred and fifty, were at once driven to Dunnabridge Pound, about eight miles off, there to be claimed by the owners or sold by the Duchy Authorities.

MR. EDMUND GOLSMID, F.R.H.S., of Edinburgh, has just issued the first part of "The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation. Collected by Richard Hakluyt, Preacher." It is proposed to issue the work in instalments at 2/- per part; each part being embellished with portraits and maps. The portion now published deals with "Northern Europe," and contains portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Secretary Walsingham.

* * *

THE GATER FAMILY.

SOME time since, in 1879, Devonshire people were interested in reading that Mrs. Danby-Harcourt had died, leaving several handsome donations to the Devonshire Charities, personalty proved under £200,000, and reality which has since realized £400,000.

In answer to many inquiries, I am enabled to give the following notice of her family, which I can guarantee as absolutely correct from original documents in my hands.

Walford's *County Families*, 1865, gives the following notice of her:—

"Harcourt, Mrs. Danby-Vernon, of Swinton Park, Yorkshire.

"Anne Holwell, second daughter of the late William Gater, Esq., of Lapford Hall, by Isabella Anne, only daughter of Edward Holwell, Esq.; married 1st, 1822. William Danby, Esq., of Swinton Park, who died 1838. 2nd, 1838, Admiral Octavius Henry Cyril Vernon-Harcourt, who was a Magistrate for the north and west Ridings, of Co. York, and High Sheriff in 1849, and who died *s.p.*, 1863. Mrs. Harcourt is Lady of the Manor of Mashamshire. The Swinton Park estates came into the possession of the Danby family in 1517. Swinton Park, Mashamshire, Bedale, Co. York: 29, Devonshire Place, W.

"There are several Gater's, of Woolsgrove, in the parish of Sandford, previous to 1600, but I have not been able to prove, as yet, their identity with the Gaters below.

"1. Luce Gater, of Morchard Bishop, died in the year 1605, leaving, with other issue:—

"2. Henry Gater, of Morchard Bishop, buried March 31, 1667, married a daughter of ———Wreford, of Morchard Bishop, and had issue. Edmund died at Morchard Bishop, 1643: William, John, Robert, and Philip. John was buried at Morchard Bishop, June 14, 1673; his wife, Mary, was buried March 15, 1671.

"3. William Gater, of Morchard Bishop, buried *vita patris*, married Judith, and had issue. She was buried in Woolen, March 15, 1678, and had issue, a daughter, married to Felix Comyns; and a son Robert.

"4. Robert Gater, born at Morchard Bishop, 163—(?), died at the Mill House, Lapford, 1704, buried at Morchard Bishop, 1704; married 1st, Agnes———, she was buried March 10, 1674, at Morchard Bishop. Secondly, Jane———, living 1704, and had issue;—William, of whom we treat. John married 1713, Catharine Challice, of Lapford. Robert, youngest son, died 1740. Wilmot born before 1666, married Richard Evans, of Coleridge, who died 1725, leaving issue: Thomas, Richard, Frances, Martha. Frances married Sept. 18, 1716, John Melhuish.

"5. William Gater, born at Morchard Bishop, 1666, died at Lapford, and was buried there, Sept. 22, 1741; married 1708, Margarett, daughter of William Kelland, of Lapford (died 1685), and Mary (died 1720), his wife, daughter of Richard Partridge, of Lapford. She died and was buried at Lapford. June 15, 1762. They had issue, an only child.

"6. The Rev. William Gater, M.A., Sidney, Sussex Coll., Cambridge, Rector of St. Mary Major's, Exeter, baptized June 25, 1709 (B.A., 1735, M.A., 1752), died at Lapford, and was buried there, August 25 1770: married 1748, Elizabeth———. She was living at the time of his death, 1770.

"7. William Gater, of the City of Exeter, Apothecary, b. 1748, died 1831; married Isabella Anne Holwell, daughter of Edward Holwell.

"8. Anne Holwell, second daughter, b. 1796, died 1879; married 1st, William Danby; 2nd, Octavius Henry Cyril Vernon-Harcourt.

"Mrs. Wm. Gater—Mrs. Harcourt's mother, was a great grand-daughter of Bishop Offspring Blackall. The Blackall Holwell connexion arose thus:—

"Anne, daughter of Bishop Offspring Blackall, married 1st, William Holwell, of Exeter; 2nd, Rev. Precentor Foolkes. She died in the Close, Exeter, Oct., 1783.

"William Holwell's son, Edward, married Isabella Newte, and was the father of Mrs. William Gater. The Rev. William Gater, was never, as we may suppose, Rector of Lapford, he was Rector of St. Mary Major's, Exeter. The Radfords held the living of Lapford for 43 years, 1757-1800, in the last century. D. Buckingham, afterwards Rector of Charles', having been put in for a few months, only, in the death of the Rev. W. Radford, 1763."

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS:—

"John Gater, of East Sandford, Crediton, husbandman, died 1592. His will was proved December 24th. He had a daughter married to Richard Myddleton, and a grandson, John Myddleton; a granddaughter, Thomazin Myddleton. He had a wife, Amy Gater, and a brother-in-law, William Shobrooke, and a son-in-law, Richard Myddleton.

"1594. John Gater, of Woolsgrove, Sandford, husbandman, died; his will was proved September 11th, 1594. He has a son-in-law, George Pitts. He has two daughters, Ann Gater and Katharine Gater.

"1605. Luce Gater, of Morchard Bishop, dies. Will is proved April 5th, 1605. He leaves Henry Gater, my child, whole and sole executor.

"1643. Edmund Gater, of Morchard Bishop, gives his father, Henry Gater, Rumpsey. He has an uncle, John Wreford; he has a kinsman, Robert Gater; he has a kinsman, Robert Gater; he has a brother, William Gater; also an uncle, Richard Wreford. He has three brothers—William Gater, John Gater, and Philip Gater.

"1666. William Gater, of Morchard Bishop. He gives bequests to his wife, Judith Gater; he gives bequests to his grandchild, Judith Comyns, daughter of Felix Comyns. He gives bequests, Wilmot Gater, daughter of his son, Robert Gater. He gives his son-in-law, Felix Comyns, and children, Thomazin, Mary, Francis, Agnes, and John V. Robert, sole executor."

For much of the information relative to Mrs. Harcourt and her father, I am greatly indebted to one of the executors, Mr. Marwood Tucker, of 12, Lowndes Square, Her Majesty's Manager of Brompton Cemetery, whose courtesy and assiduity are well-known, and also to that indefatigable antiquary, Mr. Robert Dymond, J.P., F.S.A., of Exeter. I have a mass of information relating to the earlier Gaters, which I should be happy to furnish to any one interested in the matter.

Barnstaple. WILLIAM HENRY KELLAND,
(Of Kelland, Lapford, North Devon).

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

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NOTES ON CORNWALL.

BY E. W. RASHLEIGH.

EXTRACTS from books not immediately written on Cornwall often help historians. The value of extracts from out-of-the-way books is that they often give clues for events which happened here. If any of your readers would only send you such extracts as these, it would add immensely to the value of your periodical as a book of reference.

Gildas (449-607 A.D.) says, every river has an altar at its fountain-head. This is no doubt the origin of many of the wells in Cornwall being sacred. We have many such spots. No doubt originally the missionary saints of old dwelt near them for the purpose of being near drinking-water. These saints were usually chemists and cured people of certain diseases. The poor people, after their death, were drawn by superstitious feelings to consider these wells as natural places for cures. I have even heard of a well near Polperro as being, until lately, a place to get cured of the King's evil.

Extracts from Churston's British Church History, 1841.

Page 8.

"About 314 A.D. Britain was divided into 3 Roman provinces. 1. Southern Counties. 2. Midland and Northern Counties. 3. Wales. In each province bishops were now appointed at London, at York, at Caerlyon on Usk."

Page 10.

"Towards the close of the 4th century Arian heresy was rife, and soon afterwards Pelagius or Morgan, a native of Wales, started the Pelagian heresy. He was educated in Italy. Pelagius taught the doctrine of good works being sufficient without the need of God's grace. To counteract this man the British Christians sent to Gaul and received from there St. Germain, Bishop of Auxerre; and Lupus, Bishop of Troyes, to visit Britain. Lupus was brother of Vincent of Lerryn, a famous monastery in Bretagne. In 429 they arrived in Britain."

It is possible some followers of Lupus may have settled near St. Winnow. If so this would account for a place called Lerrin being so named.

Page 12.

"When the Roman Severus had to leave Britain, the Picts and Scots, on the north, and the Saxon pirates on the south, crossed and despoiled the sea coast. The Britons fled to the mountainous parts of Wales, Cornwall, Westmoreland, and Cumberland.

Germain went to Wales to comfort the Christian Britons and rallied them together and defeated the Saxons and Picts at Mold in Flintshire.

Germain left England but returned a few years later and persuaded the people to establish monasteries. It appears that Constantine established schools, but the Saxon pirates had virtually destroyed them, so that Germain founded monasteries in their place. He founded Llandaff and Llanylted in Glamorganshire.

Page 15.

"Afterwards Germain's memory was kept up in St. Germans Cornwall. Cornwall in early days was called West Wales. This would account for St. Germain being reverenced here."

Page 20.

"About 595, Columba from St. Patrick's Monastery in Durragh, in Ireland, went to Iona in Scotland. The Pagan Saxons drove him and his followers out and they settled in Wales, and thus, excepting two places in Wales,

"the British Church ceased. In Cornwall and Devon, however, the religion of God continued, and not that of Woden, Thow or Thor (*i.e.*, Saxon worship).

"King Arthur helped to defeat Saxon influence by winning the battle of Caer Bardon (Bath 22 in 520).

"Cornwall, Devon and Somerset, about this time, had their local princes."

Page 62.

"Oswald, who was made King of Northumbria, married the daughter of the heathen King of Wessex, Cynegils or Kingils. When Oswald went to Cynegil's court he found there Birinus, a new Italian missionary sent from Genoa to convert the Pagan princes in England. He had such success with Kingil, that when Oswald came, he consented to stand godfather to his would-be father-in-law when he was baptized by Birinus. Birinus was then made Bishop of Dorcester near Oxford in 635. Thus Wessex became a Christian province."

Birinus was said to have visited Cornwall, and died whilst there, at Fowey.

The difference between the Christianity of Cornwall, which was brought from Ireland, and the Saxon Christianity of this period was in the shaving of heads, which the Saxons did tonsure-wise to the great disgust of the Cornish Christians, who did it in a semicircular fashion.

"In Winchester Cathedral there is an old font representing Birinus baptizing Kingil."

Page 64.

"After a vacancy by the death of Honorius (the Italian Archbishop), Frithona, a West Saxon priest, was consecrated by Ithamar, Bishop of Rochester, but as Frithona was a bad sounding name to the Italian monks, he was called 'Deus Dedit.'

"Thus all England except Sussex in 635 (55 years after Augustine landed) received Christianity, but the rapid progress of the later portion of this period was due to the followers of Columba whom Oswald had brought to Lindisfarne."

Columba has his memory kept up in Cornwall by St. Columb.

Page 136.

"When the King of Wessex came to the throne he tried to compel the Cornish Christians to conform to the Saxon Christian ways. Aldhelm the Bishop was ordered to write to Gerens or Grant the Welch King of Cornwall, desiring him to make the Cornish adopt the Roman custom of Easter instead of their own, and also to make the priests shave their heads tonsure-wise. This the Cornish refused to do. Hence many warlike struggles between the Cornish and Saxons. The Cornish Welch refused to eat or drink out of the same vessels with the Saxon dogs unless they were scoured with wood ashes. "Any Saxon stranger coming into the country was put in quarantine for 40 days before they would show him any kindness or allow him to enter their houses."

The part Gerens took in this struggle was kept ever afterwards in memory by the place Gerens, and perhaps Goran, the part of Cornwall in which he lived. His not having conformed to the more modern Roman ceremonial would naturally account for his not being sainted at the council of Lyons, held in the 13th century. Gerens represented the Low Church party of his day.

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THE LIZARD LIGHTHOUSE, 1619-24.

BY REV. J. INGLE DREDGE.

IN reading the *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of James I.*, vol. iii. (1619-1623), London, 1858, and vol. iv, 1623-25, these notices concerning the erection of a lighthouse on the Lizard in 1619, by Sir John Killigrew, seemed to me of sufficient interest to be printed in the *Western Antiquary*. "Carleton" was Sir Dudley Carleton, then our ambassador to Holland. I have not thought it necessary to give references to the vol. and no. of each document as arranged in the State Paper Office, but append to each the page of the Calendar where these particulars will be found. It must be borne in mind that the notes are highly condensed descriptions of what the original contains:—

1619, *May 22nd*, Great Almonry.—Thomas Locke to Carleton. A petition is preferred by Sir John Killigrew for the erection of a lighthouse. (Page 46).

June 5th.—Thomas Locke to Carleton. The Trinity House oppose Sir John Killigrew's suit [for the lighthouse] and it will fall through unless the Dutch certify its necessity and are willing to contribute to it. (Page 51).

June ?.—Answer [by Sir John Killigrew] to objections made by the Trinity House against his proposition for erecting a lighthouse on the Lizard, defending its expediency and necessity. The Earl of Cumberland's prize, value 100,000*l*, was cast away in Mount's Bay in 1589. Mr. Cavendish nearly lost for want of knowing the

Lizard, after having sailed round the world, etc. (Page 51).

July 3rd.—Thomas Locke to Carleton. Sir John Killigrew has got his patent for the lighthouse. (Page 58).

July 29th, London.—Patent from Lord Admiral Buckingham granting licence to Sir John Killigrew, of Arwanack, co. Cornwall, to erect a lighthouse on the Lizard Point, in order to prevent the frequent shipwrecks; to be supported by voluntary contributions. (Page 67).

September 15th.—Sir John Killigrew to Carleton. Hopes soon to complete the tower of his lighthouse. The inhabitants complain that it will take away God's grace from them, as they will have no more benefit from shipwrecks. They have so long lived on the calamities of others, that they are idle. Silver, value 3,300*l*, was taken up from a Dutch ship wrecked, which will go to the Prince. (Page 78).

December 12th, London.—Sir John Killigrew to Carleton. The light and tower upon the Lizard Point are completed. Hopes Carleton will succeed in his behalf with the States, as the light will cost 10*s*. a night. (Page 103).

1620, *January 10th*, London.—Sir John Killigrew [to Carleton]. Has spent 500*l*. on the [Lizard] lighthouse, and had many certificates of its value, but no returns; will be a great loser unless [the States] who are much benefitted thereby, will contribute towards it. Despairs of obtaining an imposition like that granted for Dungeness. (Page 112).

January 20th, Blackfriars.—Sir John Killigrew to Carleton. Hopes to gets a patent to compel contributions [for his lighthouse]; is in Buckingham's hands; has been much bound to Sec. Naunton. (Page 114).

January 28th, Blackfriars.—Sir John Killigrew to Carleton. Hopes small good of his labours, if the case is to be left to Capt. Moy Lambert, a mere creature of Barnevelt, who has a grudge against him. The Lizard Light will be most useful to the Hollanders, often enabling them to gain their own ports, instead of standing out to sea, or running into English harbours, and saving them from frequent shipwreck. Hopes Carleton will settle the business, or his project will be ruined and himself with it. (Page 117).

February 17th, Blackfriars.—Sir John Killigrew to Carleton. Holland merchants may give their contribution [to the Lizard Light] as mere bounty, so that it cannot, as they fear, be afterwards urged to compel them to continue it. Their merchants have lost 100,000*l*. there within ten years. It costs 10*s*. to maintain the light in a stormy night. The Trinity House, who have grown insolent since the Navy officers were displaced and they put in authority, oppose his having a patent, pretending that all lights and sea-marks belong to them. (Page 123).

March 11th.—Sir John Killigrew to Carleton. A ship has been wrecked [at the Lizard Point], not knowing that a light was maintained there; begs speedy resolution whether the States will contribute to the light, as otherwise it must be discontinued. (Page 129).

May 4th, Arwanack.—Sir John Killigrew to Carleton. Sends certificates of the ships wrecked off the Lizard, but they are very imperfect, because generally all the crews are lost, and the vessels broken into small pieces; valuable spoils have been cast ashore on his own land near the Lizard, to which he has a right by custom. Most of the houses about the Lizard are built with ruined ships. Had put out the light, but will venture 50*l*. worth more coals, in hopes of a composition with the Hollanders. (Page 142).

1621, *April 7th*, Arwanack.—Sir John Killigrew to Carleton. Has obtained numerous certificates of the importance of the lighthouse on Lizard Point. Many Holland merchants approve it. Is opposed by the Trinity House, &c., but hopes by Carleton's aid to carry it out. (Page 243).

August 8th, Arwanack, in Falmouth Harbour.—Sir John Killigrew to Carleton. Is most anxious to know the resolution of the States about the Lizard Light. Fears he must resolve to submit to ruin. (Page 282).

1623, *March 20th*, Whitehall.—Sec. Calvert to [Sec. Conway?]. Requests for Sir John Killigrew and his own brother-in-law, Mr. Minne, who have a patent for the erection of a lighthouse at Lizard Point, Cornwall, a letter to the captains of forts, &c., for execution of the same, similar to that granted to [Wm.] Lamplugh, Clerk of the Kitchen, for Dungeness lighthouse. (Page 531).

The following are from *Calendar, Jas.* I., vol. iv., 1623-25:—

1623, *September 16th*, Penryn.—Sir Fras. Godolphin and Sir Art. Harris to the Council. Have taken the opinions of the masters, shipowners, and mariners in the vicinity, and of some strangers, on the utility of the lighthouse lately erected near the Lizard, and all are in its favour except those of Penryn. A Holland captain declares it saved his own ship of 100 men. Cannot ascertain what a contribution of a halfpenny per ton [on ships passing] would amount to, but the servants of the patentees in Mount's Bay, St. Ives, and Falmouth, declare they have only received 13*l.* in all these places since its first erection. (Page 79).

September 29th.—Account of money received at Dartmouth for maintenance of the Lizard Lighthouse, at ½d. per ton on vessels since Christmas last, total 18*l.* 7*s.* With estimate that the rates of those who refused to pay might amount to 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* more. (Page 85).

October 25th, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.—[Officers of the Customs] to the Council. The most experienced mariners of the town declare that the light at Lizard Point is needless, and rather dangerous than profitable; in hazy weather it cannot be seen, and in clear weather the land can be seen, but it may help to conduct enemies and pirates to the coast. The contribution of ½d. per ton at this port would yield about 20*l.* per annum. (Page 102).

October 28th, Poole.—[Officers of Customs] to the Council. The "discreetest and most capable shipmasters" declare the Lizard lighthouse to be rather burdensome than commodious, the Lizard being so well-known. Have received 21*s.* 4*d.* tax for it since Midsummer, chiefly from Newfoundland fishermen, who paid with much grudging. Cannot tell the yearly average, this being the most profitable quarter. (Page 104).

December 1st, Trinity House, Ratcliffe.—Wardens, &c., of Trinity House to [the Council]. Think the light at the Lizard in Cornwall very unnecessary, most ships entering the channel by day, not by night, and the road being so broad that few ever see the Lizard. The tax of ½d. per ton on ships would yield about 400*l.* a year. It is a great burden, and much complained of.

1624, *February 4th*.—Sir Wm. Monson to [the Council]. In answer to the objections against the necessity of a lighthouse at the Lizard Point, viz.—that ships enter the channel by day, not by night, and come in about Plymouth so as never to see the Lizard; that the channel is so broad that it may safely be entered even by night, and that pirates would be advantaged by the light—states that mariners would gladly come into the land earlier, if they had the Lizard light to secure them; mentions the shipwreck for want of it of a Spanish prize, value 100,000*l.*, sent home by the Earl of Cumberland in 1589. Mr. Cavendish endured more hazard in a storm off the Lizard than in circumnavigating the globe. Pirates, being so few in proportion, should not be allowed to prevent so great a good. Arguments to show the necessity of the lighthouse. (Page 159).

* * *

BISHOP QUIVIL AND THE HOLY SACRAMENT.

BY THE VERY REVEREND HENRY WOOLLCOMBE, ARCHDEACON OF BARNSTAPLE.

THE following statements will doubtless be very interesting to your reader:

Bishop Peter Quivil (or Wyvill) and Dr. J. M. Neale.—Mr. William Cooke writes to *Notes and Queries*:—In his Lectures on the Blessed Sacrament, at p. 135, Dr. Neale says:—

"I do think with veneration on that holy Bishop of Exeter, nearly six-hundred years ago, who, when the custom of denying the cup to the laity was received for the first time by the English Church, in a Provincial Synod, said:—'You may depose me as a schismatic, you may burn me as a heretic; but Bishop while I am, I will never deprive my flock committed to my charge of that which our Lord died on Calvary to give them.' And while that true Bishop lived (and he lived many years) Devonshire and Cornwall were still privileged to taste of the Chalice."

Collier (*Ecclesiastical History*, Vol. ii., p. 599, Ed. 1840) gives an account of the council, but does not give this speech of the Bishop. Whence did Dr. Neale get it?

Peter Quivil, Bishop of Exeter, 1280-1291, and the Chalice.

The following additional particulars respecting Bishop Quivil on the above subject may be interesting:—

"At a Provincial Synod held at Lambeth in 1281, under the presidency of Archbishop Peckham, it was decreed that "the priests do take care when they give the Holy Communion at Easter, or at any other time, to the simple, diligently to instruct them that the Body and Blood of our Lord is given them at once under the species of bread: nay, the whole living and true Christ, who is entirely under the species of the Sacrament; and let them at the same time instruct them that, what at the same time is given to them to drink, is not the Sacrament, but mere wine, to be drunk for the more easy swallowing of the Sacrament, which they have taken." It would appear from a reference to Wilkins and Spelman, that several conferences of the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury were held in London, under Archbishop Peckham, in the early part of 1281, the year of the Lambeth Synod, at which, it may be, the forcible language attributed to Bishop Quivil must have been uttered. But this interesting fact remains: six years after, in 1281, Bishop Quivil held his memorable Synodus Exoniensis at Exeter, in the 4th Canon of which the priests are directed what course to pursue when they administer the bread and *the cup* to the laity: upon which Canon Collier remarks:—"From hence it appears that the laity received the Communion in both kinds in the Diocese of Exeter, notwithstanding the late provincial constitutions of Lambeth to the contrary; and that the denying the cup to the people was so great an innovation, that the Bishop of Exeter did not think himself bound to be concluded in that point by the order of his Metropolitan or the Lambeth Synod." (Collier, *Ecclesiastical History*, Vol. ii., p. 599, Ed. 1840.) *See* Johnson's *English Canons*, part ii., pp. 274-275, who says that it is evident that the cup was not yet wholly and absolutely denied the laity in Archbishop Peckham's days."

The above is a transcript of a letter, written by the late Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral, Rev. E. C. Harington, and sent to the Editor of the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*, from the Close, Exeter, June 21, 1880.

There are three copies of the said constitutions of Bishop Quivil in the Archives of Exeter Cathedral. Two are in good condition, but one is greatly injured by damp. I could wish that the first of the three copies was not so difficult to decipher.

The body of Bishop Quivil lies under a large slate stone in the centre of the Lady Chapel. Round the stone is inscribed the following line:—

"*Petra tegit Petrum, nihil officiat sibi tetrum.*"

* * *

LONDON & SUBURBAN RESIDENCES OF SIR WALTER RALEGH.

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

PART II.

9. Middle Temple, London.—In the year 1676, George Gascoigne published the *Steel-Glass*, a satire, to which were prefixed some commendatory verses by "Walter Rawley, of the Middle Temple," commencing:—

"Sweet were the sauce would please each kind of taste."

At his arraignment, Sir Walter affirmed "if ever I read word of Law or Statutes before I was Prisoner in the Tower, God confound me"; Theobald (*Memoirs of Sir W.R.*, 1719, p. 5) makes this his basis for denying that he

(Sir W. R.) could have been at the Temple at all, and Edwards (*Op. cit.*, i. 25) is of the same opinion. The author of Sir Walter's life in *Biog. Brit.*, terms this a "frivolous" objection of Theobald's. Wood *(Ath. Ox.* 369*)* declares he was there. Oldys *(Op. cit.*, xi.*)* was unable to find his name in the registers there "as a student of the law;" at the same time he adds "it might be as customary then, as it is now," to have the use of Chambers "and never read a word of the law; much less have any other purpose to practise it." Unless it can be shown that the "Walter Rawley" was another of the name, it would appear to be tolerably certain that he was a resident in the Temple, but that such may have been for a short time only, is probable, especially as Sir R. Naunton reports of him "he stayd not long in a place."

Edwards *(*i. 36*)* points out that if Sir Walter occupied Chambers in the Temple at the period assigned, it militates against the assumption of some of his biographers, of his having been present at the battle of Rimenant, when Don John of Austria was defeated. In the *Trans. of the Devon Assoc.* (xv. 175.) I have drawn attention to another and still stronger reason to show that he must have been in England at that time.

10. The Court.—Between the period of Sir Walter's leaving Ireland in December, 1581, and his return thither in 1589, when he was under a temporary cloud, but rendered memorable by his visit to Spenser, he not only spent much time at Court, but resided occasionally within its precincts.

Oldys *(Op. cit.*, lxxiv.*)* records that he had apartments in the court at "Somerset house," and a house at St. James's or apartments also in the "court there." Sir Walter's correspondence (Edwards, *Op. cit.*, ij.) demonstrates, that wherever the Court was he was frequently in attendance. Six of his letters (1583-86), are from the Court, one of them "from my lodging at the Cort." The note he addressed to Mr. Duke expressing his desire to purchase Hayes Farm, the scene of his birth, is one of this number. Four others are addressed, one each respectively from "Richmonde" (1583), "Grenewiche" (1583), "Winsor" 1587, and "from the Cort at Somerset House (1584-5).

11 Durham House, Strand.—There can be no doubt of this having been Sir Walter's principal town residence, and it is intimately connected with his history, painfully so during the latter part of his occupying it.

Durham House was erected in the fourteenth century by the then Bishop of Durham, and it is a noteworthy fact that many of the residences along Thames side belonged to Bishops of various dioceses. Henry VIII. obtained it from Bishop Tunstall, in exchange, it is said, for some other property. It was given by Edward VI. to his sister, the Princess Elizabeth. On the accession of Mary, Tunstall regained possession, only to be deprived of it once more by Elizabeth on her coming to the throne. She retained it until 1583, and then presented it to Sir Walter Ralegh, one of the earliest favors he received at her hands.

Copies of six of Sir Walter's letters, ranging from 1591 to 1603, and written from this house are included in Edwards's work; and it is singular to note that where the body of the letter was written by an amanuensis, the name of the house appears as "Dirrham,' but in those of Sir Walter's own writing as "Derum" or "Deram."

Durham House was situated between Salisbury House on the eastern, and York House on the western side. "The original mansion was very large, and with its courtyards and various outbuildings covered nearly the whole site of the present Adelphi Terrace and of the Streets between it and the Strand, one of which still bears the name 'Durham Yard.'" (Edwards, ij. 538.) Like the other palaces along the margin of the Thames, the river-front appears to have been the principal one.*

* An engraving of the Thames front dated 1660, accompanies Mr. H. B. Wheatley's paper in the *Antiquary*, ix, 263, on "the Adelphi and its site." Another of a totally different character is engraved in Allen's *Hist. of London*, iv, 236, from a drawing by Hollar, in the Pepysian library at Cambridge; and one somewhat similar to it in Hall's *Book of the Thames*, 382. There is another view in Smith's *Antiq. of Westminster*.

Aubrey *(Lives*, ij. 538*)* writes of it:—"I well remember his [Sir W. R.'s] study, which was on a turret, that looked into and over the Thames, and had the prospect, which is as pleasant perhaps, as any in the world, and which not only refreshes the eie-sight, but cheers the spirits, and (to speak my mind) I believe enlarges an ingeniose man's thoughts."

For twenty of the happiest years (1583-1603) of Ralegh's life, he held possession, and he spent much money in repairing and beautifying it. In 1600, it was much injured by fire (*vide* a letter by Lady R. in Edwards, ij. 404-5).

The accession of James I. on March 24, 1603, was the turning-point of Ralegh's life and fortunes. Henceforward everything went wrong with him, and in less than eight months he had lost his official appointment, and his property, and was confined in the Tower as a State prisoner. The King could hardly have been seated on the throne when "that sly time-server, Toby Matthew, Bishop of Durham, claimed the old town-house of the see, relying on Cecil's help and King James's dislike to the great enemy of Spain" (Thornbury's *Haunted London*, 97-8). The King did not reach London till the first week in May; so expeditious, however, had Sir Walter's enemies been, that on the last day of the month, there appeared a royal warrant "to give warning and comandment in our name to Sir Walter Ralegh, Knight, . . . to delyver quyet possession of the said house [termed "Duresme Place"] to the said Bishop of Duresme" *(Egerton Papers*, Camd. Soc., 377*)*. A week later (June 7), the Bishop writes to the Lord Keeper (Sir Thomas Egerton), complaining that "the supposed tenaunts seeking nothing els but to gaine tyme to deface the house more than is justifyable by lawe," adding "I heare that Sir Walter Rawleigh doth earnestly labour to contynue his habitation there until Michaelmas" (*Ibid.*, 379). A letter from Sir Walter acknowledges the receipt of the warrant requiring him "to deliver the possession of Derum howse, to the Byshop of Derum, or to his aturney, before the xxiiiith of June next insewinge." In it he complains of the unseemly manner in which he is being hurriedly forced out of the house, remarking "that the poorest artificer in London hath a quarter's warninge given hyme by his land lord." It must have been in the very bitterness of his spirit that he penned the concluding lines:—"If I do any thing contrary to law the Byshope may take his remedy, *and I percave cannot want good frinds*." (*Ibid*, 380-1.) There is no date to this letter. Edwards (ij. 269-70) assigns it to May, but as it was a reply to the royal warrant dated on the 31st of this month, this can scarcely be correct. This omission, however, is in great part supplied by the copy in the *Egerton Papers*, containing the statement (omitted by Edwards) "Indorsed by Lord Ellesmere, 'Sir Walter Raleigh's letter, Rec. 9 Junij, 1603.'" This 9th of June was a black one for Ralegh, and one never to be forgotten by him.

On July 17, he was examined before the Privy Council respecting his share in the supposed plot against the King, and was subsequently sent to the Tower. He was arraigned at Winchester, on November 17, the trial having been transferred there, owing to an outbreak of the plague in London. One of the chief points in the indictment against him ran thus:—

> "That the Lord Cobham, the ninth of June last, did meet with the said Sir Walter Raleigh in Durham-House, in the Parish of St. Martins in the Fields, and then and there had Conference with him, how to advance Arabella Stuart to the Crown and Royal Throne of this Kingdom."

The circumstances of the trial itself would be out of place to enter into here; but the results are well expressed by Gardiner (*Hist. of England*, 1883, i, 138):—

> "If Raleigh's trial is remarkable for the distinct enunciation by the judges of the harsh principles which were then in repute amongst lawyers, it is equally worthy of memory, as giving the first signal of the reaction which from that moment steadily set in, in favour of the rights of individuals against the State. Many a man, who came to gloat over the conviction of a traitor, went away prepared to sympathise with the prisoner who had defended himself so well against the brutal invectives of Coke."

The historyof Durham House after it had been surrendered by Sir Walter, was one of

rapid decadence. After the Bishop had become the possessor, it is doubtful whether he ever resided there. Thornbury (*Op. cit.*, 98) declares it was "never occupied again either by bishop or noble." Edwards (ij, 266) doubts whether he could possibly have lived in it "for more than a few weeks . . . nor were his dealings with [it] . . . during his short tenure much to the credit of his honesty." The property was soon aferwards divided. The outbuildings and stables in the rear of the mansion were pulled down, and a new Exchange called "Britain's Burse" was erected on the site with a frontage towards the present Strand.

I have dwelt at some length upon Durham House, owing to its being so closely connected with the life and death history of Sir Walter Ralegh. It was his main town home, as Sherborne was his country one. Probably his active restless spirit never permitted him to remain in either for any long consecutive period. When not engaged in voyages, wars, duties at Court, journies to the Stannary districts, or to various parts of the country respecting the Wine licences, he would be visiting his relatives at Beddington, or reside for brief periods at one or other of the places enumerated in the foregoing list; returning, however, to Durham House, to the sweet society of those whose genius he recognized and honored, as W. Hepworth Dixon (*Her Majesty's Tower*, i. 337) has thus powerfully depicted, and which may fittingly close these notes:—

"It requires no effort of the fancy to picture these three men [Bacon, Shakspeare, and Raleigh] as lounging in a window of Durham house, puffing the new Indian weed from silver bowls, discussing the highest themes in poetry and science, while gazing on the flower-beds and the river, the darting barges of dame and cavalier, and the distant pavilions of Paris Garden and the Globe."

PLYMOUTH ARCHIVES.—Mr. R. N. Worth having completed the examination of the old documents and charters that are in the possession of the Corporation, a catalogue will shortly be printed of them. It is stated that these muniments are of not much antiquarian value, but it is desirable that all who are interested in local antiquarian lore should be able to know what they wish about them.—*Western Daily Mercury*, November 8, 1884.

NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF LEY, IN BEER-FERRERS.

BY REV. W. W. MARTYN, B.A.

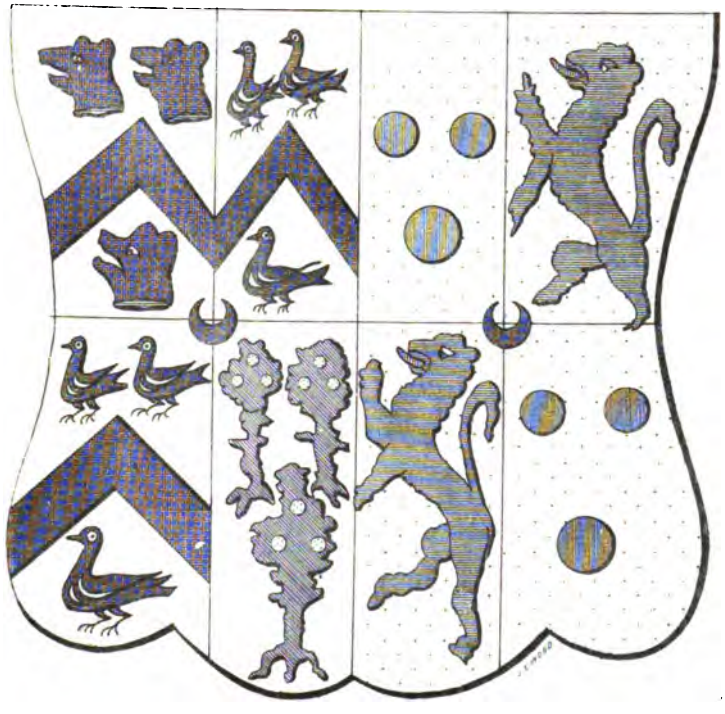
JOHN PRINCE in his *Danmonii Orientales Illustres: or, The Worthies of Devon*, under the heading of *Kempthorn, Sir John, Kt.;* has some very interesting references to the Ley family and their kinship with the Kempthornes of Tonacombe:—

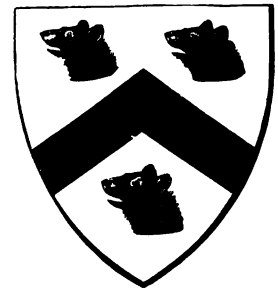
"Now however there were divers successions of heirs of the name of Kempthorn in this family at Tunacombe,* and several so called, are still living in the Parish of Morwenstow aforesaid; yet you may please to know, that they derive their original, not from Cornwal, but Devonshire: Where in the Parish of Clawton near Holdsworthy, in the hundred of Black-Torrington, is an antient seat called Kempthorn, which became their godfather, and gave them his name. It was formerly the possession of le Pedeleur, until the latter end of the reign of K. Edw. 3d; then it came to be the inheritance of Lea, Ley, or Legh of Legh, in the parish of Beer-Ferrers, near Plymouth, who settled it on a younger son; and he, from this his habitation, took to him the name of Kempthorn, whose posterity were wont to write Ley *alias* Kempthorn, and Kempthorn, *alias* Ley.† Of which family of Ley, being so near a kin, it may not prove unacceptable to give a brief account: That it flourished at the seat of their name in the parish of Beer-Ferrers aforesaid, from the reign of K. Edw. I, down to the days of Q. Eliz. about which time Henry Ley, of Ley removed unto Teffont-evias in Wiltshire, where he had a fruitful issue. James his sixth son, was bred a scholar for some time in Brazen-Nose-College, in Oxford; after one degree taken in the Arts, he removed to Lincoln's Inn, London, where he became eminent for his wisdom and

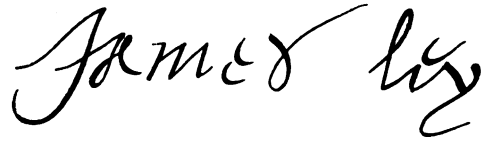
* There are several shields at Tunacombe (Tonacombe) with exactly the same quarterings as those borne by Henry Ley (a crescent for a difference), see *Western Antiquary*, vol. iii., p. 80.

† John Ley *alias* Kempthorne, of Tonacombe (died 1591), married Katherine, daughter of Sir Piers Courtenay, Kt., of Ugbrook, Devon.

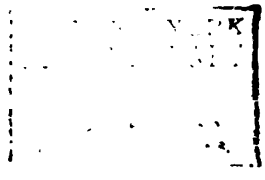
Arms of JOHN LEY, *alias* KEMPTHORNE, of Tonacombe (who died in 1591), impaling Courtenay. (See Notes, p. 112.)







Arms and Autograph of SIR JAMES LEY (afterwards Earl of Marlborough), in 1622.
Arg: a chevron between 3 Bears heads Couped sable.



ASTOR, LENOX AND
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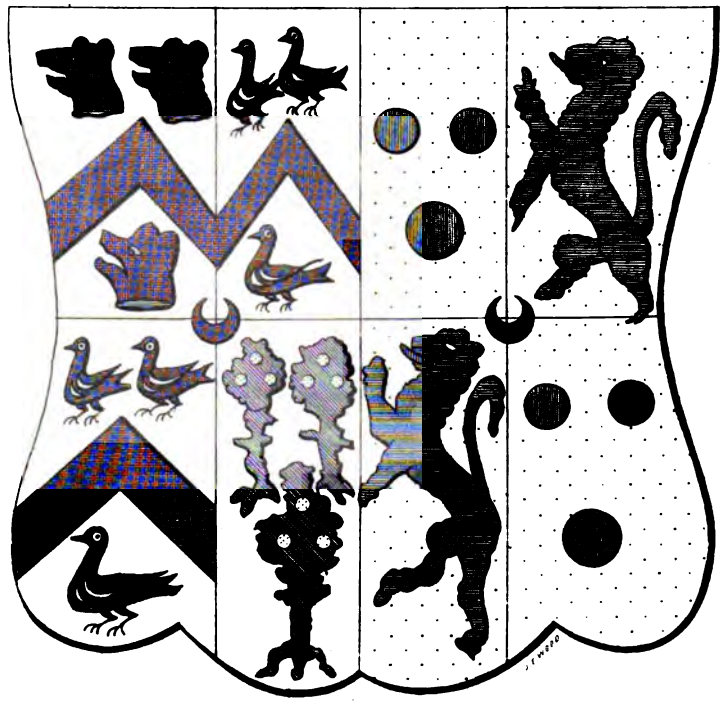


James Lee

learning in the law, so that an. I Jac. I, he was called to the state and degree of serjeant at law, the year following he was constituted chief-justice of the King's Bench in Ireland; after that Knighted, and made attorney of the court of wards and liveries in England; then made a baronet, and lord chief justice of the King's-Bench in England; in the 22 Jac. I. he became lord high treasurer of England, a counsellour of state, and a baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Ley of Ley in Devon; and in the 1st of K. Char. he was made Earl of Marlbourgh in the County of Wilts, and lord president of the council: Of whom one hath left us this honourable character, "That his noble thoughts were so fixed on vertue, his discourses so embellished with wisdom, and his heart so fraught with integrity, that his words did never bite, nor his actions wrong any man to give him just cause of complaint." Departing this life at Lincoln's Inn, 1628; he was buried in the parish church of Westbury in Wilts, where he hath a noble monument erected to his memory."—[Epitaphs inserted.]

The following is from Banks's *Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England*, vol. iii., p. 476:—

"LEY OF LEY AND EARL OF MARLBOROUGH.

"Arms. Arg. a Chev. between 3 Seals heads couped S. (See *Western Antiquary*, vol. iii., 129.)

"James Ley, sixth son of Henry Ley, of Teffont-Evias, in Co: Wilts, Esquire, was educated in the study of the law; in which he became so eminent by his profound learning and abilities, that he successively was called a Serjeant-at-law; Ist Jac. I., chief justice of the King's bench, in Ireland, the year following; the 17th Jac. I. was created a baronet; the next yesr, chief justice of the court of King's bench; in the 21st Jac. I., Lord High Treasurer of England; and upon the 31st of December the same year made a peer of the realm by the title of Baron Ley of Ley, in the County of Devon; and upon the 5th of February, I Ch. I. was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Marlborough, in Wiltshire. He was a person of great gravity, talents, and integrity, and of the same mind in all conditions. He left behind him several learned works both in law and history. [Wood's *Ath.* 1., col. 526.] And dying in 1628, was buried in an aisle adjoining the Church of Westbury in Wilts; where a noble monument with a suitable inscription was erected to his memory. His Lordship was three times married; first to Mary, Daughter of John Pettey, of Stoke Talmage in Oxfordshire, by whom he had three Sons Henry, ‡James, and William; also eight daughters, whereof "Elizabeth"= Morris Carant, of Tooner, in the County of Somerset Esq, "Anne"=Sir William Long of Draycot: in Wilts; "Mary"=Richard Erisey, of Erisey in Cornwall. "Dionysia"=John Harington of Kelneyton, in Somersetshire; "Margaret"=. . . . Hobson Esq: of the Isle of Wight. "Esther"=Arthur Fuller Esq: of Bradfield in Hertfordshire. "Martha" died single; and "Phœbe" became the Wife of . . . Biggs, of Hurst, in Berkshire, Esq:

"Secondly to "Mary" widow of Sir William Bower, Kt: and Thirdly to "Jane" daughter of John, Lord Bulter, of Bramfield; but by neither of these had he any issue.

"To him succeeded Henry his Son and Heir who married "Mary" daughter of Sir Arthur Capel, of Hadham, in the County of Hertfordshire, Kt: by whom he had a Son James and a daughter Elizabeth: who died unmarried‖; which "James" was his successor; a learned man and particularly skilled in Mathematics, as also an excellent sea officer; in which service he was unfortunately killed in the great sea fight with the Dutch, near Lowestoff, Anno Domini 1665, without issue.

‡ He was an accomplished youth; who after having studied the law for five years at Lincoln's Inn, intending to travel, and waiting at Dover for a fair wind, was taken ill of a fever, and returning to Canterbury, died there in 1618, and was buried in the Church of St. Mary, Bredin. (Hasted's *History of Kent.*)

‖ This is the only daughter mentioned by Dugdale, but according to a visitation of the County of Somerset, Anno, 1672, in the Heralds' College, it appears that he had a daughter, Mary, who married John Tristram, whose daughter, Mary, married Ralph, son of George Bathurst, Esq., by Elizabeth Villiers, his Wife.

Whereupon William his Uncle became heir to the Barony and Earldom; both of which, by reason of his decease without issue in 1679 became extinct. His Wife was the daughter of Sir William Hewet Kt:—

James Ley died 1628. 1st Earl. . = Mary d: of John Pettey Esq: of Stoke Talmage, Oxfordshire. . 1st Wife. .

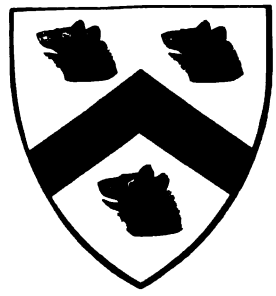
Henry 1st Son. ob: ante 1640. . 2nd Earl. . = Mary d: of Sir Arthur Capel Kt.

William = . . d: of 4th Earl Sir Wm Hewet, Kt.

James ob: 1665. . s.p. 3rd Earl.

Arms of Ley as used by Sir James Ley (afterwards Earl of Marlborough) in 1662.

Arg: a Chevron between 3 Bears heads couped Sable:—



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Minor Notes.

TOMBSTONE IN MARY TAVY CHURCHYARD.—The following may be worth preserving in the *Western Antiquary*; it is copied from a tombstone, not *in situ* but standing on its edge by the side of the wall of the church at Mary Tavy. The church having been "restored," the probability is that this stone was removed from a grave within ts interior; be this as it may, it ought to be preserved in a different manner from what it is now. Around the margin of the stone is the following inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Hawkins, Blacksmith, son of Thomas Hawkins of Lane Head in this parish, who was buried April 12, 1721, aged 28."

In the centre of the stone:—

"Here buried were some years before, his two wives
And five children more. One Thomas named whose
Fate was Such to lose his Life by wrestling much,
Which may a Warning be to all how they unto such
Pastimes fall. Elizabeth and William and Hannah,
And yet pray understand, a second named Elizabeth
All these were taken off by Death, for which prepare
Readers all. We must away when God doth call."

I may mention that in the church porch there are parish stocks made for holding three pairs of legs, t appear to have been kept under cover, probably in identical place where we saw them, as the seats on ei side of the porch would correspond with the height of stocks. They are made of some hard wood, and are good state of preservation. E. PARF

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FARROW DEER PARKS OF CORNWALL.—"H Henry VIII. disbanded Restormel Parke nere Lostuthi Caribullock nere Deuonshire; Liskerd parke where Duke of Cornwall had also a castle now decayed; La glos Parke east of Foy-hauen; and Launceston P where stands Dunheuet the Dukes most auntien Castle

The following were Gentlemen's Parks:—

"M. Reskymer at Merther
M. Vivian at Trelawarren
M. Chawmonds at Launcells
M. Treuanian, St. Michell
Sr. Jonathan Trelawny at Poole in Minhinet
M. Rowse newly erected at Halton nere Calstock.
M. Corrington at Newton
Sr. Reynold Mohune at Boconnock."

The above extract is from *Norden*. SILE

✠ ✠ ✠

TAMAR AND TAVY VICTIMS.—I have made some jot tings from the Old Registers under this head, which ma be interesting:—

"1585. Homines numero sex e foro vicino vulgalite Saltashe dicto redentes vecti cymba lignaria vi venti tempestatis ingruentis in concursu duorum Riuorum Tavi et Tamar juxta vinarium Bereferiense emersi sunt. xmo Novembris. Quorum tres die dominico proximo sequente nempe Henricus Dynner filia ejus Elinora vxor Joanns Clerke et Joannes Williams aliter Brian dictus. xmjo Novembris sequente autem die Lunæ Joannes Stephen, et Thomasina uxor Nicholai Cawse sepulturæ mandati sunt. Sextus vero Brian Williams adhuc investigando inueniri nequiuit xvo Novembris.

"1609. Robert the sonne of John Hele and Margarett his wyf and Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Ffoorde als Brixton. Being drowned in passing over the water at Chuck ffoorde the xxvth day of May in the morning were buried the same day being Asentn day.

"1633. John Dundridge Batchelor of Arts of the University of Oxford who was drowned at Chokesford in passing over the river Tavy on the viith of June late in the night was buryed the ixth of June.

e Marriage of th

1.

2. homasin da. & heiress of
obert Jourden of Tonacombe
3. Morwenstow. bur: 1585.
4.

Katherine d. of Sir Piers
ourtenay, Kt. of Ugbrook,
evon. mar: 1558 at Chudleigh.
emarried to Digory Tremayne
Collacombe Esq: whom she
rvived). bur: at Morwenstow,
eb: 14. 1613.

Nichola
2 sonne
(He ma
first Ka
d: of .
s.

Th

Margaret Thomasine John Ley *a*
Kempthorne
Lewney—m
Chudleigh 1
bur: April
at Morwens

ca nostræ."
.)

Henry
lied young
bur: at Morwenstow
June 1594.

John Ley *alias* Kem
of Tonacombe d: 1

John Docton of Docton in Hartland
mar: secondly Philippa d: of William
Clovelly. died 1633 leaving one daught
rs.

Thomas Docton
bur: 1705.

Bridget .
bur: 1700

Honor=Oliver Rouse
(Clerk) Vicar of
Morwenstow.
ob: s. p.

Bridget
d. unmarried.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

"1641. Stephen Blake drowned at Hoo passage buryed the xv^th^ of November.

"John Clarke, the sonne of Stephen Clarke deceased was drowned at Hoo passage together with Stephen Blake afore mentioned on the x^th^ day of November. but his body is not yet found.

"Edward Ford, John Rider and Christopher Smally sayling towards Plimouth on the two and twentyeth day of November in a barge laden with wood were drowned at Fayrstone Bay between the Iland and Maynland, but cannot hitherto be found.

"John Clarke abouenamed the sonne of Stephen Clarke being drowned at Hoo passage the x^th^ of November was found floting on the water the x^th^ of December and buryed the xii^th^ of December.

"1666. May 27. Charles y^e^ son of John Kensall drowned.

"Dec. 23. Walter Edgcomb drowned.

"1674. Jul. 15. John Lydrorke of Quethiocke in the Countie of Cornwall drowned at Chokesford.

"Aug. 30. Nicholas Andrewes of Tamerton Foliot drowned at the mouth of . . . . .

"1756. May 10. A marine found dead in the river.

"1760. Oct. 8. A man found dead in the river.

"1770. Nov. 18. Barbary Pote drowned at Chucks Ford.

"1773. Ap. 9. Thos. Hendy drowned in the River Tamar.

"7^ber^ 9. Richard Colling drowned.

"1778. May 7. Wm. Torrill drowned.

"And many living here can recollect the melancholy accident at Chucks Ford when Mr. Stephens was drowned.

Bereferrers Rectory. FREDERIC WINTLE.

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DEVONSHIRE LOCAL RHYMES AND PROVERBS.—Mr. Attwood has done good service in calling attention (p. 73) to the local rhymes, &c. in Risdon's work. There is a slight error however in the Clawton line which should read :—

"The Devil was clogged *in* Clawmore."

and which is thereby rendered much more expressive. It is somewhat singular that the first edition of Risdon's *Survey*, published in 1714, does not contain the couplet on Lundy Island, which appears at p. 240 of the second. As a supplement to your correspondent's list, I send the following additional local rhymes quoted from the earlier edition :—

"*Gadbery*. The circuit of an ancient Castle is here to be seen . . . whereof Men speak marvellous Matters, that a Dragon forsooth should be seen there often, and the Neighbour Dwellers have this hobbling Rhime frequent in their Discourses :—

'When Gadbery-Castle and Dolbery-Hill down delved were,
Then men there might plow with a golden Coulter, and eare with a gilded Shere.'" (Vol. 1, pp. 42-3).

(This is spelled Cadbury in the 1811 edition, and the second line commences : "Then Denshire might plow, &c."

"*Meath*. The Dwellers about, have this Rhime in their Mouths :—

'When Meath and Martin shall go down,
Then Padestow shall be a Haven-Town.'"

(Is omitted in the later edition). (Vol. 1, p. 84).

"*Otterton*. In the time of Henry VIII., a lawsuit took place between Bicton and Otterton as to the ownership of twenty acres of waste land, when "the last of the St. Cleeres [of Tidwell] of a pregnant Wit, and from a great Estate fallen inferior to either of the two Possessors of the other Places, would often repeat these Verses:—

'When the Gaol of Bicton strived with Otterton Cell,
Squire St. Cleere lived bravely in Tidwell.'"

(Vol. 2, pp. 85-6).

"*The Exe*. This River first saluteth the Sonne in Somersetshire, where some Places have borrowed their Names thereof as Exforde, Exon, &c., which is brought from thence by Barle and Dunsbroke, clear Currents, according to the Poet :—

'From Exmore, Ex, who from his full fed Spring,
Her little Barle hath, and Dunsbroke for to bring.'"

(Vol. 2, p. 99.)

"Hereabout [at Huntsham] the Lake Lomen hath his Rising, which some call Suninge Brooke or Bath, according to the Poet :—

'Which anciently was known to be instil'd Suning,
How e'er this latter Age the Name Loman did bring.'"

(Vol. 2, pp. 103-4.)

In addition to these there are some proverbial sayings in Vol. 1, p. 116, and Vol. 2. pp. 145, 302. There are also in the latter, a dedicatory couplet from a Chantry Chapel at Tiverton (p. 108), some lines from a German poet on St. Boniface (p. 145), and verses against the wholesale felling of forest trees. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh-Salterton.

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THE EVIL EYE.—I was much struck the other day in reading a curious and learned work, by M. François Lenormant, on Chaldean Magic, its origin and development. The work is chiefly composed of translations of Chaldean tablets found in the Royal Palace of Nineveh, with notes and comments thereon. The subject of the above heading was one of the superstitions of the eastern peoples and dates back to before the time of Sargon in in the seventh century before the Christian era. This king, who appears to have been an enlightened monarch, was desirous that his people should benefit by the treasures of his library, and caused the greater part of the tablets to be translated from the Accadian into Assyrian; these tablets or books are written in two languages, or bi-lingual; it is almost impossible to get at the date of the original Accadian from which the Assyrian was translated. These tablets contain many of the curious superstitions mentioned in the

Bible, as also others which have now a world-wide recognition, and amongst and occupying a conspicuous place in the folk-lore of the English-speaking people, and especially Devonshire is the subject of the "Evil-eye" or being "Overlooked." Brand says:—"I have no doubt but that this expression ("Black's her Eye") originated in the popular superstition concerning an *evil*, that is, *an enchanting* or *bewitching* Eye;" this might be taken in an other sense than evil, but the "Irishmen affirm that not only their children, but their cattle are (as they call it) *Eye-bitten* when they fall suddenly sick."

It is in the sense of personal injury, or injury to property, that these early people, the Accadians, ascribed this power to the evil-eye, and as M. Lenormant has put it, "to this picture of the superstition which alarmed the minds of the Chaldees, must be added their firm belief in the evil eye, which is often mentioned in the magical conjurations, and in the fatal effects produced by certain unlucky words pronounced even involuntarily and without any intention to injure. This last accidental augury was called 'the malevolent mouth.'" The "malevolent word" is mentioned almost always in conjunction with the "evil eye."

It is remarkable with what tenacity this kind of folk-lore attaches itself to the people, not only of this country but of all European nations, but in Devonshire where it is now pretty well permeated with railways, bringing about a greater interchange of ideas and peoples, still the old stories hold their own in the quiet nooks and corners of the land, and the 'evil eye' is in some places as firmly believed in by the ignorant and uncultured as it ever was. To give one instance, in the Devon Association Report, 1879, p. 106, it is said that at Axminister, a man's pig was "overlooked" by one Charity Perry, and that the poor unfortunate animal passed its time in turning head over heels.

E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

✠ ✠ ✠

✠ Queries. ✠

BRITISH MONEY.—Cæsar mentions that the British had money:—"*nummo utuntur parvo et æres atet ferreis laminis pro nummo.*"

Before 1700, a great many plates of iron with holes bored in the middle were found in Cornwall. [The size of these pieces, as shown in a diagram which accompanies the query, was about an inch square.] Also, in 1730, as they were pulling down the great tower and some buildings at Boconnoc, the workmen found a great number of similar pieces of iron, thought to be money. [A second diagram shows a piece of about the same size as the first, but with this difference, being rather octagonal than square.]

Is anything known about these things? E.W.R.

✠ ✠ ✠

LORDS OF LAMBOURNE.—I have heard that the Clowance lands were held in fief from the lords of Lambourne. Where is Lambourne? Who were the lords?

SILEX.

LOG.—The author of *John Herring: a West Country Romance*, uses the word "log" with the following note (chap. 1, p. 14). "To log is to rock. Thus a logan stone is a rocking stone, and a woman logs her baby in its cradle." I was told about eighteen years ago that "log the cradle" was sometimes to be heard on Dartmoor, but I have no direct or more recent evidence of the use of the word. Can any of your readers give me evidence of its use, with place and date.

JOHN SHELLY.

✠ ✠ ✠

RICHARD FITZ-RALPH.—In the course of an address on the "Armagh Library," delivered to the members of the United Kingdom Library Association in Dublin about a month since, the Dean of Armagh mentioned Richard Fitz-Ralph, and stated that Prince, in his *Worthies of Devon*, says he was of Devonshire family. The Dean claimed him as an Irishman, or at any rate, that he was born in Ireland. May this not be a somewhat similar case to that of Mr. S. C. Hall, who, although born in Ireland, from the accidental temporary residence of his parents in that country, has always claimed to be a native of Devonshire. Can any of your readers elucidate this point?

KEARLEY.

✠ ✠ ✠

THE VEN. ROGER MASSEY, ARCHDEACON OF BARNSTAPLE.—Can any of your readers inform me of what family was this gentleman, and when he died? His daughter, Julia, married in 1817, Capt., now Admiral Sir P. W. Parry Wallis, G.C.B., and died in 1848.

Barnstaple. W. H. KELLAND.

✠ ✠ ✠

OLD CORNISH NAMES.—In a catalogue of old deeds, etc., in the collection of Mr. James Coleman of Tottenham, occur the following:—

"Deed of 1660 relating to land in *Lupblion.*"

Another is "between ..... of Lynchdrock and .... of same," and relates to land in St. Minnow.

Another is between "*Clobery* Lilley of Helligan and ..... of St. Mabyn."

Is the first name put for *Luzulyan* and does Lynchdrock represent the modern Lanhydrock? Then does St. Minnow indicate St. Winnow or St. Minver? Is *Clobery* at all a usual Cornish Christian name?

HIBYSKWE.

✠ ✠ ✠

THE MUNDAYS OF RIALTON, ST. COLUMB MINOR, CO. CORNWALL.—I shall feel obliged by any reader of the *Western Antiquary*, who has given special attention to tracing the history of this branch of the family, informing me whether there are any wills or administrations of the family to be found in the District Registry of the Court of Probate at Bodmin.

A. J. MONDAY.

Taunton.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—In the Register of Marriages of Bereferrers occurs:—

"1638, Feb. 14. Mr. John Trefusis and Miss Elizabeth Drake were marryed."

"1661, Feb. 6. Ffrances Drake, Baronet, and Dorothea Bampfield, b. licen."

Will someone versed in the Drake genealogy kindly say what relations, if any, to the great Sir Francis these were?

The name Drake has existed here for generations, but the prefixes Mr. and Mistress, standing singly out of other entries, betokens, I suppose, gentility. These entries are interesting as appendices to the notes on the Ley family published in the *Western Antiquary*, as their estate passed into the hands of the Drakes, and is still held by the present Sir Francis.

Did they possess a manorial residence here?

Bereferrers Rectory. FREDERIC WINTLE.

✠ ✠ ✠

BEREFERRERS.—In the Register of Burials occurs:—"1553. Dorothie Blunt Ladie Mountioye, vij° Septembris."

Who was she? The name occurs nowhere else in the Registers.

And is anything known of Robert Wakeman, called "*Venerabilis vir. sacræ Theologiæ doctor*," Rector in 1610; or of John Tindal, B.D., Rector in 1673, married "Anne, daughter of Mathew Halls of Egbuckland, Esquire, in 1655." FREDERIC WINTLE.

Bereferrers Rectory.

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DEER PARKS OF DEVONSHIRE.—I have been expecting to see some mention made of "Deer Park" Buckerell, which from its name must, I presume, at one time have been a deer park. I shall be very glad to hear if anything is known of this place as such, and of its history. It was till towards the close of the last century in the possession of the family of Fry, a branch of those seated at Yarty.

Birmingham. E. A. FRY.

✠ ✠ ✠

TREGEA FAMILY.—Can any of yours correspondent give information regarding John Tregea of St. Agnes, in 22 Car. I.; William Tregay, a captain in Lord Mohun's regiment; William Tregea of Lambriggan; anything regarding Lord Mohun and his regiment? SILEX.

✠ ✠ ✠

LANGMEAD OF DERRIFORD.—Several of this family sat in Parliament. Philip Langmead sat for Plymouth, and James Langmead stood for Tiverton. Are any of the family still living? W. H. KELLAND.

Barnstaple.

THE DEER PARK AT LAUNCESTON.—May I add to my note on this subject in the last number of the *Western Antiquary* a question concerning the statement by "J.P.B." in his article on the Cornish deer parks (*W.A.*, vol. iv., p. 47), that "all the parks, save that at Launceston, were converted [by Henry the Eighth] into arable and pasture?" In Cole's MS. extracts from the records of the Duchy of Cornwall (p. 162), which I have referred to elsewhere, Launceston Park is mentioned in a document of 1618 as one of eight parks in the county; is this perfectly reconcilable with the statement just quoted? A.F.R.

✠ ✠ ✠

GERENS.—Can any of your readers give information about a Welsh poem on Gerens called "Gerreint ab Erbyn." Llwyd (1760), in a letter to Tonkin, mentions that he has seen it but was not allowed to copy it. It described the valor of Gerens and his son at the battle of Longborth, when he was killed. Where is Longborth? If my notes on Gerens are true, it ought to be in middle Cornwall. Llwyd thinks that Gerens and Trev Erbyn are called so from Gerrens ab Erbyn. E.W.R

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WHAT WAS THE LENGTH OF A DEVONSHIRE MILE IN THE 16TH CENTURY.—In the now (locally) famous Map of the Plymouth Leat, a copy of which is published in Plymouth Institution Transactions, 1881-2, the leat course is marked off into 27 sections of a supposed mile each. Now the actual length in modern statute miles is just 17. It must therefore be supposed that the miles of the map are specimens of those local measurements which grew up in different parts of England, despite the provision of Magna Charta that there should be "only one measure and one weight throughout the kingdom."

I want therefore to ask your readers in *other* parts of the two counties whether any instance is known in early documents or maps, of the existence in their localities of a local mile at all comparable in length to that shown on the leat map? H. SHARROCK.

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✠ Replies. ✠

ASHBURTON CHURCH.—The new oak rood screen, the north and south parclose screens, and the stalls at St. Andrew's Church, Ashburton, cannot in any sense, be called a restoration. Oak carven screens and stalls existed there in the old times most assuredly, but the present ones are not of the local type of work. They were designed by the late Mr. George Edmund Street, R.A., of London, (Architect of the New Law Courts) and beneath the benign shadow of the "Luckie Horseshoe" in Exon's fair City, were made by myself and my "merrie men." By us they were placed *in situ* in 1883. Fragments of the original rood screen are still preserved in the town of Ashburton. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

ORIGIN OF CORNISH ARMS.—In a letter to the *W.M. News* of recent date, the Rev. W. Jago, of Bodmin, mentions the suggestion formerly made by Mr. Planché, that they arose from a canting adaptation of one of the titles of Richard Earl of Cornwall, the son of King John of England. He was also Earl of *Poitou*, which it is supposed the Heralds rendered like a rebus, *Pois tous*—all peas, and set these representations of peas upon the border of his shield accordingly, whence they are supposed to have been transferred to the field of another shield for the arms of the County. May I be allowed to ask Mr. Jewers, or some other of your correspondents learned in heraldic lore, whether that suggestion of Mr. Planché's has been in any way corroborated or has met with support from Heralds generally? DEVS. JUNR.

P.S.—If Cornwall got her Arms from the old Earls of Cornwall, why has Devon no county Arms? Should they not have been adopted or adapted from those of the Earls of Devon?

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EGG BUCKLAND = HECHE'S BUCKLAND.—In reference to the remarks of W. F. C., upon the origin of this name (in his note on Buckfast Abbey, *W.A.*, N. Series, part iv., page 78), may I be allowed to point out that *Egg* is quite a modern method of spelling the first part of the name of this parish and manor.

Also that, as is shown by the notes on pages 6, 14, and 104 of the iii. Vol. of *W.A.*, there can be little doubt of its derivation from the name of the Saxon Heche, in whose hands it had been prior to the Norman division of the land, as shown by the Domesday record itself.

Besides the instances previously quoted, the name occurs as Ekebokland, in a document of the date of 1385, in the archives of the Plymouth Corporation; as was mentioned by Mr. Worth in his paper on the Early Municipal Records of Plymouth, read at the Devonshire Association meeting at Newton this year. W. S. B. H.

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AGGRAVII VENETIANI.—*Western Antiquary*, iv., 75. There is nothing very rare about this work; it is to be found in many libraries, and not very long ago I saw a copy announced for sale in a catalogue of second-hand books. I think it probable, that the note in Mr. W. Waddington's copy referred to the fact, that part I. was the only portion of this work ever printed.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster. GEORGE C. BOASE.

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SIR GAWEN CAREW.—With regard to the remarks of "A." upon a statement in my note on Sir Gawen Carew, to the effect that he married a sister of the Duke of Suffolk, I followed without examination the assertion of Dr. Henry H. Drake, in his article, entitled:—"Facts not generally known about Francis Drake and Francis Russell" (*W.A.*, vol. iv., p. 26). I, like "A.," "should be glad of further particulars as to this." A. F. R.

THE MODERN PRETENDERS.—Reading the interesting article by the Rev. C. F. S. Warren (p. 67, *W.A.*, Fourth Series), recalls to my mind, that several years ago, the two brothers Stuart, frequented the reading room of the British Museum, where their strange "get-up" attracted notice. They were booted and spurred, and on leaving the building donned high hats and long milttary cloaks reaching to the heels, which added in appearance to their tall stature. They certainly resembled Charles I., in feature and gravity of aspect. Curiosity prompted me to inquire of an attendant who those odd figures were, and I was told they were French Waterloo officers, reading up fortifications. WYVERN GULES.

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SIR GAWEN CAREW.—I beg to inform "A." (p. 78, *Western Antiquary*, Fourth Series), that Sir Gawen Carew married first, Anne Brandon, he alludes to her in his will as his "fyrst wyfe, late sister of the noble Prynce Charles Brandon, late Duke of Suffolk, deceased." Secondly, Mary Wotton, whose brother, Queen Mary's Ambassador at the French Court, interceded with his mistress for Sir Gawen, whose life was in jeopardy. Thirdly, Elizabeth Norrish. All three wives are mentioned in the will, and I think the matches are indicated by the impalements on Sir Gawen's tomb, in Exeter Cathedral. Margaret Skipwith was the wife of Sir Gawen's nephew, Sir Peter Carew. All the above historical names will be associated in the Introduction to the coming *History of Kent*.

WYVERN GULES.

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FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.—The following extract from an article in the *Evening Standard* of July 27, 1883, on the loss of the *Vengeur*, may be of interest as bearing upon "A. F. R.'s" question relating to French prisoners of war in the West:—"The infamous Barrère drew up the theatrical legend to amuse the partisans of the Republic; but the dry facts are on record in the naval annals of France, in the despatch sent by Rénaudin from Tavistock." WEST COUNTRY.

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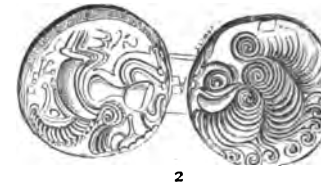
ANCIENT BRITISH COINS FOUND AT MT. BATTEN, NEAR PLYMOUTH.—The Druidical stone erections known as Cromlechs were probably associated with some of the religious rites of the Druids, and in their use the Cromlech or cell of Ceridwen was covered with a mystic veil on which was displayed the representation of the Lunar-arkite Goddess.

The following is from Meyrick and Hamilton Smith on the costume of the original inhabitants of Great Britain:—"The Lan-y-on Cromlech in Cornwall, the covering stone of which is 19 feet long and 47 feet in girt, is placed so high that a man on horseback may ride under it. Lan-y-on signifies the enclosure of On, the Arkite divinity, and therefore exactly implies what all Cromlechs were intended to be, representations of the Noachic Ark.

1



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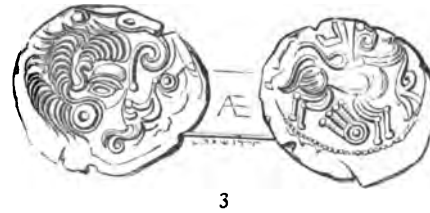

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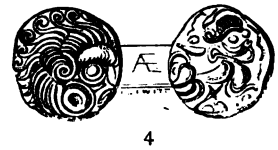

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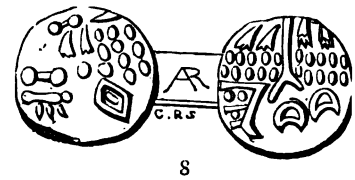

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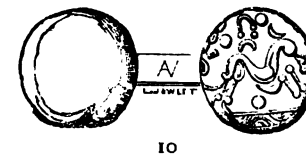

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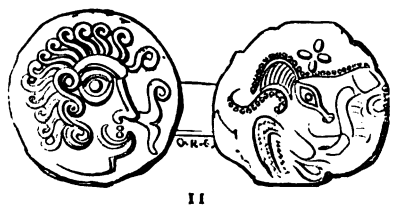

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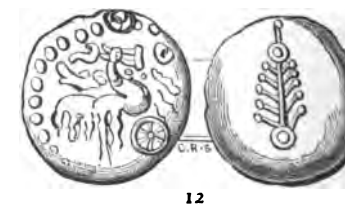

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ANCIENT BRITISH COINS FOUND AT MOUNT BATTEN, NEAR PLYMOUTH.

. . . . In it (the Cromlech) were performed various ceremonies relating to the Bardic orders, with a reference to the great event of the deluge, and the primary one of these was the sheathing of a sword as a token of their being devoted to peace and insulated from all the parties and disputes of the world. Being peculiarly dedicated to the Arkite genius it was entitled Maen Cetti, the stone of Cetti or the Ark, and the raising of it was, according to the Triads, one of the three mighty labours of the Isle of Britain. In it was celebrated all the mysteries of Ceridwen or Cetti, and in it her mystical cauldron was said to be warmed by the breath of nine damsels. Here the adventurous aspirants beheld some of the mysteries of Druidism when admitted behind the veil on which was portrayed the effigies of the goddess, and which on such occasions was hung over its entrance."

This effigy of the goddess Ceridwen is a magic steed (a steed being a British poetical expression for a ship) named Trycethin, thoroughly monstrous, cut off at the haunches with short detached bones for legs, capped at their ends with rings; produced from the womb of the goddess appears a trefoil, the symbol of the union of the three orders; and again, the same supported on her back.

Davies, in his *Mythology and Rites of the British Druids*, considers the horse as a mystical combination of a bird, a mare, and a ship—a symbol of Kêd or Ceridwen, the Arkite goddess, or Ceres of the Britons.

In the British coins illustrating Part 4 of the *W.A.*, the bone-legged horse, the effigy of the goddess Ceridwen is very apparent, and the Lunar-arkite device of the crescent. This latter symbol, the crescent moon, will be recognized in the obverse of Nos. 5 and 10. In No. 2, also (which seems to have been placed upside down), there is a figure somewhat resembling a vase; this may be representative of the mystic cauldron of the goddess.

In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, new series, for March, 1834, there is figured a sheet of "Coins supposed to be Gaulish," identical in general with the British coins in the *W.A.*, as they contain the bone-legged horse, human eye, wheel face, and the curious twisted lines for hair. In these supposed Gaulish coins, as in those in the *W.A.*, occasionally the die appears to be larger than the coin, so that only a portion of the subject appears. The writer of the article attached to the sheet of Gaulish coins describes the horse in one of the coins as "a palpable imitation of the Pegasus of Corinth."

Concerning the device of the *wheel* which appears in these British and Gaulish coins: in Druidical worship the sun under the name of Bel or Baal was worshipped, and the great temples of Stonehenge, Avebury, and those in Brittany, were devoted to the united worship of the sun and the serpent.

One of their forms of worship was that of Deasuil or or Deisoil, which consisted of circulation or moving round, in imitation of the course of the sun, and the wheel as a symbol occurs in heathen mythologies to represent the sun-god, of which traces may be recognized in the old Midsummer Eve festival.

Also, the ancient Gothic name of the festival at Xmas was *Jul* or *Yule*, as synonymous with *Giul* or *Hieul*, a wheel, expressive in symbol of the circling year, and so we find a wheel figured in these British and Gaulish coins. In the Runic Calendars, or Clog Almanacks, a wheel marks the season of Yule-tide.

Among the Anglo-Saxons, Sunday was called Sunandaeg, from being dedicated to the sun. The figure representing this day, was that of the bust of a man set upon a pillar, with bright rays emanating from his head. A wheel was held in his arms, typical of the circle which the sun makes in his course.

As the Roman invaders of Britain found therein a Celtic population, and as Cæsar, who first described them, informs us of the similarity of Gaulish buildings, religious rites, etc., with those of the Britons, and beyond this that some writers have supposed that our island was originally united to the continent—these circumstances will readily account for the similarity of the devices in the coins of Britain and Gaul.

In Palgrave's *History of England*—Anglo-Saxon period—there is a wood-cut illustration of a British Druid; in the background there is a representation of the mystic veil of Ceridwen with the horse having on its head the crescent, and on its back and from the hind-quarters, the trefoil symbol. G.T.

Exeter.

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VINEYARDS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.—In looking over the Registers of this Parish, I came across the following, which may serve to supplement the remarks of "Penwith" and Dr. Brushfield on the subject; the words occur in an entry of an accident at the confluence of the Tavy and Tamar:—

1585. . . . "in concursu duorum Riuorum Tavie et Tamar juxta *vinarium* Bereferiense . . . ."

This parish has been a well-known fruit-growing place from time immemorial, and the spot indicated—sloping ground open to the S. and S.W.—would be peculiarly favourable for a vineyard. In Hone's *Year-Book*, 1832, June 12th, there is mention of a vineyard at Croydon Palace, *temp.* Edward II., and the writer goes on to say:—"Upon the authority of many ancient writers, Mr. Pegge affirmed the existence in early times of vineyards in England for the culture of grapes, and that they were introduced by the Romans about 280." The same article says that there are "two instances in ancient authors who mention vineyards and orchards as distinct things." In an interesting article on the vine, in the *Library of Entertaining Knowledge*,* we find:—"It has been said that

* Published under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. 1830.

the vine was introduced into England by the Romans; but if so, it could not have been till near the close of their influence, for Tacitus mentions that it was not known when Agricola commanded the island. . . . Vineyards are mentioned in the earliest Saxon charters, as well as gardens and orchards. . . . In Domesday Book vineyards are noticed in several counties. According to William of Malmesbury, who flourished in the first half of the 12th century, the culture of the vine had in his time arrived at such perfection within the vale of Gloucester that a sweet and palatable wine 'little inferior to that of France' was made there in abundance. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, almost every large castle and monastery in England had its vineyard. . . . The vineyards were probably continued till the time of the Reformation, when the ecclesiastical gardens were either neglected or destroyed: and about this period ale seems to have superseded the use of wine as a general beverage. . . . Ritson, a celebrated antiquary, has preserved a rude ballad in praise of the beverage which was becoming the national favourite:—

'Bryng us home no sydyr, nor no palde wine;
For an that thou do shalt have Cryst's curse and mine:
But bryng us home good ale, and bring us home good ale,
And for our der lady's love bryng us home good ale.'

"We understand that on the southern coast of Devonshire, possessing the mildest temperature of the English counties, there are still two or three vineyards, from which wine is commonly made. A vineyard at the Castle of Arundel, on the south coast of Sussex, was planted about the early part of the last century and of the produce there are reported to have been sixty pipes of wine in the cellars of the Duke of Norfolk in 1763." FREDERIC WINTLE.

Bereferrers Rectory.

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PAIGNTON PUDDING.—So long ago as January 15th, 1853, I sent the following to *Notes & Queries*, but no answer was elicited:—

"Can any of your readers inform me of the origin of the following custom, and whether the ceremony is still continued? I can find no mention of it in any topographical dictionary or history of Devon, but it was copied from an old newspaper, bearing date June 7th, 1809. "At Paignton Fair near Exeter, the ancient custom of drawing through the town a plum-pudding of an immense size, and afterwards distributing it to the populace, *was revived* on Tuesday last. The ingredients which composed this enormous pudding were as follows: 400 lbs. of flour, 170 lbs. of beef suet, 140 lbs of raisins, and 240 eggs. It was kept constantly boiling in a brewer's copper from Saturday morning to the Tuesday following, when it was placed on a car decorated with ribbons, evergreens, etc., and drawn along the streets by eight oxen.'"

71, Brecknock Road, N. EVERARD HORNE COLEMAN.

HENRY BROMLEY, M.P.—In answer to W. D. Pink, *W.A.*, Part III., Fourth S. Henry Bromley was the son of the Lord Chancellor, to whom Drake presented a large quantity of silver plate, and who adjudicated in a suit touching the Drake interest in Crowndale. Sir John Hawkins left £500 to Lady Bromley's niece or Henry Bromley's cousin. A close connection does not necessarily imply family connection; still in this instance kinship could be made out involving Queen Elizabeth in its folds. Henry Bromley's next colleague for Plymouth was Hugh Vaughan, Sir John Hawkins's brother-in-law, and trustee for his Hospital at Chatham. WYVERN GULES.

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WARNER—*Western Antiquary*, iv, 52.—Miss Rebecca Warner, of Beech Cottage, near Bath, was the daughter of the Rev. Richard Warner of Bath, author of "A Tour through Cornwall," and other works, who died in 1857. Miss Warner wrote:—

Herbert Lodge: A New Forest Story. By Rebecca Warner. 1810. 3 vols., 12mo.

Original Letters from Richard Baxter, Matthew Prior, Lord Bolingbroke, Alexander Pope, Dr. Cheyne, Dr. Hartley, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Mrs. Montague, Rev. William Gilpin, Rev. John Newton, George Lord Lyttelton, Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, &c., &c. With biographical illustrations. Edited by Rebecca Warner. Printed by R. Cruttwell, Bath, and sold by Longman, London. 1817. 8vo., pp., viii, 304. 10/6.

Epistolary curiosities consisting of unpublished letters of the seventeenth century illustrative of the Herbert Family. By Miss Warner. London: Longman. 1818. 2 vols., 8vo. 17/-

Literary Trifles, consisting of original letters from Oliver Cromwell, General Fairfax, General Monk, Count Algarotti, Francis Grose, Esq., Rev. Samuel Pegge, &c., &c. Biographical sketches, original anecdotes, reflections on authors, poetical effusions, &c. Edited by Rebecca Warner. Advertised as nearly ready in 1817. In 2 vols, 12mo. 14/-

GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

✠ Reviews. ✠

John Harris, the Cornish Poet. The Story of His Life. By his son, JOHN HOWARD HARRIS. London: S. W. Partridge & Co., 9, Paternoster Row, 1884.

This little work is truly a labour of love, and one cannot peruse its pages without perceiving the loving nature of the labour. We have previously referred to the Autobiography of the Cornish Miner Poet, and we need only

now say, that the son has woven the threads of his lamented father's life into a story which is romantic though true, and eminently real though full of poetic passages. In fact, the life of this simple Cornish miner teaches a lesson of the highest kind; his determined perseverance in the face of great difficulties, his deep religious fervour, his eminently poetical temperament, all give evidence that he was an uncommon man, and one of whom nothing but good could be said. John Harris was the author of no less than seventeen volumes of song and story, and these, aided by the little memoir now produced, tell the story of his life in eloquent terms.

Aidan, The Apostle of the North. By ALFRED C. FRYER, Ph.D., M.A. London: S. W. Partridge & Co.

In a former number we noticed "English Fairy Tales" and "Cuthberht of Lindisfarne," by the same author, and we are glad to see that the favourable reception accorded to the latter work has encouraged Dr. Fryer to publish the above as a companion volume. This little book is not only an attempt to sketch the whole life of the first Bishop of Lindisfarne, but also to depict the character of the heathenism which Aidan and his brave followers had to confront. The volume treats of a most interesting period in Northumbrian history, and records the many difficulties and dangers which attended the early missionaries in this now highly-favoured island.

Measured Steps. By ERNEST RADFORD. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 26, Paternoster Square, 1884.

Devonshire poets shall never cease out of the land, for verily there is that in the region of tors and torrents, of leafy dells and rugged moorlands which cannot fail to inspire both the poet and the artist. The author of the above charming little volume is well-known as an art-critic, and he will soon be equally well-known as a verse-writer. The work is divided into three parts:—Part I., *Measured Steps.* Part II., *Fits and Starts.* Part III., *Translations from Heine.* Of these we prefer the former, for we find some sweet love-songs, which, somehow, remind us of another Devonshire poet—Herrick. Mr. Radford's verses, however, are quite original, and although they have a slight Swinburnian tendency, and are of the Æsthetic school, we would fain there were more of them. They are musical, and should therefore, ere long, find settings worthy of them. In *Fits and Starts*, humour and pathos are happily blended; while the translations from Heine recall some of Mrs. Browning's very happy efforts from the same author. Altogether it is a sweet posy, and adds one more to the number of verse-volumes by Devonshire poets.

Across the Silver Streak: Holiday Rambles. By WILLIAM HARBUTT DAWSON. Reprinted from the *Western Daily Mercury* for private circulation. With Pen and Ink Sketches. Plymouth: Latimer, 1884.

A series of chatty sketches, descriptive of scenery in Brittany and other parts of France. The writer, who travelled mostly a-foot has noted, with the customary exactitude for detail of a press-man, many little matters which would escape the eye of the ordinary tourist, and by so doing, has rendered his little book of great service to others who may follow in his tracks. The letter-press is accompanied by several pages of original sketches which add much to the interest of the publication

Memoir of Col. Joseph L. Chester, LL.D., D.C.L. By JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M., Editor of the *Historical and Genealogical Register.* Boston: Printed for private distribution, 1884.

The life of a man "whose career has added lustre to the names of genealogist and antiquary." Col. Chester was an American, who, in the pursuit of genealogical researches, spent many years in England; where, by his thorough devotion to his self-imposed labours, his uniform courtesy and kindness, his great liberality to all who sought his help, he gained the love and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. This brief monograph tells us much of his career and only makes us wish to know more of so genial a man.

Investigations concerning the Family of Baldwin, of Alston Clinton, Bucks, By JOSEPH SAMUEL CHESTER, D.C.L., LL.D. Boston: Privately printed, 1884.

This pamphlet consists of valuable information collected by the late Col. Chester, some years since, for publication in the *Historical and Genealogical Register* (Boston), but now issued by Mr. G. W. Baldwin, to whom they had been entrusted by the author.

Social Life in Scotland from Early to Recent Times. By the REV. CHARLES ROGERS, D.D., LL.D. 2 vols. Edinburgh: Printed for the Grampian Club, 1884.

Our old friend, Dr. Rogers, the author of many valuable books on Scottish men and manners, has here given us, in a comprehensive and attractive form, the result of many years' accumulation of picked-up trifles. The two volumes now before us, form but a portion of the work, a third volume being announced as "to follow." In the fifteen chapters into which this work is divided will be found much to interest, instruct, and amuse, although the latter feature is more incidental than of direct purpose. Altogether the work is one which the student will value for the mass of information gathered within its covers; every portion of it is eminently readable, and will, we doubt not, be conned by young and old with infinite pleasure. In such a brief notice as we now give, it is next to impossible to convey a fair idea of the variety of subjects which are dealt with by Dr. Rogers; suffice it to say that he ranges from "Pre-historic Modes" in his first chapter to "Social Clubs" in his last, and that he traces the social life of the Scottish people throughout its phases. Moreover, the author furnishes much statistical and other information relative to Scotland which will be perused with interest by many persons who are but little acquainted with the history of the northern land, and whose experiences "over the Border" have been limited to a halt at Edinburgh or Glasgow, in neither of which cities can the social life of the people of Scotland be seen to advantage. Of especial interest to antiquaries will be the many references to folk-lore, ancient customs, and national sports and pastimes, while the student of Church History will find several lengthy chapters devoted to ecclesiastical matters. We shall look with much interest for the third and concluding volume of this work.

The Bradford Antiquary: the Journal of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society. Part III., September, 1884.

This work, although appearing at irregular intervals, is full of valuable materials relative to Bradford and its neighbourhood. The number before us contains a series of papers read at the meetings of the Society whose organ it is, ranging from February, 1882, to to January, 1884. Not the least interesting or important portion of the work is the "*Bibliography of Bradford and Neighbourhood,*" contributed by T. T. Empsall. We are assured by the Editor (Mr. W. Glossop) that future numbers will be published at more frequent intervals, and we trust often to refer to this valuable work in our Review column.

[Also received the current numbers of *The Antiquary*, *The Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer*, *Bibliographer* (which we regret to find is to be discontinued), *The Palatine Note-Book*, *The Library Chronicle and Journal of Librarianship and Bibliography*, and other serials of a like character. We shall be glad to be favoured with copies of works for Review in the *Western Antiquary*. The attention of Authors and Publishers is called to this matter, as this periodical has a wide circulation, not only in the West of England, but amongst antiquaries and literary men generally. EDITOR]

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Antiquarian and Bibliographical ✣ Notes. ✣

THE following appeared in a Plymouth daily paper of November 12th, 1884:—

"VALUABLE PICTURES. Sir,—Lately we have heard much about a valuable "find" of pictures by a hairdresser at Exeter. Will you allow me to bring before your notice, and possibly before the notice of some whom it may more immediately concern, the possession of a picture by a lady at Totnes, which, I imagine, is very valuable? This lady possesses an oil painting (about 18 inches by 12 inches) of the likeness of Sir Joshua Reynolds, said to be painted by himself. The initials J. R. are painted on the

necktie, and the picture is signed "Sir Joshua Reynolds," with the date, which, however, I forget. It is reported that Sir Joshua Reynolds painted only two likenesses of himself. One, I believe, is in the National Gallery, and some time ago application was made for the other through the medium of the press. I dare not ask Mr. Ruskin his opinion upon this picture, because he has lately told us he refuses to do picture-dealers' work. Hence I ask you to kindly give publicity to this, in order that the whereabouts of the "lost likeness" may be known, and also to invite opinion upon it.—Yours faithfully, C. HARRIS."

AT a recent meeting of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, the Dean (Dr. Morgan Cowie), presiding, Mr. Ashworth read a paper on "Holy Wells," describing several in Cornwall noted for the curing of diseases if bathed in on certain days in the year. Amongst them were St. Madron's, St. Keyne's, St. Neot's, St. Euny's, St. Levan's, St. Rumon's, Our Lady of Nantswell, and others. Some of these were also resorted to as wishing wells, supposed to be presided over by pixies, from whom a pin-offering would procure, perhaps, a bubbling response. In Devon there were few; but the Sid Well, resorted to by Sancta Sativola, who, in A.D. 740, suffered martyrdom, is supposed to be in front of York-buildings, Exeter. A holy well in Northmolton has had its bathing pool filled up, as the spring feeds a reservoir for the supply of Southmolton, and belief in the efficacy of its waters in curing disorders having gradually died out. There were traditions of holy wells at Romansleigh and other places. Other references of a general character were made. The picturesque character of the Cornish wells was shown by many coloured drawings and plans.

THE next meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom will be held at Plymouth, in September, 1885, and it is confidently anticipated that, not only will the members be pleased with the locality and interested in the district in which they will, for the first time, meet, but that the West of England may, in many ways, be benefitted by the advent of so many experts in bibliography. The Free Library question will receive a more than ordinary share of attention at the meeting, and it would be well if the promoters of that movement in the various towns in the west would bestir themselves between this and the forthcoming visit of the U K.L.A., in order that they may reap all possible advantage from the conference. At present, we believe there is not a single town in Cornwall which has adopted the Free Libraries Acts; surely the provisions of those Acts are as applicable to Cornish towns as to those of any other county, and we shall be glad to see the movement spread in that direction, giving all the help we can in the matter. In Devonshire—Plymouth, Devonport, Exeter, and Bideford have adopted the Acts; in some other places efforts have been made, but only of a partial character. Would not next year be a fitting time to try the effect of an agitation in some towns which are at present almost entirely without the advantages of News-Rooms and Circulating Libraries? We commend this matter to our friends throughout the three Western Counties, and trust that an effort recently made in Taunton, may, if repeated, result in success. It is, perhaps, somewhat premature to speak of the probable subjects to be dealt with at the Plymouth Meeting of the U.K.L.A., but, as a paper on the Libraries of Devon and Cornwall may not be unacceptable, we would solicit any of our readers who are familiar with collections of books, either in public institutions or private residences, to send us notes thereon. May we also urge upon persons interested in bibliography and library work to become identified with the Association.

THE REV. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH, Rector of Ringmore, near Kingsbridge, announces, to be published in one volume, 8vo., *The Register of Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter*, (A.D. *1395-1419*); *an Index and Full Abstract of its Contents.* This is a most important work and will, we trust, receive the measure of support from west-country book-buyers which such a valuable document deserves. We trust, also, that it will be followed by more, and that other registers, equally important, may be published in uniform size and style. The publisher is Mr. William Pollard, North Street, Exeter.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S., has in preparation a work entitled *Modern Yorkshire Poets.* The book will contain characteristic selections from the works of the more noteworthy Yorkshire poets of the present time, with carefully prepared biographical and critical notices. Subscription price, 3s. 6d. Subscribers' names are solicited, and may be sent to Mr. William Andrews, 13, Hopwood Street, Hull.

A "MANX NOTE-BOOK" is to be commenced early in the coming year; the Editor being Mr. A. W. Moore, Cronkbourne, Douglas, Isle of Man. We wish this new departure a very prosperous career, and shall be happy to exchange courtesies with the Editor.

MR. HENRY TAYLOR, Town Clerk of Flint, recently published *Historic Notices, with Topographical and other Gleanings descriptive of the Borough and County Town of Flint.*" We understand that Mr. Henry Gray, Antiquarian Bookseller, 25, Cathedral Yard, Manchester, has purchased the few remaining copies, and has them now on sale. An early order is necessary as the supply is limited. The volume, a copy of which has just come to hand, is a very handsome one, and well worthy the attention of collectors of local history. We reserve a review for our next number.

PROVINCIAL Antiquarian Journals are still on the increase, the latest announcement in this direction being *The Suffolk Antiquary and East Anglian Archæological Notes and Queries.* This will be a quarterly periodical, the first number to be issued in January next. Subscription, Five Shillings per annum. It will be edited by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, of Ipswich. We look with interest for its appearance.

✠ Notes to Illustrations. ✠

TALLAND CHURCH, CORNWALL.

TALLAND CHURCH lies by the side of the seaward road from Looe to Polperro. From the former place it is two miles distant, and from the "poor harbour and village" of Polperro, which, as Carew says, "coucheth between two steep hills," barely a mile and a half. Situated in an elevated position—the word "Talland" presumably means "high church"—this ancient building is a prominent object for many miles round. It is not less picturesque than prominent, with its grey, mouldering walls and ivy-covered tower. Talland is in the deanery and hundred of West, and the parish, which extends to 1860 acres, comprises West Looe on the east, and a portion of Polperro on the west. There was in early days within this parish a cell of Benedictine monks, subject to the Abbey of Glastonbury. During many generations the manor of Talland belonged to the family of Morth or Murth, of which Carew has a story to tell in his "Survey." He writes:—"In the same parish where Killigarth is seated, Master Murth inheriteth a house and demaynes. Hee maried Treffry, his father Tregose. One of their auncestors, within the memorie of a next neighbour to the house, called Prake (burdened with 110 yeeres age) entertained a British [Breton] miller, as that people for such idle occupations prove more hardie than our owne. But this fellowes service befell commodious in the worst sense. For when not long after his acceptance warres grewe betweene vs & France he stealeth over into his countrey, returneth privily backe againe, with a French crew, surprizeth suddenly his master and his ghests at a Christmas supper, carrieth them speedily unto Lantreghey, and forceth the Gent. to redeeme his enlargement with the sale of a great part of his revenewes." The Harleian Society's "Visitation of the County of Cornwall in the year 1620" contains the pedigree of this Morthe family, which does not appear to have risen beyond mediocrity.

The church of Talland cannot boast of architectural parts. It is a modest building that has doubtless served its purpose well—that of providing for the religious needs of a scanty and scattered population.* The tower is, however, more than usually interesting, both from its venerable appearance and the fact that it stands away from the church itself, being connected with it by a covered porch and arch—shown in the plate—fourteen or sixteen feet long. The two steps that lead to the basement of the tower are hewn out of the solid rock which forms the foundation of the ancient structure. In the porch are preserved as a terror to evil-doers—if such exist in the parish of Talland, which, of course, is an improbable supposition—the old parish stocks, whose four eyes look maliciously on the curious inquisitor; but the stocks have had their day and have held their last prisoner. Within the church there is some fine old carving. The ends of the oaken pews in both aisles are quaintly and deftly carved in three or four patterns, one of which is shown on the accompanying plate. Rarely is such a prodigality of beautiful carving to be found in a modest country church. In the south-east corner of the church is an interesting table-monument of old date. It is to the memory of the Bevylls of Killygarth, and the top and sides of the tomb are inscribed with family names. On an upright slab above the tomb and resting against the south wall, is a coat of arms, and in a panel on either side are doggerel rhymes. Two helmets hang in the south aisle, and these are believed to have reference to the tomb. In the "Visitation of Cornwall," already referred to, there is mention (pedigree Bere) of "Johes Bevill de Killgarth in Com' Cornub. armigero fil. & heres apparens Phillippi Arundell," etc., and also (pedigree Grenvill) of Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of "Phillippi Bevile de Kellygarth in Com. Cornwall, Esq.," this lady being married to Sir Barnard Grenvill of Stow, July 10th, 1592. The living of Talland, which is not by any means a wealthy one, is in the presentation of Mr. T. Gundry.

W. HARBUTT DAWSON,
Author of "The History of Skipton," &c.

[For the interesting and admirably drawn series of sketches of Talland Church which accompany the present number, we are indebted to Mr. R. B. Dawson of London. EDITOR.]

* The writer once witnessed a Sunday morning's congregation file out of church. It consisted of one faithful warden and three young men.

THE LEY ARMS.

THE second plate which accompanies this number consists of the arms of John Ley *alias* Kempthorne, of Tonacombe (who died in 1591), impaling Courtenay. If our readers will refer to the interesting article on the "Leys of Beer-Ferrers," by the Rev. William Waddon Martyn, on page 112-114 of the present number, they will find some particulars of this worthy. He married Katherine, the daughter of Sir Piers Courtenay, Kt., of Ugbrook, in Devon. Our engraving of the Ley Arms is copied from an old sketch (a painted panel) now in the possession of the Rev. W. W. Martyn, the present owner of Tonacombe, who is preparing for publication in our next issue, the "Pedigree of Ley *alias* Kempthorne, of Kempthorne in Devon, and Tonacombe in Cornwall."

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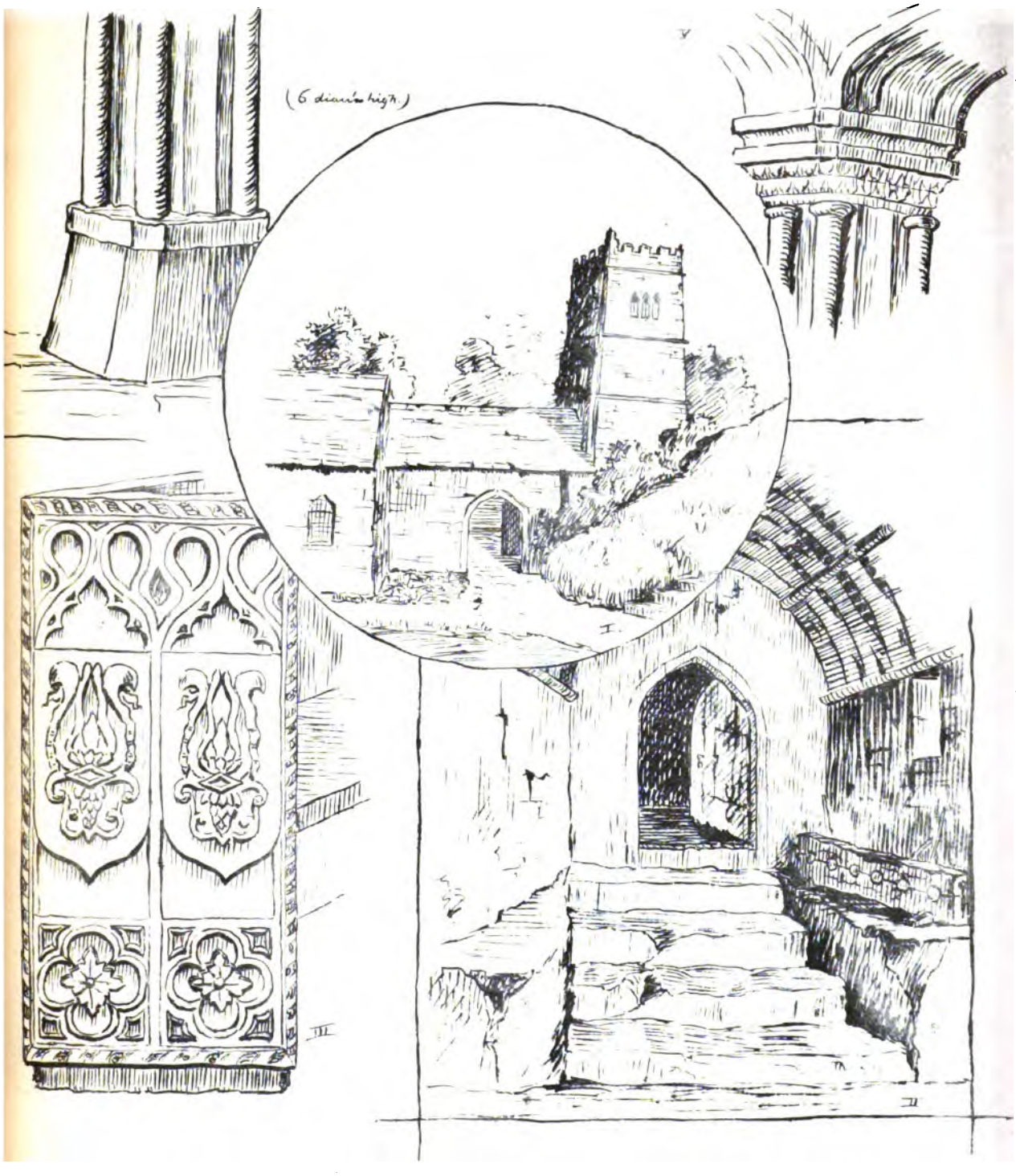
OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

CONTRIBUTIONS for the Christmas Part of the *Western Antiquary*, to be published on or about the 20th of Dec., are solicited by the Editor, who will be glad to receive notes of Yule-tide customs prevalent throughout the West of England, or anything of uncommon interest appertaining to the festive season. He will do his best to publish all such as may come to hand before the 10th of December.

All communications to be addressed to

W. H. K. WRIGHT,
Editor *Western Antiquary*,
8, Bedford Street, Plymouth.



TALLAND CHURCH, CORNWALL.

I.—Tower and Porch. II.—Interior of Porch and Belfry. III.—End of Carved Oak Seat.
IV.—Base of Column and part of Shaft. V.—Capital of Column.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Western Antiquary. Part VI. Fourth Series.

NOVEMBER, 1884.

Genealogical Notes on the families of Clarke, Creemer, Gater, Northcote, Partridge, Kelland, Mitchell, Saunder, and others.--Contributed by W. H. KELLAND, Barnstaple.

THE Pedigree of JOHN CREEMER CLARKE, Esq., M.P., J.P., of Abingdon, Berks., and of Yarnscombe, Devon.

1. John Clarke of Yarnscombe, died at Yarnscombe, 1751; married Rachel, died 1771, and had issue.

2. Robert Clarke of Bideford, who was born at Yarnscombe, 1725, died at Bideford, 1774; married at Bideford, 1757, Grace Baker, and had issue.

3. John Clarke of Higher Kingscot, St. Giles-in-the-wood, Great Torrington, North Devon, born 1764; died 1833, at St. Giles; married Elizabeth Taunton of Merton, and had issue.

4. Robert Clarke of Cranford, St. Giles-in-the-wood, N. Devon, born at St. Giles, 1787; died 1864, at St. Giles; married at Exbourne, 1821, Gracestiana (born 1796, died 1840), daughter of John Creemer of Exbourne, and Frances his wife, *née* Mitchell, of Cockshole, Exbourne.

5. John Creemer Clarke of Waste Court, Abingdon, and of Fitz-Harris, Berkshire, M.P. for Abingdon, 1874-80; re-elected 1880; J.P., Abingdon, 1870; appointed a magistrate for Berkshire, 1884; Mayor of Abingdon, 1870. Married—1st, 1845, Anna Maria, daughter of John Avis of Minehead, Somerset; she died 1848, leaving issue as below. 2nd, 1849, Elizabeth, only daughter of John Joyce of Allercott Timberscombe, Co. Somerset, and by her has, with other issue, Henry Thomas, born 1856; educated at at Queen's Coll. Oxon.

6. John Heber Clarke of The Chestnuts, Abingdon, and of Fitz-Harris, Berkshire, J.P., Abingdon, Mayor of Abingdon, 1884-85, born 1846; married 1871, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Badcock of Barton Court, Abingdon, and has, with other issue,

7. Helen Noel Clarke, born 1872.

The sister of the grandfather of the present member, Elizabeth Clarke, married William Goss, Esq., by whom she had issue, John Goss of Hatherleigh, who married in 1813, Lady Harrington. This Lady Harrington was widow of Sir Edward Harrington, who was knighted, May 27th, 1795, on the occasion of presenting an address to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their marriage, and died in 1807.

The next brother of the member, Mr. Robert Clarke of Towenhorst, Stoke Bishop, Co. Gloucester, carried on an extensive business as a clothier at Truro, but afterwards removed to Bristol, where he died, universally and deeply regretted, in 1880.

Mr. Clarke of Abingdon has a cousin, Dr. Mitchell Clarke, of Clifton, son of the late Mr. Thomas Clarke of Bodmin, who died there in 1877.

An uncle of Mr. Clarke's, Mr. James Clarke of Helston, was mayor of that borough and died there in 1864.

In January, 1876, Heralds' College granted to Mr. J. C. Clarke, M.P. for Abingdon, a crest and arms, with the most appropriate inscription "Carpe diem."

The name of Clarke appears in the Yarnscombe registers as early as the year 1658, but the earlier steps being somewhat doubtful are only recorded at Heralds' College.

The late Joseph Risdon, Esq., of Exbourne Manor, married one of the Tauntons, sister of the third Mr. Clarke. The present lord of the manor of Exbourne, is George Arnold, Esq., who married a grand-daughter of the above-mentioned Joseph Risdon, Esq. The owner of Exbourne Court is J. Arnold Tattershall, the nephew of George Arnold, Esq.

In August last the Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Lord-Lieutenant, appointed Mr. Clarke a magistrate of the county of Berkshire. The recommendation was strongly backed by Sir Robert Lloyd Lindsay, the Conservative member for the county, who wrote:—"Mr. Clarke does not hold the same political views as myself, but I think him highly eligible for the commission." The *North Devon Herald* (the organ of the Conservatives in North Devon), in noticing the appointment, says:—"The appointment, which has been anticipated for some time, has caused the liveliest satisfaction to all parties."

It may be remarked that Mr. Clarke still retains some associations with his native county; in fact, in granting the crest, the family is described as of "Waste Court, Berkshire, and of Yarnscombe, Devonshire," and he possesses votes for each of the three divisions of the county.

The descent of Sir S. H. NORTHCOTE, C.B., M.P., from JOHN KELLAND of Painsford, Devon, High Sheriff of Devon, 1656, who died 1679.

1. John Kelland *alias* Kellond of Painsford, Devon, J.P., High Sheriff of Devon, 1666, married Susanna, daughter of Thomas Fownes, Esq., by Joan, daughter of Walter Hele. She died February 3rd, 1648, aged 33, and was buried at Ashprington, February 22nd, 1648. He died June 6th, 1679, aged 71.

2. John Kelland (his son) of Painsford, Esq. (High Sheriff of Devon, 1683). He died October 7th, 1692, aged 58. He sat as M.P. for Totnes both with Sir Edward Seymour and his son, Charles Kelland. His wife, Bridget, was buried at Ashprington, June 2nd, 1696. He had, with other issue,

3. Charles Kelland of Painsford, Esq., died 1695: married twice and had, with other issue, all of whom died without issue, John, born 1690, died 1712, *s.p.*; and

4. Bridget, 2nd daughter and co-heiress, who married Hugh Stafford of Pynes; she was declared heir of her father, John Kelland, and also heir of her nephew as by indenture September 29th, 1734; she had issue—

5. Bridget Marie, sole daughter and heir, married (1st) Sir H. Northcote, Bart., M.P., Exeter, who died 1743, leaving with other issue—

6. Sir S. Northcote, 6th Bart., born 1736; died 1771; married 1756, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. George Bradford, Rector of Upton Pyne and Tallaton. She died 1802.

7. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, 7th Bart., born 1762; died 1851; married 1791 Jacquetta Baring, and had issue—

8. Henry Stafford Northcote, M.P., Heytesbury, born 1792; died 1850; married 1815, Agnes Mary (died 1840), daughter of T. Cockburn, and had issue—

9. Sir S. Northcote, born 1818; married 1843.

The Descent of JAMES KELLAND, Esq., M.B., of Audley House, Salisbury, Wiltshire, from the Blood Royal of England (in descent from King Edward the Third). Born 1849:—

1. Edward III. married Philippa Hainault.
2. John of Gaunt married Katherine Swinford.
3. Ralph Nevill married Joane de Beaufort.
4. Sir Edward Nevill married Elizabeth Beauchamp.
5. Sir George Nevill married Margaret Fenn.
6. Sir Edward Nevill married Eleanor Scrope.
7. Frances Nevill married Sir Edward Waldegrave.
8. Mary Waldegrave married Sir John Petre.
9. William Petre married Catherine Somerset.
10. Mary Petre married John, 3rd Lord Teynham.
11. Christopher, 4th Lord Teynham, married Philadelphia Mill.
12. Christopher, 5th Lord Teynham, married Elizabeth Browne.
13. Henry, 8th Lord Teynham, married Catherine Smythe.
14. Henry, 10th Lord Teynham, married Catherine Powell.
15. Hon. Philip Roper married Barbara Lyttleton.
16. Barbara Roper married Sir Samuel Chambers.
17. Catherine Angell Chambers married Captain John Donaldson Boswall, R.N.
18. Janetta Alexandrina Donaldson-Boswall married Philip Kelland.
19. James Kelland of Audley House, Wiltshire, in descent from King Edward III.

The Descent of JAMES KELLAND, Esq., of Audley House, Wiltshire, from Richard Kelland of Lapford, living A.D. 1567:—

1. Richard Kelland of Lapford, living A.D. 1567.
2. John Kelland of Lapford, died 1647, married Charity Snell.
3. William Kelland of Lapford, died 1685, married Mary Partridge.
4. Richard Kelland of Lapford, died 1720, married Mary Quicke.
5. William Kelland of Lapford, died 1757, married Mary ———.
6. Robert Kelland of Coleridge, died 1804, married Charity Stoneman.
7. The Rev. Philip Kelland of Landcross, died 1847, married Rachel Fish.
8. The Rev. Philip Kelland of Edinburgh, died 1879, married Alexandrina Janetta Donaldson-Boswall.
9. James Kelland, M.B., of Audley House, Salisbury, Wiltshire, born 1849.

KELLAND FAMILY.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS: LAPFORD.

"1571. William Kelland was buried June 10th.

"1579. Christopher Kelland and Margarett Knight were married June ye 14.

"1617. Christian the daughter of Christopher Kelland was baptized ye 28th of September.

YARNSCOMBE.

"Richard Kelland of *Monckton* Zeal (Zeal Monachorum?) and Eleanor Loveband of this parish were married by licence in this parish on Feb. 6, 1765 by me William Palmer Vicar.

"Richard Kelland. Eleanor Loveband.

"In the presence of Anthony Loveband."

SANDFORD.

"John Kelland of the parish of Lapford, bachelor, and Mary Anne Kelland of this parish, spinster, were married in this church by licence, this April 17th 1823 by me, Hugh Bent, chaplain. This marriage was solemnized between us John Kelland and Mary Anne Kelland in the presence of Richard Kelland and William Morgan."

MORCHARD BISHOP.

"May 1, 1786. Henry Pope and Sarah Kelland, both of Morchard Bishop, were married by me, Peter Tucker, Curate. This marriage was solemnized between us, Henry Pope and Sarah Kelland in the presence of us, Richard Kelland and Hugh Davey."

LAPFORD.

"Philip Kelland and Anne Morris of this Parish, were married in this Church by Banns Dec. 18, 1786 by me, John Radford, Rector. This marriage was solemnized between us, Philip Kelland and Anne Morris, in the presence of Edmund Moon and William Cook.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS:

LAPFORD.

BAPTISMS.

"John, sonne of Richard Kelland, was baptized July 19, 1588.

"William, sonne of John Kelland, was baptized 16th July, 1626.

"Richard, sonne of William Kelland, was baptized 2nd day of February, 1671.

"William Kelland, the son of Richard Kelland, was baptized the ninth day of February, 1707.

"Richard, the son of Richard Kelland, was baptized the 28th day of February, 1709.

"Robert, the son of William Kelland and Mary, his wife, was baptized the 23rd of April, 1744.

"John, son of John and Mary Anne Kelland, was baptized Feb. 1, 1824.

"John Saunder, son of John and Loveday Elizabeth Kelland, was baptized Oct. 3, 1850.

"William Henry Kelland, son of John and Loveday Elizabeth Kelland, was baptized Feb. 19, 1854.

"William, son of William Gater, was baptized the 25th day of June, 1709.

MARRIAGES.—KELLANDS.

"1579. Christopher Kelland and Margaret Knight were married June ye 14.

"1612. John Kelland and Charity Snell were married together Feb. 10th, 1612.

"1655. Richard Densham and Margaret Kelland were married ye 8 day of May.

"1703. Richard Kelland was married to Mary Quicke Feb. 28, 1703.

"1778. Matthew Kelland of this parish, and Anne Partridge of this parish, spinster, were married in this church by Banns this eleventh day of May in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight.

"1786. Philip Kelland and Anne Morris, both of this parish, were married in this church in the year one thousand seven hundred and eight six, by me, John Radford, Rector. This marriage was solemnized between us Philip Kelland and Anne Morris in the presence of Edmund Moon and William Cook.

"1821. Philip Kelland of this parish and Mary Anne Kelland were married by licence this thirty first day of October in the year 1821. This marriage was solemnized between us Philip Kelland and Mary Anne Kelland in the presence of Frances Kelland and Matilda Kelland.

BURIALS.—KELLANDS.

"Richard Kelland was buried March 28, 1602.

"John Kelland, senior was buried 10th day of July, 1647.

"John Kelland, Clerk, was buried the eleventh day of December, 1662.

"William Kelland, Senior, was buried 6th day of April, 1685.

"Richard Kelland of Kelland was buried the 24th day of Sep., 1710.

"Mary Kelland, widdo, was buried the 24th day of May, 1720.

"Mary Kelland was buried 14th day of Feb., 1738.

"Frances Kelland was buried the 14th day of May, 1760.

"Richard Kelland was buried ye 6 of June, 1764.

"Robert Kelland was buried Oct. 29, 1804.

"Eleanor Kelland was buried May 16, 1807.

"Richard Kelland was buried Jan 26, 1822.

"Mary Anne, wife of John Kelland, was buried March 31, 1830, aged 42.

"Philip Kelland of Lapford was buried Nov. 16, 1850, aged 80.

"Loveday Elizabeth Kelland of Kelland Barton was buried Dec. 18, 1858, aged 34.

"John Kelland of Kelland was buried Nov. 12th, 1859, aged 80.

"John Kelland of Kelland was buried Jan. 8, 1862, aged 38.

"John Saunder Kelland of Barnstaple was buried April 24, 1868, aged 17."

BURIALS.—RADFORDS.

"1663. The Rev. Mr. William Radford, Rector of this parish, was buried the 10th day of February, 1763.

"1770. Mrs. Joanna, daughter of Mr. J. Lane of Sandford, and wife of the Rev. J. Radford, Rector of this parish, was buried Jan. 6.

"1798. Dec. 3. The Rev. John Radford, Rector of this parish, was buried.

"1824. The Rev. William Radford, Rector of Lapford, was buried Oct. 6, 1824. aged 56.

"1861. The Reverend John Arundell Radford, 36 years Rector of Lapford, was buried May 23, aged 62."

BURIALS.—GATERS.

"William Gater was buried 22nd of September, 1741.

"Margaret Gater was buried 15th of June, 1762.

"The Rev. Mr. William Gater was buried August 25th 1770."

The first Richard Kelland, whose burial in 1602 is quoted, purchased in 1591 the estate of De Bathe from Lady Poulett, widow of Sir Amias Poulett, direct ancestor of the present Earl Poulett. In the old Manor House on this property, was born the celebrated Lord Chief Justice De Bathe, who died in 1252.

I rebuilt the old Manor House and sold the estate in 1877 to my friend, General Sir Henry Perceval De Bathe, Bart., lineally descended from a brother of the Chief Justice.

The Rev. William Gater, who was buried in 1770, was a grandfather of Mrs. Harcourt, who died in 1879.

The Rev. John Radford, who died in 1798, married in 1763, for his first wife the daughter of Mr. Lane of Sandford, and step-daughter of Mr. Philip Kelland of Bowerthy in Lapford, and of Sandford.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS: CHITTLEHAMPTON.

BAPTISMS.

"James, son of Geo. and Elizabeth Saunder, was baptized May 6, 1757.

"James, the son of James and Mary Saunder, was baptized April 6, 1791.

"George, son of James and Mary Saunder, was baptized August 8, 1792.

"Elizabeth, daughter of James and Mary Saunder, was baptized April 1, 1794.

"John, son of James and Mary Saunder, was baptized Dec. 28, 1802.

"James Kelland, son of James and Matilda Saunder, was baptized June 12, 1823.

"Philip, son of James and Matilda, was baptized Dec. 12, 1826."

MARRIAGES.

"John Kelland, Lapford, Gent., married Loveday Elizabeth Saunder, daughter of James Saunder, April 28, 1849.

"Abraham Clarke of Timberscombe, Somerset, married Mary Saunder of Chittlehampton, daughter of Geo. Saunder of Chittlehampton, March 21, 1854."

BURIALS.

"Arthur, son of Anthony Saunder, Yeoman, was buried, April 13, 1706.

John Saunder of South Molton was buried May 3, 1771.

"Mary Saunder of Collatown was buried May 12, 1828, aged 62.

"Arthur Saunder of Collatown was buried August 22, 1834, aged 25.

"James Saunder of Callytown was buried March 30, 1839.

"Jane Saunder of Loxhore was buried August 4, 1843, aged 37.

"Susan Saunder of Brightley was buried April 19, 1849, aged 52.

"John Saunder of Loxhore was buried Sep. 14, 1849, aged 46.

"Geo. Saunder of Brightley was buried Sep. 15, 1850, aged 58.

"James Saunder of Langaton was buried Nov. 7, 1850, aged 59.

"William Saunder of North Newton was buried August 6, 1863, aged 63."

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS: EXBOURNE.

MARRIAGES.

Marriage solemnized in the parish of Exbourne, Co. Devon, in the year 1813.

"William Brook, of the parish of Honeychurch, and Frances Creamer of this parish, were married in this Church, with consent of parents, this 24th day of October, 1813, by me, H. Bate, Minister.

"This marriage was solemnized between us, William Brook, Frances Creamer.

"In the presence of Mary Brook, Richard Creamer, Ann Creamer, Jonathan Cauker.

"I hereby declare that the above are correct and true copies from the Marriage Registers of the parish church of Exbourne, Co. Devon.

"Witness my hand this 23rd day of September, 1884.

"D. W. OLDHAM, Rector."

"Marriage solemnized in the parish of Exbourne, Co. Devon, in the year 1821.

"Robert Clarke, of the parish of St. Giles, County of Devon, and Gracestiana Creamer, of this parish were married in this Church by license, being of age, this 2nd day of February, A.D. 1821, by me, Thomas Upjohn, Curate.

"This marriage was solemnised between us, Robert Clarke and Gracestiana Creamer. In the presence of John Creamer and Grace Clarke."

BAPTISMS.

Extracts from the Baptismal Registers of Exbourne Church, Co. Devon.

"1762. Sally, daughter of John and Ann Mitchell his wife, bap. July 17th.

"1764. Frances, daughter of John and Ann Mitchell his wife, was bap. July 31st.

"1767. Frances, daughter of John and Ann Mitchell his wife, was bap. March 7th.

"1770. Thomas, son of John Mitchell and Ann his wife, was bap. February 4th.

"1772. William Arcoll, son of John Mitchell and Ann his wife, was bap. July 15th.

CREAMER ENTRIES, 1810 A.D.

"1810. Sarah and Elizabeth, daughters of John Creamer and Frances his wife, were bap. June 19th, 1810.

"1812. Mary, daughter of Christopher Mitchell and Grace his wife, was bap. January 19th."

BAPTISMS, A.D. 1810.

"1810. Damans, daughter of Christopher and Grace Mitchell, labourer, Exbourne, November 5th, H. Bate.

"1819. Charlotte, daughter of Christopher and Grace Mitchell, labourer, Exbourne, March 28th, T. Upjohn, Curate.

"1827. John Hatch, son of Richard and Susanna Creamer, Exbourne, farmer, January 22nd, T. Upjohn, Curate.

"1839. Elizabeth Hatch, daughter of Richard and Susanna Creamer, Exbourne, labourer, April 29th, C. Carpenter, Curate.

"I hereby declare that the above are true and correct copies from the Baptismal Registers in the parish church of Exbourne, Co. Devon.

"Witness my hand this 25th day of September, 1884.

"D. W. OLDHAM, Rector of Exbourne."

BURIALS.

Extracts from Burial Registers of the Parish Church of Exbourne, Co. Devon.

"1765. Frances Mitchell, buried June ye 3rd, A.D.

"1773. William Mitchell, buried August 12th, A.D.

"1774. John Mitchell, buried March 11th, A.D.

"1819. Charlotte Mitchell, Exbourne, 2 weeks of age, April 13th, A.D., T. Upjohn, Curate.

"1827. John Creamer, Exbourne, 66 years of age, May 5th, T. Upjohn, Curate.

"1840. Grace Mitchell, Exbourne, 59 years of age, December 11th, C. Carpenter, Curate.

"1853. Christopher Mitchell, Exbourne, 69 years of age, March 11th, H. Brailsford.

"1856. Frances Creamer, Black Torrington, 89 years of age, September 6th, A.D., H. Brailsford.

"I hereby declare that the above are true and correct copies from the Burial Registers of the parish church of Exbourne, Co. Devon.

"Witness my hand this 25th day of September, 1884.

"D. W. OLDHAM, Rector of Exbourne."

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN NYMET ROWLAND CHURCH, NORTH DEVON.

"Sacred to the Memory of Roger Partridge of Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, London, second son of the late John Partridge of Nymet Rowland Barton in this parish, who died May 27th, 1851, in the 79th year of his age. This tablet is erected by his affectionate and grateful children."

"In memory of Elizabeth, wife of Sylvanus Partridge, who died June 30th, 1867, aged 60 years.

"Also of James Partridge, son of the above, who died 29 June, 1867, aged 27 years.

"Also of Sylvanus Partridge, died Nov. 27, 1874, aged 69 years.

"Also of John Partridge, who died Dec. 4, 1876, aged 49."

"In memory of James and Susanna Partridge of Nymet Barton: the latter died 7 April 1799 aged 51 years; and the former 26 May 1805, aged 64.

"Also James Partridge, son of the above, who died April 9, 1850. Aged 75 years."

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS AT EXBOURNE.

"This stone is erected as a tribute of affection to the memory of Gracestiana, the wife of Robert Clarke of St. Giles', Yeoman, who departed this life on the 14th day of September 1840, aged 44 years.

"Also to the memory of Ellen, daughter of the above, who departed this life on the 25th day of April 1838, aged 3 years.

"Happy souls our days are ended,
All your mourning days below,
Go! by angel-guards attended.
To the sight of Jesus, go!"

"Sacred to the memory of Frances, wife of the late John Creamer, Yeoman, of this parish, who died on the 31st day of August in the year of our Lord, 1856, aged 90 years.

"As you pass by, pray cast an eye,
As you are now, so once was I,
As I am now, so you must be
Prepared for death, and follow me."

"Underneath lieth the Body of Mr. John Mitchell of Cockshole, in this parish, who was here buried the 11th day of March, 1774, in the 50th year of his age. Also here lieth the bodys of his children:—

"Francis, was here buried the 22nd day of June 1766, aged 2 years; also, William was here buried the 9th day August 1773, aged 2 years; also, Thomas was here buried the 24th day of May 1774, in the 4th year of his age."

"This stone is erected as a tribute of gratitude to perpetuate the memory of John Creamer, of this parish, who died the 22nd of May, 1827, aged 66 years.

"Afflictions sore, long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain;
Till God alone, did hear my moan,
And eased me of my pain."

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✤ Supplementary Queries. ✤

BURGOYNES, DUKES OF NORFOLK.—Can any of your readers advise me where information can be obtained of this family, and how they were related to the Tattershalls, of Exbourne? Walford's *County Families*, 1860, gives a lengthened account of the late John Searle, Esq., who is quoted as having married in 1829, Lady Harriett, sister of John, 17th Earl of Shrewsbury. The editor in a footnote says, that "Mr. Searle's great-grandmother was a Tattershall, of Exbourne, through whom the family became connected with the Burgoynes, Dukes of Norfolk." It is on this point that I desire information. I may add that there is an error on the part of the editor with regard to Lady Harriett Searle. She was a half-sister of the 16th Earl, not a sister of the 17th Earl; who was a cousin of the 16th Earl.

TORR OF WESTLEIGH.—Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary*, inform me of the relationship of between the Torrs, of Westleigh, and the Torrs, of Snydale, Co. York? I have heard that both families descend from *Odo de Turri*, who held large possessions in Warwickshire, *temp.* Henry I. I have also heard that the late Rev. John Torr, of Westleigh, and the late Mr. Torr, M.P., for Liverpool, were both descended from Thos. Torre, of Haxey and Belton, who died in 1650. But I never heard whether this is well founded. Perhaps some of your readers could inform me.

Barnstaple. W. H. KELLAND.

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PARR FAMILY, OF CHUDLEIGH, EXETER, ASHCOMBE, SILVERTON, AND EXMINSTER.—Can anyone give me further information relating to the following?—

Parr Family, of Chudleigh.

From the Parish Registers of Chudleigh, through the kindness of Lieut-Colonel Vivian, F.S.A., Editor of the *Visitations of the Counties of Devon and Cornwall*; Co-Editor of the *Harleian Society*, 7, Clifton Road, Camden Square, London, N.W.:—

"11th October, 1559. John Parre married Grace Stook."

Parr Family, of Ashcombe and Chudleigh.

From the Marriage Licenses in the Register of Bishop Valentine Carey, of Exeter, who was 51st Bishop of Exeter, from November, 1621, to 10th June, 1626, through the kindness of Robert Dymond, Esq., J.P., F.S.A., of Exeter:—

"1626, May 1st. John Wichalse, of Ashcombe, and Elizabeth Parr, of the same.

"1626, October 13th. William Fryer, of Chudleigh, and Hellen Parr, of the same place."

These may have been two sisters. The marriages probably took place a few days later.

Ashcombe is between Exminster and Chudleigh. Can anyone inform me if the Parr or Parre family, of Exminster, is from the same branch as Chudleigh and Exeter? See *Western Antiquary*, Vol. iii., pp. 19, 20, 47, 48, 61, 62.

Parr Family, of Exeter.

I shall esteem it a favour if any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary*, will forward me a copy of the will of Richard Parre, of Exeter, 1552, to be seen in the Probate Court, Exeter.

Any copies of the wills of the Parrs or Parres, of Devon, will be esteemed a favour by the writer.

Can anyone inform me if any wills exist relating to the Parr or Parre family, of Devon, prior to 1550?

Parr Family of Silverton.

Parr and Luxmore.—Deed between John Luxmore, of Okehampton, Co. Devon, Gent., and John Parr, of Silverton, in same county, Clerk; relates to land, &c., called Mogfords, with signature and seal of John Parr, 1738.

Can anyone give me any information relating to the family of John Parr, of Silverton, in 1738?

Any information respecting the Parr or Parre family, of Devonshire, will be esteemed a favour by the writer.

Ledbury, Herefordshire. JOHN FRANK PARR.

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[PARR, OF LIVERPOOL.—A very copious account of the Parr family is given at pp. 1003-05 of the original Burke.

The Rev. Henry Parr, of Toxford, Suffolk, formerly Vicar of Taunton, who is a perfect mine of antiquarian lore, will no doubt be able to supply, if anyone can, information respecting the Devonshire Parrs. W. H. KELLAND.]

Barnstaple.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Devon and Cornwall Note-Book.

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CHRISTMAS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

(Compiled by HOWARD HARRIS, Porthleven, Cornwall.)

TO one of the old-time poets of Devonshire is due the merit of penning a complete contemporary picture of the Christmas season. Previous to the time of Robert Herrick—for it is to him we refer—there had been carols and hymns descriptive of the Yule-tide. Chaucer, in his "Franklin's Tale," has:—

"Janus sits by the fire with double beard,
And drinketh of his bugle horn the wine!
Before him stands brawn of the tuskèd swine,
And NOWEL crieth every lusty man."

It is not from Chaucer we derive our impressions of bygone Christmas Customs; the materials are to be culled from more fugitive sources. Religious feelings, unmingled with worldly considerations, may have influenced the primitive Christians when celebrating the festival of the Saviour's Nativity; but under Norman rule it became an occasion of revelry. The guests at that period sometimes had 30,000 dishes set before them. Days of feasting and nights of masques and mummings, varied with the tricks of jugglers and mountebanks and games of chance, formed the chief features of the entertainment.

The earliest existing Carol known to antiquaries is in the Anglo-Norman tongue. Its date is probably that of the 13th century, and was evidently in use amongst the minstrel fraternity of that period. A translation of the original has been made, of which the following lines are typical:—

"Lords, by Christmas and the host
Of this mansion hear my toast—
Drink it well—
Each must drain his cup of wine,
And I the first will toss off mine."

In many of the poems of the 14th and 15th centuries, reference is frequently made to the part played by the "Boar's Head" in these festal celebrations. One is entitled:—"A Carol, brynging in the Bore's Head:"—

"The boar's head, I understand,
Is the chief service in this land;
Look wherever it be found,
Servite cum cantico."

* * * * *

Leaving the consideration of compositions referring to the ancient usages of Christmas in the country generally, let us pass in review the more direct references to our own immediate ancestors. In the reign of Charles I., the living of Dean-Prior was held by Herrick, who, for about 20 years led the retired life of a country priest. During that period he wrote many descriptions of the ceremonies, superstitions, and festivities of Christmas. At the age of eighty-three, Herrick died, regretted by his parishoners, who styled him their "*ancient and famous poet.*"

The first quotation is descriptive of the ceremony attending the bringing-in the Christmas or Yule Log—a custom of ancient date; yet Herrick's mention seems to us to be the earliest, as we have failed to discover a prior reference:—

"Come bring with a noise,
My merry, merry boys,

The Christmas log to the firing;
While my good dame, she
Bids ye all be free,
And drink to your heart's desiring."
(*Vide Leisure Hour*, Vol. ii., 1876, p. 827.)

In Cornwall, the Yule Log goes or went by the name of "Mock." One old ceremony connected with it is to kindle the fire with a brand of last year's burning.

In the subjoined selection from "True Hospitality," the reader can gather the nature of the entertainment afforded in the good old days of the early Stuarts. The poem is dedicated to Sir Lewis Pemberton:—

"Where laden spits, warped with large ribs of beef,
Not represent, but *give* relief
To the lank stranger and the sour swain,
Where both may feed and come again.
For no black-bearded vigil from thy door
Beats with a buttoned-staff the poor;
But from thy warm love-hatching gates, each may
Take friendly morsels, and there stay
To sun his thin-clad members, if he likes,
For thou no porter keep'st who strikes."

As may be surmised, "The Wassail Bowl" is associated in Herrick's songs with the season's good cheer. The last verse of an address to "His Friend, John Wickes," reads:—

"Thus, till we see the fire less shine
From th'embers than the kitling's eyne,
We'll still sit up,
Sphering about the Wassail cup,
To all those times
Which gave me honour for my rhymes;
The coal once spent, we'll then to bed,
Far more than night bewearied."

The custom of throwing the dregs of the Wassail-bowl against the stems of the best bearing fruit-trees, on the eve of Twelfth-day, has been already referred to in previous volumes of the *W.A.* I do not remember seeing the following inserted in its pages:—

"A SPELL.

"Wassail the trees, that they may bear
You many a plum and many a pear;
For more or less fruit they will bring,
As you do give them wassailing."

Herrick gives us a good account of the games connected with Christmas-tide. One very old pastime was called:—"Fox-i'th'hole," and was played by a part of the company hopping on one leg, while the others, with leathern thongs, beat the upraised leg, with a view, we imagine, of forcing the raised leg to touch the ground. We read of "Blindman's Buff," "Shoe the mare," "Twelfth-tide cake," in the latter of which a bean and a pea were placed, and the person who obtained the piece containing the bean was chosen king, while the queen was the chooser of the portion with the pea in it:—

"When as ye choose your king and queen,
And cry out 'Hey for our town green';
Of ash-heaps, in the which ye use,
Husbands and wives by streaks to choose;
Of crackling laurel, which fore-sounds
A plenteous harvest to your grounds.
* * * * *
And to the bagpipe all address,
Till sleep takes place of weariness.
And thus, throughout, with Christmas plays,
Frolic the full twelve holidays."

To the same poet is due an early, if not the earliest mention of the *mistletoe*, in its quality of a Christmas evergreen. It occurs in a poem, entitled:—"Ceremonies for Candlemasse Eve:"—

"Down with the Rosemary and Bayes,
Down with the Misleto;
Instead of Holly, now up-raise
The greener Box (for show).

In another poem, entitled:—"Ceremony upon Candlemas Eve," the maids are told to beware of leaving any of the decorations of holly, &c., on the wall:—

"Down with the Rosemary and so
Down with the Baies, and Misletoe;
Down with the Holly, Ivie, all
Wherewith ye drest the Christmas Hall:
That so the superstitious find
No one least Branch there left behind:
For look, how many leaves there be
Neglected there (maids trust to me)
So many *Goblins* you shall see."

The Puritanical party did their utmost to "keep Christmas Day out of England," as Taylor, the water-poet, quaintly expressed it. Their efforts were unattended with success, so far as the rural districts were concerned. He brings forward old Father Christmas, who

informs us that certain "hot, zealous brethren were of opinion, that from the 24th of December at night, till the 7th of January following, plum pottage was mere Popery, that a collar of brawn was an abomination, that roast beef was anti-christian, that mince pies were relics of the Woman of Babylon, and a goose, a turkey, or a capon were marks of the beast." "Christmas" proceeds to describe his journey into the country, where he meets with a free welcome from some kind country farmers. He observes:—"I will describe one (farmer) for all the rest in Devonshire and Cornwall. The good man, with the dame of the house, and everybody else, were exceeding glad to see me. With all country courtesy and solemnity, I was had into the parlour. There I was placed at the upper end of the table, and my company about me. We had good cheer and free welcome, and we were merry without music.

"After dinner we arose from the board and sat by the fire—where the hearth was embroidered all over with roasted apples, piping hot, expecting a bowl of ale for a cooler (which presently was transformed into warm lambs-wool). Within an hour after we went to church, where a good old minister spoke very reverendly of my Master, Christ, and also he uttered many good speeches concerning me, exciting and exhorting the people to love and unity, one with another, and to extend their charities to the needy and distressed.

"After prayers we returned home, where we discoursed merrily, without either profaneness or obscenity; supper being ended, we went to cards; some sung carols and merry songs (suitable to the times); then the poor labouring hinds and the maid-servants, with the plough-boys, went nimbly to dancing, the poor toiling wretches being all glad of my company, because they had little or no sport at all till I came amongst them; and therefore they leaped and skipped for joy, singing a catch to the tune of "Hey!"—

"'Let's dance and sing, and make good cheer,
For Christmas comes but once a year.'"

"Thus at active games and gambols of hot-cockles, shoeing the wild mare, and the like harmless sports, some part of the night was spent; and early in the morning we took our leaves of them thankfully; and though we had been thirteen days well entertained, yet the poor people were very unwilling to let me go; so I left them, quite out of hope to have my company for a twelvemonth's space, that, if I were not banished in my absence, they should have my presence again next 25th December, 1653."*

The Watchman and Bell-man of that period were one and the same. Later, the Bell-man became a Christmas character, and the office was frequently usurped by the beadle or parish constable. It was customary, according to Herrick, to procure a wild (crab) apple with which the hearth was crowned, thereby propitiating the Larr, or elfish spirit, preparatory to the use of the "Wassail Bowl." Besides apples, the good folks roasted chestnuts, and partook plentifully of lamb's-wool, while others drank ale, to which sugar, nutmeg, and ginger were added. They feasted and otherwise enjoyed themselves until St. Distaff's Day, when they were enjoined:—

"Partly work and partly play
Ye must on St. Distaff's Day."

The farmers were advised to free their horses from the plough at an early hour. If the maids were discovered "a-spinning" the men were to "burn the flax, and fire the tow." On Candlemas Day, the festivities were to conclude with an anticipation of next Christmas-tide:—

"Kindle the Christmas Brand, and then
Till Sunne-set let it burne;
Which quencht, then lay it up agen,
Till Christmas next returne.
"Part must be kept, wherewith to teend
The Christmas Log next yeare;
And where 'tis safely kept, the Fiend
Can do no mischiefe (there)."

* *Christmas In and Out; or, Our Lord and Saviour Christ's Birthday, 1652.*

NOTE.—I am indebted for the compilation of this paper to a choice volume, published by Messrs. Ward, Lock, & Tyler, entitled:—*Christmas with the Poets.* H.H.

ON SOME POINTS IN NATURAL HISTORY FIRST MADE KNOWN BY SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

BY JAMES B. DAVIDSON.

WHEN Captain Francis Drake, on the 26th of September, 1580, sailed into the port of Plymouth, having in two years, ten months, and a few days (actually in 1,045 days), accomplished the feat of sailing round the whole globe, the fame of his exploit resounded throughout the civilized world; and when, in April of the following year, the Queen, accepted the results of the voyage, and celebrated the event by dining in the "Golden Hind," at Deptford, knighting Drake on board the same ship, not an English voice, probably, was heard, which did not join in the universal congratulation. And yet Drake was not the first navigator who performed this achievement. More than fifty years before, in 1520, Magalhaens, or as we call him, Magellan, after sailing through the Straits which bear his name, crossed the Pacific, and discovered the Ladrone and Philippine islands, at the latter of which he was killed. His second in command, however, Juan Sebastian del Cano, brought his ships home in safety to Spain. So that Drake was not the first of circumnavigators; but he was the first commander of an expedition, who was successful; and what made his performance the more dazzling was the fabulous amount of treasure he brought back with him. No less a sum than £56,800 in gold, silver, and jewels, was safely landed from one weather-beaten craft of 100 tons burden, and the co-adventurers realized £47 for every £1 they had embarked in the enterprise. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that foreigners were attracted to this country, to hear the details of this wonderful voyage, and to study the prospects which it laid open to commerce and adventure of all kinds. Amongst these was one who was not influenced by political intrigue, or the desire of wealth, but solely by the thirst for scientific knowledge, with its beneficial results as affecting the happiness and comfort of mankind. This was L'Escluse, or Lécluse, better known by his Latin name of Clusius, a native of Arras, in the Pas-de-Calais, born in 1525, a naturalist, and especially a botanist, of great eminence in his day. In 1581, Lécluse came to London, where he received much hospitality and assistance from Master Richard Garth, an officer of the Court of Chancery, from Master John "Ritzius," (probably Rich) druggist to the Queen, and from a friend named Morgan. His object was to hear the story of the voyage told by the men themselves who took part in it. In February of the following year, he published, at Antwerp, the result of his inquiries in the shape of a tract, in Latin, of 83 pages, called—*Notes to Garcia's Treatise on Aromatic Plants.* In the preface, he says that he got an introduction to Drake, and conversed with him frequently, obtaining from him and others, principally from a gentleman named Eliot, a great deal of valuable information, relating particularly to botany.

After devoting some 20 pages to matters of interest from other sources, he comes at last to the curiosities described to him by Drake's ship-mates.

BREAD FRUIT.

In the island of Ternate, just south of the equator, was found a tree, in thickness about the size of a man's thigh, in height about ten feet, with a head growing in a rounded shape like a cabbage. In the stem of this tree, says the writer, there is a white meal, which serves as food for people of slender means. This is collected, steeped in water, pounded, and shaped into forms like bricks, which are laid in a row, covered with live coals, and thus cooked. Cakes of like material are made, which are softened in water, and eaten like pulp. With the addition of a little pepper or cinnamon, says Lécluse, the insipidity of this substance may be remedied.

GRASS-EATING CRABS.

Before they arrived at Ternate, they came to a desert island, abounding in lofty trees, where they stayed for the purpose of watering, and

to refresh the crew who had been suffering from want of food. Here in some thick woods, they found a number of crabs, and also of cray-fish feeding on grass, and living in the hollow parts of trees split by the wind, or at the foot of the trees themselves. These, when cooked, they ate greedily, and satisfied the hunger caused by many days privation. It was found that these crabs differed in nature from others by living constantly on dry land, for whenever they were taken to the sea-side and plunged in the water, they immediately fled back to the grass. This island is situate under the equator between the Greater Gate (Gilolo Passage) and the Moluccas. They called it Crab Island.

BERETINE FRUIT.

In the same island they found lofty trees, bigger than oaks, with leaves like laurel, thick, shining, and slightly serrated, yielding a somewhat long shaped fruit, like small acorns of the ilex, but without cups, enclosed in a rind of an ash-white, sometimes black, colour, containing a rather long kernel, of no perceptible flavour, whilst it remained hard, covered with a thin skin. With these trees the island of Beretina (Batjan), which they visited afterwards, abounded; where the natives declared the fruit to be edible. When soaked in water, like beans, or when pounded into meal, and cooked and thickened like pottage, it was used as food, both by the islanders in a time of scarcity, and by the famished sailors. All the Molucca islands produced these trees.

JAVA PAPYRUS.

By the kindness of Messrs. Garth & Morgan, the author became possessed of a specimen of the white bark of a tree, consisting of a very slender membrane, which took every kind of writing exactly like papyrus. This the companions of Drake obtained in the island of Java, in exchange for other commodities.

CACAO.

Of this fruit, says Lécluse, which is renowned throughout America, and abounds in useful qualities, Drake's sailors, whilst coasting along the shores of Peru, brought several specimens away with them. The writer then introduces a description of Cacao, from an earlier traveller, a soldier, named Benzo. He (Benzo) says that in Nicaragua there grows a peculiar sort of apple, unknown in Hispaniola (*i.e.*, Hayti or S. Domingo), or any other part of the West Indies. In appearance it resembles a pear, of rounded woody texture within, about the thickness of a nut, and half as big again—of a most excellent and gratifying flavour. The tree is tall, covered with small leaves, When the Spaniards first conquered this region they named it Mahomet's Paradise, on account of the rich abundance of everything they found. Two products of this country are not to be found in any other part of the West Indies, except Guatemala, the borders of Honduras and Mexico, and the whole tract of New Spain. These are—a kind of peacock, commonly known as the Indian Gallina—and cacao seeds, which the natives use as money. These latter are produced by a tree of moderate size, which only grows in warm shady places. As soon as the sun touches it, it withers; so that it is commonly reared in woods—in sheltered and damp situations—and when it is planted, they plant also by the side of it, another kind of tree, the top of which, as it mounts up, is shortened and adapted in such a way as that when full-grown it affords protection to the cacao tree, and screens it from the heat, and from the rays of the sun. The fruit, resembling an almond, is enclosed in sheaths, like gourds, of about the thickness of a cucumber. It matures in the course of a year. The fruit, when ripe, is extracted from its pods, and dried on mats in the sun. To make a beverage of it, they heat it on the fire in a pipkin, and having crushed and pounded it with stones, they pour it into bowls, made of gourds, which grow in abundance throughout the Indies, adding water by degrees, and a little pepper, and thus use it as a drink. "Rather," says the indignant Benzo, "a swill for pigs, than a beverage for men. When I travelled in that country, for nearly a year, I refrained from such miserable dregs, but when wine failed, not to drink

water only, I learned to imitate others. This kind of beer is of slightly bitter taste. It satisfies and cools the body, and is not intoxicating. This is the principal and most valuable product of the country, nor is there any one thing that the Indians value more." Thus far Benzo. Lécluse goes on to remark—after describing the fruit—It is of an astringent and unpalatable flavour, so that it is not surprising that those who taste it for the first time should not like the decoction made from it. "I (Lécluse) certainly should far prefer plain water. It is offered, nevertheless, on ceremonial occasions, to distinguished persons, like aromatic wine, if the report is to be trusted of those who brought home a few specimens, of which I had two."

WINTER'S BARK.

Captain William Winter, who sailed from England with Drake, returned, as we know, in 1579, without having accompanied his commander through the Straits of Magellan. He brought home with him some bark, which Lécluse describes as resembling the commoner sort of Canella, in substance and colour, but frequently thicker—of not unpleasant odour, but of pungent taste, irritating to the tongue and throat, like pepper. Of its properties he had made no proof, but his fellow-voyagers having partly mixed it with honey, to neutralize its pungency, and having partly dried and rubbed it in meal, made use of it as a substitute for canella and other aromatics in food. "I afterwards," says Lécluse, "understood that it was found to be of great use in cases of stomachic complaints, and scurvy, in the course of the same voyage."

DRAGON ROOT.

Lécluse describes this root as about half an inch thick, swelling out in knots and irregular protuberances, and at its extremity ending in surfaces resembling scales, blackish outside, inside white, and furnished scantily with slender fibres, sometimes, however, thick and tough, and having other knots hanging on to them inodorous; in taste, at first astringent and biting to the tongue, but, after a time, leaving a faint and agreeable bitterness in the mouth. He was informed by Mr. Eliot, that the Spaniards in Peru valued this root very highly, and would not part with it at any price, affirming that the leaves of the plant were an active poison, but that the root was an antidote to that, and every other kind of poison, that it strengthened the heart and vital powers, if ground up like meal, and taken in the morning mixed with a little white wine; and that the water in which it had been soaked was a remedy for fever. It excels, the author considers, other curative roots, in its aromatic flavour and warmth.

BEZOAR STONE.

Drake himself, Lécluse says, presented him with a specimen of the Bezar, or as we now write, Bezoar stone, considered by the Peruvians to be of great virtue. [This was also believed to be an antidote to poison.]

VARIOUS FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lécluse goes on to describe a number of products of less importance, the details of which would be interesting only to professed botanists. Amongst them was—1, the fruit of a balsam, or balm, obtained by a Portuguese merchant, Peter de Frias, from the Viceroy of Peru; 2, a fruit of the size of a walnut, having a white interior, succulent, of agreeable taste and odour, yielding an oil almost like that of mace; 3, a nut covered with shaggy hair, which rattled, when shaken; 4, another species of nut of the size of a filbert, and of the same colour,—Lécluse had seen similar nuts brought from Granada, in Spain, and from Africa; 5 and 6, two other sorts of nuts. Of these, the writer obtained the first five from James Garrett, junr., a spice-dealer; the last from John Rich, the druggist above-mentioned, who said he received it from one Nicholas Rass.

After Lécluse's return to Vienna, he found himself in possession of several other seeds of plants, which he preserved in their capsules. Three of these he had procured in London from his friend Morgan, who collected them on the coast of Guinea, in the year 1579.

Five others he describes, but says he found they had been already discovered. Two others went by the name of "pepitas del Peru," "Peruvian berries." A tenth was called Mates. The eleventh and last was a kind of kidney-bean, called the "very long" Indian bean.

Most of these descriptions are accompanied by woodcuts, which cuts or reversed copies of them occur in Gerarde's *Herbal*, and in later editions of Lécluse's works, accompanied by descriptions in English, which, however, say little or nothing about Drake's voyage and its results, as shown by Lécluse's pamphlet of 1582. The earlier portion of the same tract contains descriptions, not derived from Drake or his companions, of various other remarkable botanical objects. Betre, or Betel Nut, Areca, the Palm, Coccus or Indian Nut, the Arbor Tristis, Mexican Jasmine, the Indian Fig, and Mangle.

Of the Ficus Indica, now called the Banyan Tree, Lécluse's description came, as he says, from a certain Fabricio Mordente, of Salerno, who had lived many years at Goa. This description re-appearing in Gerarde's *Herbal*, in 1597, was adapted by Milton, when writing his *Paradise Lost*, in the years from 1657 to 1663, and was by him poetized in the well-known lines:—

> "The fig-tree, not that kind for fruit renown'd,
> But such as at this day, to Indians known,
> In Malabar or Deccan spreads her arms
> Branching so broad and long, that in the ground
> The bended twigs take root, and daughters grow
> About the mother-tree, a pillar'd shade
> High over-arch'd, and echoing walks between:
> There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
> Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
> At loopholes cut through thickest shade."

It is interesting to note that S. T. Coleridge, whilst in his *Biographia Literaria*, chap. xxii., he extols the grandeur of these lines, and the force of poetical invention displayed in them, seems not to have known that for the most daring flights—such as the "echoing walks between"—the "loopholes cut through thickest shade," &c., the poet was indebted, not to his imagination, but to the reports of early travellers and men of science.

The result seems to be that Drake certainly brought home on this occasion (1577-1580), the first account of bread-fruit, land-crabs, Beretine fruit, Java papyrus, and specimens (though not the first description) of the cacao fruit, from which we get our modern cocoa and chocolate. Fire-flies, also, were noticed in one of the Molucca islands, a novelty, at least to the Englishmen. Winter, in 1579, first brought over the bark which bears his name. Certainly it was not now that tobacco was first introdnced, for Lécluse speaks of the plant as well-known, and the use of it was common in England, in 1573; nor the potato, which was not brought to this country until from 1584 to 1586.

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HARBOURS OF REFUGE FOR CORNWALL.

THE following is a copy of an Act of Parliament made in the fourth year of the reign of Henry VIII., for the better protection of the Cornish Coasts; which may be of interest to our readers at the present time. The transcript is taken from a series of Black-letter Acts, printed by T. Berthelet, 1540, and now in the "Devon and Cornwall Collection" of the Plymouth Free Public Library:—

ANNO QVARTO HENRICI OCTAVI.

An acte concerning makyng of bulwarkes on the sea side. Cap. i.

Prayen the comons in this presente parlyamente assembled, that for as muche as the lande of Bretayne and also the hauen of Brest lieth streight agaynst the south sea costes of the countie of Cornwall, and that the frenchmen oure auncient ennemies and Bretains ennemies, by reason of theyr fissh-ing vpon the sea costes, know as wel every hauen and creke within the said countie, as every landyng place, in as large maner as any subiecte of our soueraine lorde the kynges dothe. And that the sayde countie

is lxx. myle in lengthe, and the substuance therof right lyttel more than vi. mile in breade from the south sea to the north sea: by reason wherof they also know that great multitude of people cannot shortly resorte to put them of at their landyng: and that in diuers and many of the sayd landynge places, nother pile, blokhouse, ne bulwarke is made to greue or annoye them at their landyng, which consideracions, vnto our said enemies great audacitee comforte and courage, geueth to arryue and land in the same parties, to the great anoyaunce of our said soueraigne lorde his subiects there, and to the vtter vndoynge of diuers and many of them, onlesse a remedy be the sooner prouided.

Therefore be it enacted by the king our soueraigne lorde, his lordes spirituall and temporall, & the commons in this present parliament assẽbled and by auctoritie of the same, that the Justices of the peace and sheriffe of the saide countie, do ride and view all the sayde south coste, from Plymmouth westwarde to the landes ende. And that done, incõtinent to appoint within them selfe suche boroughes, townes, and paryshes, as they shal thinke reasonable to make bulwarkes, braies, walles, diches, and al other fortificacions for the same cause, in maner, forme, and facion as shall be thought by their discrecion in euery of the sayde landying places betweene this and the first day of Marche next now ccmynge. And further be it enacted, by the sayde auctoritie, that euery Mayre and constable of the said countie, by the sayd Justices of peace or sheriffe appointed, do commaunde all thinhabitauntes within the precincte of their office, to be at the sea side, with such instrumentes as they haue or can get for the makyng of the said bulwarkes and other the premisses, in such lãding places as shalbe assigned by the sayd Justices of the peace or Shereffe. And that the said maire or constables do commit to warde all suche wilfull persons as will not obey, come, nor sende any other person to the sea side, to make the said bulwarkes, and other the premisses, at the day and time by the sayd Maire or constables to bee appointed, and there to remaine without bayle or maineprise by the space of x. daies or lesse, at the discrecion of the sayde Mayre or Constables. And if any of the saide Mayres or Constables do not their dutie, as is aforesaide: that than the Justices of the peace nexte adioyninge, do committe to warde the same Maire or Constable, so offendinge, there to remaine without bayle or maineprise by the space of a moneth, or els at the discrecion of the Justice of peace.

And also be it enacted by the saide auctoritee, that good and substanciall bulwarkes, braies, walles, diches, and all other fortificacions in euery lãdinge places in maner fourme and facion as is aforesaid as wel from plimmouth aforesaid by the sea costes Estward, as in al other parts within the realme of Englande, be made there, as the Justices of the peace & Sheriffe within that shire, where any such landinge places be, shal thinke nedefull. And that euery Justice of peace, Maire, and constable within euery shire, where any such landynge places be, haue like and as good auctoritee by this present act to commaund the inhabitauntes of euery borough, towne, and parishe adioyning to the sea side or els where, after the discrecions of the Justices of peace, to make the said bulwarkes and other the premisses: and also committe to warde all suche wilful persons as wyll not obeye, in like maner as the Justices of the peace, Maires, and Constables of the said countie of Cornwal maie do by any of the actes aforesayde.

And ouer this be it enacted by the said auctoritee, that it be lawfull for euery of the kynges subiectes within this realme of Eng-Englande, by the aduise and assignement of the saide Justices of the peace or sheriffe to make all maner of bulwarkes and other the premisses in euery mannes ground, of what estate he be of: and also to digge and to delue as well for erth stones and turfes, as to cutte and to hewe heth in any mans grounds for the makynge of any such bulwarkes and other the premisses, as ofte and as many times as nede shall require, and the saide erth, stones, turfes, and heth to take and occupie and cary awaye

oute of the sayde grounde to any other mannes ground, for the makyng of any suche bulwarkes and other the premisses: in whose grounde so ever the saide yerth, stones, turfes, and heth happen to be, without any interrupcion or let of any person or persons beynge lorde or lordes of any such grounde, or hauinge any other interest in the same. And withoute any maner of paymente to be demaunded for any of the premisses, or any maner of action by any maner of persone or persones, at any time hereafter to be attempted, or in any wise mayteyned against any of the kynges subiectes for any such matter or cause. And this acte to endure to the next parliament.

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AVENELL FAMILY.

BY J. WHITMARSH.

SIR NICHOLAS AVENIL was Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, for some time in the reign of King John. In the year 1213, he fell in battle there, while fighting under De Verdon or Vernon. In 1295 (23, Edward I.), another Nicholas Avenil held in the town of Warminster, in the county of Wilts,—"one hide of the lands of Hugh de Vernon, by the service of keeping shut one of the gates of the Lord Hugh Poyntz, at Cury Malet." The following extract from the *History of Warminster*, by the Rev. John J. Daniell, will show that this ancient and widely-spread family is still commemorated there:—

"Avenel's Fee or tithing, or the manor of Furneaux, (from Sir Simon de Furneaux once in possession) consists of houses and lands '*situate* dispersedly" over all the parish of Warminster. The name of the manor still survives in 'Furnax Lane,' and in a field near Coldharbour. The Lords of Avenel's Fee, are now the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in eleven-fourteenths, and the Governors of Bruton Grammar School in three-fourteenths of the property; its area is 218a. 0r. 36p. The manor-house is that recently numbered 4, in the Market-place, nearly opposite the Savings Bank; and whenever a court is held the Marquess of Bath is under obligation to find food and lodging for five men, representatives of the Lords of Avenel's Fee, and for their horses; or in lieu thereof, his Lordship may pay a fee of £10. No court has been held, nor its claims exacted, for the last few years. The college allows fifteen shillings to its tenants for an annual dinner."

If the Avenells of Devonshire owned a common ancestor with the Avenils of Warminster, it must be at a very remote period indeed, and too obscure through the tortuous and misty maze of genealogy to determine or certify. The Vernons above-mentioned, held extensive landed estates in Wiltshire, some as grants from the Crown and others from the Canons of Lisieux, in France. Robert de Vernon founded the Chapel of St. John Baptist, Horningsham, to which Humphrey de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford, and Constable of England, was a benefactor in the reign of Henry II. Joan, daughter of Richard Vernon, of Horningsham, married in the reign of Edward II. William de Stourton, of Stourton, co. Wilts. Their grandson, William, and Elizabeth, his wife, were generous donors to the Carthusian monastery of Witham, near Frome, co. Somerset, founded and presided over by the great St. Hugh, of Lincoln, until called upon to quit his retirement for the dignity and office of Bishop. Here in the monastic chapel, William Stourton's body was laid to rest on or about the Feast of St. Lambert, April 16, 1413, in the same tomb where reposed the remains of the late Lady Elizabeth, his wife. This old English family have only very slight connections with the counties of Devon and Cornwall, but they are interestingly commemorated. Margaret Stourton, daughter of William, the second Baron Stourton, became the 1st wife of Sir James Chudleigh, of Ashton, co. Devon; his second was, Margaret, daughter of John Tremaine, Esq. On the font in Ashton church, are four shields, and two of these signify the above alliances, viz.—*ermine, three lions rampant*, impaling, *sable, a bend or, between six fountains proper*, (for Chudleigh and Stourton), and, *ermine, three lions rampant*, impaling, *gules three dexter arms conjoined at the shoulders and flexed in triangle, or, fists proper* (for Chudleigh and Tremaine). In St. Columb Major Church, co. Cornwall, may be seen on a fine monumental brass, the figure of Anne, wife, first of Charles the seventh, and unfortunate, Baron Stourton, and secondly, to Sir John Arundell, Knt., of Lanherne. Her son,

John Stourton, recovered by act of parliament in 1575, the honours and dignities which his father had forfeited in 1557. From her, in whose veins ran the blood of Stanley and Hungerford, the house of Stourton maternally descends. But tracing back this genealogical course to the early part of the 14th century, we find that Joan Vernon, of Horningsham, is the source from which flows a long and unbroken descent of Esquires, Knights, and Barons, whose names, honours, fortunes, and vicissitudes are borne and represented at this time by the Right Honourable Baron Mowbray and Stourton.

The arms of the above-named and extinct Vernons were:—

Azure, two bendlets or, between six lioncels rampant, argent.

NOTE.—For an account of the Arundell Brasses in the church at St. Columb Major, see *Preface* to Registers of that church, by A. J. Jewers, F.S.A.

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YE CHRISTMASSE OF OLDE. A POEME.

BY E. L. T. HARRIS-BICKFORD.

NOT now is Christmas as it was,
In honored days of old;
When men reposed 'neath wilder laws,
And every heart was bold;
When hope of life was held in hand,
And eyes flashed fiercest fire;
While stout retainers took their stand,
Behind the grey old squire.

The goblets streamed with ruby wine,
The mirth resounded wide;
The Boar's-head, decked with holly-shine,
Stood steaming in its pride.
The earth snow-prest, with sheeny breast,
Reflected fire-light's glow,
That full on front of knightly crest,
Blazed red, and gleamed also.

O! Christmas then was Christmas real,
But those gay days are dead;
Their spectres glide—The Bard's ideal—
Their substance—lo! hath fled;
The rattling sword, the haughty word,
The Chieftain's lofty mien;
The cheer, the spear, the mirth then heard,
Are gone with what "has been."

The yule-log flared; the yule-log glared,
And cracked, and snapped, and beamed;
Men felt its warmth, who oft had dared
The foe,—where foemen teemed;
The maid's glad eye, the wistful sigh,
The mellowing—mounting tear,
These form but part of the dead "gone-by,"
The days of Christmas cheer.

The berries hung; the bow was strung
By Cupid, swift and sure;
And soldiers stern, with tender tongue,
On hilt of sword love swore;
The dance was led; the board bespread,
Glad faces beamed around;
"Waits" sang; while grey and golden head
Unfolding fun were found.

Not now is Christmas as it was,
In honored days of yore.
Then men reposed 'neath wilder laws,
And brave blows gave and bore;
Then hope of life was held in hand,
And maiden's eyes flashed fire;
While serfs and jesters took their stand,
Behind the grand old squire.

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OLD CORNISH CUSTOMS AND INCIDENTS AT YULE-TIDE, &c.

BY ABRAHAM HARRIS-BICKFORD, M.D.

Mullyon Cove, Cornwall, on a Christmas day; or, How the Parson caught his fish:—

IN '69. At this place the Parson was on his way, with three of his Choir, to conduct morning service, when the sound or cry of "Heva! Heva!" caught their ears and people were seen running; and the quiristers chimed in "Heva! Heva! Come, lev' us all be gone!" The Parson said,—"we can't *all* go. They are fishermen, and cry "Heva! Heva! when pilchards come; but I'm a fisher of men." Therefore, good men, while I'm at Church, and you're afloat, I will remember ye." They quickly reached the cove and three seines of pilchards, were caught, "as pretty a sight as ever we seed," said they, "of a Christmas day; but the Parson said, on his way to Church this morning, he'd remember we, and now to keep things straight, lev' us remember he." And then they hied them to the Vicarage door and laid their glittering fishes down. "Well done, well done, my fishermen," the Parson said. "'Tis well, you see, both for you and me, to Labour and to Pray."

Cock-fighting in Gwennap Pit:—

The Amphitheatre, in which the Rev. John Wesley preached, situated about two miles from Redruth, was before his day used for the cruel amusement of Cock-fighting, formerly one of Cornwall's favourite out-door sports. Since his (Wesley's) death, it has continued to be the

singular and exceedingly convenient site for out-door religious services, having stone seats, covered with grass, in circles from bottom to top. It holds on some occasions about 20,000 people, and when Wesley himself preached there, to hear this multitude of voices blended in one sweet song was indescribably grand and never to be forgotten.

It is a very ancient custom, and still continued, for every house to be decorated with Laurustinus and Holly with other green twigs at Christmas; and Mistletoe is much coveted, any female found sitting or standing under it, being kissed by *right* by the opposite sex! In churches, formerly, large branches of Evergreen shrubs, branches of trees in fact were used at this season for decoration; smaller sprigs are now mostly used with texts of scripture formed of green leaves, &c., stitched together or tied with thread.

The old familiar Christmas Cake is found in every home at this season—differing from other cake, in being *yellow* with saffron; *but especially*, by having a depression in its top, in which is placed a lesser child-cake. When set on the table this smaller lump is decorated by a sprig of sprig of Holly or other green shrub (insignia).

A drink, made up of hot beer and nutmeg, with rum added and slices of lemon, sweetened with sugar, commonly called *Chenagrum*, is much used and especially welcomed by *Carol Singers;* this, with a supply of cake, is deemed in most instances a sufficient remuneration for the rendering of a selection of carols at the dwellings of the well-to-do folk, altho' mostly a small money offering is proffered and accepted for festive expenses elsewhere.

The death of "Old Dolly" the Mousehole Celebrity, the last person who was known to have spoken the Old Cornish language, took place at Christmas, 1777, and is recorded in the parish registers of St. Paul. What Christmases and cheer have died since then!

Dean Swift's Latin-English love song may not be too well-known to find a place in the *Western Antiquary* Christmas. No. as follows:—

THE SONG—	THE KEY—
Mollis abuti	Moll is a beauty,
Has an acuti	Has an acute eye,
No lasso finis	No lass so fine is;
O mihi de armistres	Oh! my dear mistress,
Cantu disco ver	Can't you discover
Meas alo ver.	Me as a lover.

The following receipt is believed in by the superstitious, viz.—That you may secure so many happy months in the coming year, as you may eat, in different houses, mince-pies during Christmas.

In conclusion, I quote two verses by a modern verse-writer* of "A Song for Christmas:"

"Hark! on the air there breaks a sound
Of merry voices singing;
While tunefully the brazen bells
This Jubilee are ringing;
O! Happy, happy, Christmas time,
When daylight doth expire,
To list the carol and the chime,
Beside the flaming fire.

Then pile the logs, the old yule-logs
Higher! higher! higher!
And cluster round on merry ground,
Beside the Christmas fire.

What though the warring winds are high,
And snow lies white and deep?
What though the brooks are frozen o'er
And birds are hushed in sleep?
What though the Ladye-moon shines chill,
We can, should we desire,
Or sing, or laugh, or talk at will,
Around the flashing fire?
Then pile the logs, &c.

* E. L. T. Harris-Bickford, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

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Minor Notes.

CHRISOMERS' HILL.—When I was about leaving school for college, I paid a visit to an old relative, the Rector of a parish in N.W. Devon; when one morning at breakfast, the servant announced that "Dick Stanlake, the Sexton, wanted to see master."

"Tell Dick to come in."

Dick, a true sturdy Devonian of about 60, made a respectful obeisance on entering, and "hoped his reverence and Mrs. were well."

"Well Dick," asked the Parson, "what is it?"

"There's a cheeld to be buried this arternoon Sir."

"Where shall you dig the grave Dick?"

"Why, 'tis cruel rough weather, and I've been thinking that 'tis so much as ever your Honor 'll be able to stand it, wi'out your hat, and so I'll dig en in some lew corner, for your Honor."

"Thanks Dick,"

This little incident impressed me forcibly with the idea, that matters of this nature were not conducted with much regard to order, and when, some years after, I became Rector, I determined to put things on a more regular footing. Old Dick had passed away, and was succeeded by Jack Crocker, a clever thatcher, whose smartness might have induced the idea that he may possibly have been a member of the lost family, one of the trio of whom it is recorded,

"Crocker, Cruwys, and Coplestone.
When the Conqueror came, were found at home."

I had instructed Jack that whenever a grave was to be dug, I would meet him, with the representative of the deceased's family, in the churchyard, and select the spot, so that the different families might be kept together, and

the space economized. Some time after he had received these instructions, Jack informed me that a small unbaptized child was to be buried; and asked if I would come down and choose the spot for the grave? The churchyard was half-a-mile from the Parsonage, and Jack was evidently curious to see if I would abide by my own rule. It would not do of course for me to break it, so I appointed the time to meet him. Jack was awaiting my arrival, and on my enquiring where the family of the deceased child lay, he led me to a secluded spot, at the N.E. angle of the churchyard.

"This, Sir," said Jack, "is what us calls 'Chrisomers' Hill;" and here the unbaptized children be always buried, and strangers, that us don't know if they be baptized or no."

I was struck with the name, and enquired how the burials were conducted.

"That depend'th 'pon circumstances, Sir. If 'tis a stranger, the Parson read'th the service, the same as he would else. But, old or young, if he know'th he hath'n a-been baptized, he doth'n dare, you know, sir, to open his book for'en. If 'tis a cruel small cheeld, the old nurse bring'th the little coffin under her arm, a-covered by her cloak, so that nobody would'n take her for a funeral at all; but when the cheeld is come to some size, he's carried by four children like any other corpse, and then most times the Parson comes, and though he dothen open his book, he saith a few words to they that be there, about neglecting baptism and that."

This was all interesting, but I expected there was something behind still more so, nor was I disappointed.

"Well now, Jack," I asked, "what did you call this place."

"Chrisomers' Hill, Sir."

"What does that mean?"

"I can't rightly say, but I've heard tell that 'twas something the old Romans used to do to the children, before they were baptized, to help 'em towards heaven—like."

"And did it help them?"

"I can't tell that, Sir. I dare say 'twas better than nort, but 'twasn't like baptism, or else they would'nt have been buried up here, I s'pose."

"Now Jack, is there any idea of what becomes of the souls of those poor little unbaptized creatures?"

"Well, Sir, 'tis said they becom'th Heath-hounds, and hunt the Devil 'pon Dartemoor, because he keep'th 'em out of Paradise."

"Why on Dartmoor, Jack? Is not he to be found nearer than Dartmoor?"

"Oh! yes Sir, he's to be found everywhere, except inside the churchyard gates. He doth'n dare to show his nose there."

"But why Dartmoor; can you tell me?"

"Well, Sir, Dartemoor was always accounted the Devil's head-quarters, in these parts; and I s'pose it takes a brave lot of they little creatures to hunt he, and so they meet'th there all together, to do it. I've heard tell of they that have a-see'd hundreds of they little Heath-hounds in full cry after 'en 'pon Dartemoor, Sir. You'd see the Devil's temples, and his images, and his signs 'pon the rocks all over the moor if you was to go there. I s'pose 'tis wonderful how he used to be worshipped out there, in old times—I have a-heard that Belstone parish is called after one of his names—you'd be surprised, Sir, at the stories that I've heard old folks tell about 'en, and his doings, and how they used to worship'en out upon Dartemoor, but I've just forgot 'em all. I've told'e most of what I can mind about it. 'Twas never nort but a parcel of lies, and p'raps the sooner 'tis forgot the better."

So ended my introduction to "Chrisomers' Hill," which I think may not be uninteresting, as a remnant of ancient folk-lore, to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*.

It may be an interesting enquiry, if a "Chrisomers' Hill" exists in any other other churchyard of these western parts?

NOTES.—Chrism—Chrisme, F.; Chrisma, L.; *Chrisma*, Gr.—A mixture of oil and balsam, consecrated by a Popish Bishop, on Easter-even for the ensuing year, to be used in Baptism, Confirmation, Extreme Unction, Coronation of Kings, &c.

Chrisoms.—Infants that die within the month of birth, or while they wear the Chrisom-cloth.—*Bailey's Dictionary*.

Heath and Heathen, have the same derivation from Saxon and Teutonic.

J. C. D. YULE, M.A.

Bradford, Brandis Corner, N. Devon.

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STORING POTATOES IN ILCHESTER CHURCH.—If it is not going beyond the limits of the *Western Antiquary*, it may be interesting to note the storing of potatoes in Ilchester Church. During the first week in October some people living at Ilchester remembering the kindness received by patients from their parish at the Yeovil Hospital in past years, determined to send a hamper of potatoes to the Hospital.

Their plan, that of contributing a peck each, got wind in the parish and at Northover, and the result was that 124 pecks of splendid potatoes, as well as £1 6s. in cash from those who had no potatoes to give, but contributed 6d. each instead, were collected.

It was found impossible to send such a quantity without previous notice to so small a hospital and the question arose "what shall we do with them." It was decided to ask permission to place them in the porch or tower of the church, and as the *Western Gazette*, for October 10th, says:—"There they stood (20 bags) all Sunday, decorated with flowers and other vegetables, the admiration of all who passed.

They were chiefly Magnum Bonums and Champion Rocks, of a very high class and were fully worth £4.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed about the collection, as the donors vied with each other in the excellence of their samples." P. F. ROWSELL.

Exeter.

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LOCAL SUPERSTITION RELATIVE TO WITCHCRAFT.—The *Plymouth and Exeter Gazette*, for September 30th, 1884, records the following instance of gross superstition which occurred upon the preceding Friday, (September 26th), in one of the principal towns in the neighbouring county of Dorsetshire :—

At Sherborne on Friday an old woman named Sarah Smith, aged 83, in receipt of parish relief, was violently attacked by a next door neighbour, in order that the latter might "draw blood" from the poor old lady, on the ground that she had bewitched her daughter, a confirmed invalid, suffering from rheumatism. The poor woman who is well known as a quiet inoffensive person, was in her garden, when she was set on by the woman, who drove a darning-needle into her hands and arms several times, telling her she was a witch, and she would draw her blood for witching her daughter. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

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MARY DAVIES, DAUGHTER OF SIR JONATHAN TRELAWNY.—I send you the following from Gale's *History of Winchester Cathedral*, 1715, p. 54,—"*Southward*, on a large black marble stone, with these arms, *viz.*, *3 Boars' heads* couped, empaling a *chevron* in a *lozenge*, and this inscription:—

"Here lieth the Body of Madame *Mary Davies*, Daughter of *Sir Jonathan Trelawny*, of *Trelawny*, in the County of *Cornwall*, Baronet. A Lady of excellent endowments and exemplary Virtue, of Courage and Resolution above her Sex, and equal to the generous Stock whence she sprang.

"She was a Maid of Honour to *Mary* Princess of *Orange* and Relict of Lieut.-Col. *Davies*, who, at the siege of *Namur*, mounting the Trenches at the head of the Grenadiers of the first Regiment of Guards, was the first that threw the Fascines (which the others used to cover themselves with in their attack) over the Ditch, and with his men passed it, beating the French out of their Works; which was a gallant Action, and greatly contributed toward the taking of the Town. In performing of which, he received the wound, of which he died; and gain'd so just an esteem, for the Boldness and Success of it with the King, that he design'd him the great Honour of a Visit the Morning of which he died; and being informed of his Death, in kind and honourable Terms, express'd his Concern and Sorrow for the loss of so brave and deserving an officer. She died the xxiiiith of *September*, in the year of our Lord, MDCCVII. J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

A COURTENAY MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION IN ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH, TAUNTON.—On a tablet therein is the following:—

"P. M. S.

"*Gulielmi Courtenay*, e gente Cornubiorum honestissimâ oriundi, cujus exuviæ propter hunc parietem sepultæ sunt. Erat autem Filius natu maximus et idem hæres *Gulielmi Courtenay* de *Tremeer* in Comitatu Cornubiensi Arm: et *Susannæ* (que paucis ab hinc annis diem suum obijit) *Joannis Kellond* de *Painsford* in Com: Devon: Arm: Filiæ natu maxime. Cuinq: annum ætatis jam decimum tertî ageret, et apud nos erudiendi gratiâ versalerur, optimæ spei adolescens, morbo varioiarum implicitus ingenti omnium mærore, et vita decessit ad xviii Calend: Decemb: anno Salutis Humanæ MDDCCIXX."

The tablet is of marble carved with cherubs, &c.—over, are the arms of Courtenay, *or*, *three torteaux*, *a label of three azure*, crest, *a dolphin azure*:

The boy was probably at school there, and died of small-pox—some reader will probably supply the genealogy that connects him with the Cornish Courtenays.

VIATOR.

The following is offered as a translation of the above:—

Sacred to the memory of William Courtenay, sprung from a most honourable Cornish family, whose remains are buried near this wall. He was the eldest son and heir of William Courtenay, Esqre., of Tremeer, in the County of Cornwall, and Susanna eldest daughter of John Kellond, Esqre., of Painsford, in the County of Devon; she died a few years after. When he was in the thirteenth year of his age and dwelling among us for his education, being a youth of the greatest promise, he was taken with small-pox, and to the great grief of all, he departed this life on the xviii Calend. Decemb. in the year of man's salvation MDCCXIX.

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✠ Queries. ✠

THE DEER PARK AT WERRINGTON.—Your correspondents A.F.R. and Francis Drake Pearce, have rightly pointed out that "the Vanquisher of the Armada" could not have "*petitioned* Charles I. for a License;" but they do not seem to have seen anything wrong in the other part of the sentence they quote, viz.—that "the Vanquisher of the Armada *made* a Park at Werrington."

Is it a fact, however, or is there not some mistake also as to the Drake who *made* the park, as much as concerning the *petitioner* for the license? DEVS. JUNR.

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HOLMAN FAMILY, OF HATHERLEIGH, Co. DEVON.—Can any of the numerous contributors to the *W.A.* give me information respecting the Holman Family, of Hatherleigh, previous to the year 1794?

More particularly of Harry Holman and Benjamin Holman, grandfather and father respectively of Benjamin Holman (2), who was born in 1794. S. H. HOLMAN.

Exeter.

OLD EXETER NEWSPAPER.—At the sale of books forming the library of the late Mr. Crossley, of Manchester, was included a vol. of the *Weekly Journal*, published in Exeter, between the years 1729-31, and believed to have been edited or published by Mr. And. Brice, of that city, a well-known bookseller. It is said to be of local news, accounts of murders, robberies, &c., committed in Devonshire and the surrounding districts; and also to contain many singular advertisements, so that it will be familiar to local historians. I shall be glad to know dates of first and last issues; also such other facts about the history of the paper and its editor or publisher as any of your correspondents can furnish. CORNELIUS WALFORD.

Belsize Park Gardens, London, N.W.

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BONYTHON.—In Cyrus Redding's *Illustrated Itinerary of the County of Cornwall* I find the following statement:—"Of Hebrew words, proving an intercourse with the Jews, there are names of places strikingly in point—Paran-zabulon, Phillack, Menachan, Zephni, Bonithon, and Marazion." What justification is there for mentioning Bonython in this connection? Perhaps your correspondent, the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, will express an opinion. JOHN LANGDON BONYTHON.

Adelaide, South Australia.

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PARIS STREET, EXETER.—What is the origin of this name? I find in the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Petrock's Church, published by Mr. R. Dymond, that a tenement and garden has been held by them in "Parystrete" since 1422. It is subsequently spelt "Parystret" and "Paristrete." P. F. R.

Exeter.

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ARMORIAL SHIELDS IN EXETER CATHEDRAL.—Some repairs having been found necessary in the great east window of Exeter Cathedral, and a printed description having been referred to for information, it appears that there are two shields of arms unnamed in that description; they are:—

Quarterly 1st and 4th *or* an eagle displayed, double-headed *sa.* 2nd and 3rd *gu.* a lion rampant *arg.*

Arg. a cross between 4 crescents *gu.*

If any of your heraldic correspondents can supply this omission it will make the description complete. G. T.

Exeter.

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SIR JOHN NARBOROUGH.—Can any of your readers give information as to the date of birth, and any particulars concerning the early life and career of the navigator Sir John Narborough, who perished by shipwreck together with Sir Cloudesley Shovell and above 2,000 officers and men, on the Gilstone rocks at Scilly Isles, on 22 October, 1707? (Sir John was buried in the chancel of St. Mary Church, Scilly.) L. A. C.

WERRINGTGN, CO. DEVON.—I shall be much obliged for information concerning the history of the Parish of Werrington, Devon, in the past; together with any particulars concerning its former owners—especially the Drakes and the Morices. E. K.

Werrington Vicarage, near Launceston.

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A QUILLETT OR QUILLET OF LAND.—What is the origin and exact meaning of these pieces of land found in North Wales, Devonshire, and Somersetshire. In North Wales they are very small, seldom exceeding half or three-quarters of an acre in extent each. They are situated in fields, sometimes two or more in one field, but are not the property of the owners of those fields unless they have been bought by those owners. Rent for them is usually paid by the owners of the fields. Their owners can fence them round, and they have a right of way to them, no matter in whose property they may be situated. Do these customs in respect to Quilletts, appertain to those situated in Devonshire and Somersetshire? C. MASON.

29, Emperor's Gate, London.

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HAND BOOK TO CORNWALL.—I have just come across a very interesting little *Hand-book to Cornwall*, with Rundell's Map and Illustrations, by J. T. Blight, published by W. Wood, Fore Street, Devonport, containing 158 pages. Can any of your correspondents give me the date of publication? I should imagine that it is about 20 years old.

Exeter. P. F. R.

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ICHABOD WALCOTT CHAUNCEY.—An American correspondent has asked me for information respecting him. Can your readers assist me? He was a graduate of Yale College Conn., and is said to have died near Bristol, between 1730 and 1740. He went to Bristol in 1726 to live with his uncle, Robert Chauncey, a physician there. The nephew was certainly dead in 1742, and my friend wishes to ascertain the precise date and place of his death. The family is said to have owned property in "Lambeth, near Bristol." Can this locality be identified?

Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

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HOGNER BREAD—CULPRIT'S CLOTHES.—I find in a series of Churchwardens' accounts, *temp.* Eliz., receipts for "Hogner bread," "Hognor bred," and "Hogener bread."

Sometimes the sum paid by separate individuals is 2d., 3d., or 4d.; sometimes the entry, in a lump sum, amounts to 6s. or 7s. Can any of your readers say what this Hogner bread was?

In the same parish, the prisoners who were hung, at assizes held in the adjoining town, were buried. Credit is regularly given, for proceeds of sale of the culprit's clothes; the sums vary from 4 or 5 to 12 or 15 shillings. It never appears who bought the clothes. Can your readers tell whether *the County* paid the price? CEPHAS.

ANTHONY, OF LITTLEHAM MANOR.—Can anyone give me a pedigree of this family? The Lysons inform us that they purchased Littleham for the Bassetts, also the living. I am informed, however, that they have sold the manor to Sir Geo. Stucley, and the living to Capt. A. H. Morse, of Copdock, Ipswich. W. H. KELLAND.
Barnstaple.

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THE MARQUIS DE MONTCALM IN DEVONSHIRE.—Is anything recorded or known of an incident that must have aroused considerable exitement at the time, and is related in the *Memorials of the Merivale Family*, recently printed for private circulation, and reviewed in the current number of the *Edinburgh?* The Rev. Samuel Merivale, then a dissenting minister at Tavistock, refers to the arrival of the news of the surrender of Quebec and the death of General Wolfe. Then, in allusion to the death of Montcalm, who was defeated by Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham, being wounded on the 13 September, 1759, and died next day, Mr. Merivale adds this remarkable passage:—"Montcalm's death gives me the more pleasure because he was (if I mistake not) the very Rogue that shot the poor boy that was driving him from Tavistock to Plymouth at the beginning of the War, for which Crime he by his greatness evaded the deserved Punishment." It is scarcely necessary to add, that, in the current phrase of the day, the term "boy" meant the postboy. R. D.
Exeter.

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POWLETT FAMILY.—I find that Lady Powlett, erroneously described as Lady Margarett Powlett, sold in 1591, large estates in Devon, one the manor of Abbotsham, to the Luxtons, another, De Bathe, as previously stated, to my ancestor. She was the daughter of Anthony Harvey, of Columb John, an expert surveyor. Can anyone tell whence the property was derived by the Harveys?
Barnstaple. W. H. KELLAND.

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DIXON-HARTLAND (OF HARTLAND?).—In a note in Kelly's *Official Classes*, as in Walford's *County Families*, it is stated under the present popular M.P. for Evesham. "This family formerly possessed extensive estates at Hartland, Devon." I do not find, however, in Lysons' or the other county histories, any mention at all of a family of Hartland, of Hartland. This year (1884), I have heard that the Hartlands formerly owned what is now known as Stoke Manor, now the property of the Rev. W. W. Martyn. W. H. KELLAND.
Barnstaple.

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GIFFORD, OF CLIFF END HOUSE.—A Mr. Charles Gifford, of Cliff End House, Devon, is quoted in one of Walford's *County Families*, as a Deputy-Lieutenant of Devon. Can any of your readers give information as to this family, where Cliff End House is, and whether this Mr. Gifford was related to Lord Gifford.
Barnstaple. W. H. KELLAND.

REV. JOHN QUICK.—The Rev. J. Quick was born in Plymouth in 1636. "He was a Nonconformist minister of eminence, and was ejected from the living of Brixton; after suffering imprisonment at Plymouth, he became pastor of the church at Middleburgh in Zealand."

He was the author of *Synodicon in Gallia Reformata; or, the Acts, Decisions, etc. of the National Councils of the Reformed Churches in France.* Published in 1692.

Can any of your correspondents give information with regard (1) to his ministry at Brixton and the date of his ejection; (2) to the date and place of his death, and (3) to any other works published by him?
Exeter. P. F. ROWSELL.

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✠ Replies. ✠

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—In the Register of Marriages of Bereferrers, occurs:—"1661, Feb. 6, Francis Drake, Baronet, and Dorothea Bampfield." This Sir Francis Drake, of Buckland Monachorum, M.P. for Tavistock, *temp.* Charles II.; married, 1st Dorothea, daughter of Sir John Bamfylde, Bart., of Poltimore; he was son of Thomas Drake, who was grandson of Thomas Drake, brother of the great Sir Francis Drake. FRANCIS DRAKE PEARCE.
Kingsbridge.

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ROGER MASSEY—(4 S., pt. 6, p. 116).—This gentleman was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. A.B., 1783; M.A., 1786; Prebendary of Exeter, 24 June, 1785; collated Archdeacon of Barnstaple, the 3rd, and installed the 14th November, 1791. He died 22nd February, 1798. A reference to the Admission Register of St. John's Coll., will most probably supply the county in which he was born and the name of his father. (cf. *Graduati Cantab.* Le Neve's *Fasti*, by Hardy, i., 408,431.) J. INGLE DREDGE.

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THE VEN. ROGER MASSEY—(*W.A.*, 4 S., 116.) If no fuller reply to Mr. Kelland's query is forthcoming, the following may be of use to him:—

"Roger Massey, M.A., Rector of Lawhitton and Cheriton Bishop. Collated [to Archdeaconry of Barnstaple] 3rd November, 1791, on whose death, 22nd February, 1798," &c. Oliver's *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter*, p. 295.
Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

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THE LATE ARCHDEACON MASSEY (who died in 1798, at the early age of 37, and whose daughter, Julia, was the first wife of Admiral-of-the-Fleet, Sir Provo Wallis, G.C.B.), was a son of the Rev. William Massey (of Pool Hall, near Namptwich, Cheshire, and for 50 years Rector of Ditchingham, Norfolk). The Massies [Massey or Massy], of Cheshire, claim a common descent from Hamon de Massy, one of the Barons of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. The General Massey, celebrated in history, was one of them.
R.

DEER PARK, BUCKERELL.—In answer to Mr. E. A. Fry, in *Western Antiquary* for November, Deer Park in Buckerell is now the property and occasional residence of the Hon. Colin Lindsay, son of the 24th Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the well-known author of *The Evidence for the Papacy* and *De Ecclesia et Cathedra*.

Barnstaple. W. H. KELLAND.

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LOG.—If Mr. Shelly will refer to this word in the new Imperial Dictionary, a very good authority, he will find it is an English word, meaning "to rock." Some of the words in use in Devonshire are very good English, but in the reports on Devonshire verbal provincialisms issued by the Devonshire Association, there are ludicrous instances of good old English words mistaken for Devonshire Provincialisms. Such, for example, as a "cry of hounds," which any reader of Shakespeare ought to know is good English for a pack of hounds. W. F. C.

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LOG.—On reading this query, the word Log appeared so familiar as a verb, that I expected it would be found in any ordinary dictionary or glossary, which is not the fact.

I find it, however, in Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary* 1850—Log. *v.i.* to move to and fro; also in the dictionary supplement, 1855—Log. *v.i.* to move or rock. In Halliwell 5th edition, 1865, it is given as a Cornish word—to oscillate.

I have frequently heard it used in North Devon, applied in two forms:—

1st.—A rustic, addressing a person who is shaking his head, would say—"What are you logging your head for;" or "why do you log your head like that."

2nd.—A wheel vibrating, owing either to being badly made or with loose spokes, is said to log—when going round fast, the felly and tire appear to oscillate, which hereabouts is frequently called logging, and I have often heard it so used.

Both these instances are in accordance with the meanings of "log" given above.

I have never myself heard the word used in reference to a cradle or any other cases. J. R. CHANTER.

Barnstaple.

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JOHN BONYTHON, M.D., OF BRISTOL.—The following notices of him are supplemental to those in "The Bonython Family," *Western Antiquary*, i., 201, 203, 214:—

". . . Let us praise God for that amiable Pattern of Piety and Goodness, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Joseph Butler, sometime Bishop of the Diocess. . . . And *John Bonython*, Dr. of Physic, a Man deservedly held in universal Esteem for his known Piety and Humanity, and for the Support which the Infirmary of this City received from his general Benefactions, and the unwearied and uncommon Attention he paid to that humane Establishment." The Commemoration of Founders & Benefactors to the City of Bristol, made in the Prayer before the "*Sermon Preached before the Grateful Society, at the . . . Church of All Saints, Bristol, on Monday, November 14, 1768*," by James Rouquet, and published with it. Bristol, 1768, pp. 33-36.

As both the father and the brother of Dr. Bonython committed suicide (*W.A.*, i., 201), it is gratifying to find the doctor mentioned in a Bidding Prayer, in which such men as Canynges, Thorn, Whitson, Colston, Bishop Butler (author of the "Analogy"), and more than thirty other benefactors of Bristol are commemorated.

"Mr. James Bonython, M.D., Bristol." List of subscribers to Astley's *Collection of Voyages*, 4 vols., 4to, 1745.

"Dr. Bonython, £1 1s."—Subscribers for the relief of 1,240 French Prisoners, confined at Knowle, near Bristol, 1756, MS.

The will of "Elizabeth Bonython" was proved in the Bristol Court of Probate, in 1744. WILLIAM GEORGE.

Clifton.

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THE LATE GEORGE ODGER.—The correspondent who contributed the article on the late George Odger has, I apprehend, found a new meaning for the word "Cobbler," or he never would have used in the title of his paper a term which is usually regarded as one of disrespect.

Two dictionaries, which I have before me, define the word "Cobbler" in almost identical terms:—

"A mender of shoes.

"A botch.

"A clumsy or indifferent workman.

"A mean person."

Neither of these terms can be applied to the subject of your correspondent's remarks. George Odger was not a mender, but a *maker* of shoes, not only a *good*, but a *superior workman*; he learned his business with an excellent old shoemaker of Plymouth, and subsequently worked during several years for a local tradesman who had a very select and high-class business. In London, also, he was afterwards employed at some of the best West End establishments, such as Mr. Lobb's, of Regent Street, where good workmanship was indispensable.

No one who knew him would say he was "a mean person," his time and talents were often generously given to aid and elevate his fellow-workmen, by whom he was held in high esteem. I knew him well, and while I am aware that by some he was regarded simply as an "Agitator," yet his disinterested unselfish devotion to the welfare of the working classes entitles him to our honour and respect.

Your correspondent is substantially correct in his statements, and the paper is interesting and useful. I am sorry that the title somewhat disfigures it. JOHN TAYLOR.

Plymouth.

ARMS OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.—I observe that one of your correspondents asks a question which has often occurred to me, "why has Devon no County Arms?"

Other counties appear generally to possess arms, or at least a crest or badge. Thus, Kent boasts the White Horse, Buckinghamshire the Swan, and so on. In Devonshire, I have never heard of anything of the kind. The Devonshire Regiment used to bear a Rose, as do a great many other regiments, but this has recently been changed for a Castle, derived from the arms of the city of Exeter.

Is there any reason to suppose that Devon ever had any county arms, or crest? If not, why should we not adopt some heraldic bearings without further delay? It is obvious that the county arms should resemble those of the Earl. The dolphin crest would be very appropriate for a maritime county, and the word dolphin has a certain resemblance to the name of Devon. A. H. A. HAMILTON.

Fairfield Lodge, Exeter.

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CONANT FAMILY.—(IVth. S. 96 p.)—For the information of Mr. Conant, of Portland, Maine, in North America, I beg to send a few memorials of this family. I am inclined to derive the name from the Keltic Conon, of Wales, Cornwall, and subsequently of Armorica or Britany, where its more Gallic termination is likely to have been assumed. In the centre aisle of Sidmouth parish church, in the county of Devon, six short miles east from Budleigh Salterton, there is a stone slab bearing the following inscription :—

Here lyeth ye Body of
Henry Connant, Gent who
Dyed ye 10th day of Jvne,
anno Dom. 1684.

Close to it the following :—

Here lyeth ye Body of John
Conant Esq. who died ye 13th of
Jan. 1736. Aged 38.

This last is surmounted by a coat of arms incised in the slab, which may be heraldically described thus, though without the tinctures :—Paley of six: on a chief, an Eagle displayed. This is impaled with the armorials of the old family of Duke, of the adjoining parish of Otterton, namely—Per fess, ar. and az., three wreaths 2 and 1, counterchanged. The tinctures of course are not on the stone. The place of the crest is occupied by a death's head between two wings.

I have not noticed the name, as occurring in the Subsidy Rolls relating to Sidmouth, earlier than 1623, when, in that year a John Connatt, (as it is spelt), is rated nearly as high as the principal family in the parish. Although occupying a good position in that day, the present representatives are very different. Henry Conant, aged about 70, is a fisherman, and has a grown-up family. He formerly had a younger brother, John, who went off one calm evening to board a collier brig that lay at anchor half-a-mile from the shore, but was accidentally drowned by falling between the boat and the vessel. His son is the present sexton of the parish church. Relatives of these have been boat-builders, and the name is not unknown at Honiton, nine miles north. The prevailing orthography is Conant, but the common pronunciation is Cunnet or Connett.

In the records of Massachussetts, it appears that in 1768, the Rev. Sylvanus Conant, A.M., was Pastor of the First Church in Middleborough, for in that year he preached the Funeral sermon of Daniel Oliver, eldest son of the Hon. Peter Oliver, Chief Justice, who was younger brother of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province. This sermon was printed in Boston soon afterwards, and a copy of it lies on my table. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

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EGG BUCKLAND.—One of the back numbers of the *Western Antiquary*, will explain that Egg here is not derived from Heche at all, but means simply the Church, and Egg Buckland is nothing more or less than Church-booked-land, as before explained by me. W. F. C.

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FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.—The following may be of interest as it relates to this subject :—

"A little south of the high road, about 7 miles east of Tavistock, is the wildly secluded hamlet of Tor Royal, or Prince Town, and the extensive but now ruinous and deserted Dartmoor Prison of War, which was erected in 1808-9 for the residence of prisoners of war, of whom it had often from 5,000 to 10,000, guarded by from 300 to 500 soldiers." (White's *Devonshire*, 1850, p. 39.)

Exeter. P. F. ROWSELL.

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FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR.—Extract from a letter, dated *Bideford*, August 26. 1759 :—

"This Town is at present made very brilliant by one-half of the Somerset Militia, who are sent to guard the French Prison as need requires; for there are about a thousand poor fellows confined in a very close place, without any hope of being sent home till Peace is concluded—none having ever yet been exchanged from hence, which makes them sometimes almost desperate. The officers are, almost universally, persons of large property and great distinction; and they have, most of them, their wives and families with them, at private lodgings, where they are pretty well accommodated, and give two guineas, and two guineas and a half for them." A. W. M.

Exeter.

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EGG BUCKLAND=HECHE'S BUCKLAND.—"W.S.B. H." will, doubtless, be glad to know that in 1291 (Taxation of Pope Nicholas, Oliver's edition), this parish is described as "ecclesia de Hekbocland," which goes far to prove his theory. In Bishop Stafford's Register (7 Dec., 1402), the word is written "Eckebokelond," which is very much the same. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

Ringmore.

MS. HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE.—The Rev. H. Friend enquired in the *Western Antiquary*, May, 1881 (First Series, p. 29), concerning the whereabouts of some MSS. of the late Rev. J. Pike-Jones, on the History of Devon.

He had been informed of the existence of the above MSS., by Mr. Pike-Jones's sister, who died in the early spring of 1883. The question elicited a reply from your valued correspondent, "R. D." (First Series, p. 39.)

We are, however, able to add to the information given by "R. D." at the above reference, having recently purchased the MSS. described as under in our current December catalogue of second-hand books :—

"Unpublished MSS. relating to the Antiquities, History, Natural History, and Topography of Devon, etc., by the late Rev. J. P. Jones, of Chudleigh :—

"(I.) *The Historical and Monumental Antiquities of Devonshire.—Hundred of Teignbridge*, consisting of upwards of 500 closely written pages, 4to. *vellum.* (1824.)

"(II.) *Observations of the Counties of Devon and Cornwall*, relating principally to their Scenery, Antiquities, and Natural History: including Collections for the Parish of Chudleigh, Cranmere Pool, Lustleigh, Cranbrook Castle, Drewsteignton, Chagford, N. Bovey, Grimspound, etc., with copious biographical, genealogical and heraldic memoranda relating to the county, also a list of the works of the Devon clergy, and a Supplement to the *Flora Devoniensis*, in 9 closely written 4to. books, and 2 8vo., *sewn.*"

201, High Street, Exeter. S. DRAYTON & SONS.

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BARDRICK, THE KING OF THE TEIGN.—Having seen the reply of Mr. Partridge, under the above head, in the June number of the *Western Antiquary*, I have been endeavouring to obtain a copy of Mr. Parfitt's enquiry which led to its publication, and have just received one from a friend. Mrs. Potts is inaccurate in several particulars. The bones were found, surrounded by the remains of twigs or wickerwork, during the cutting of the trench for the formation of Hackney Canal, and not for the diversion of the river. The then district Coroner caused much amusement by insisting on holding an inquest on them, and after holding it he directed that they should be buried in the churchyard. They had been temporarily placed in the church tower, and when the sexton went to bury the bones the skull was missing and he had to inter the other bones without. Though I had nothing to do with the removal of the skull I was cognisant that it was sent to a well-known museum in London, and where, if preserved, it may probably be seen now. Two casts were taken from the skull, one being for myself, which I kept by me several years until by an unfortunate accident it was destroyed. The forehead did not indicate the "very superior intellect" stated by Mrs. Potts. There was not the slightest evidence of the name of the deceased, and why Mrs. Potts gives him the fanciful title of "Bardrick, the King of the Teign," is best known to herself. Dr. Radley, who saw the bones *in situ*, believed them to be the remains of a Danish chieftain, who had been killed in battle and interred on the spot. Further particulars of finding and correspondence relating thereto, may be obtained by anyone who has access to a file of the *Western Times* of the date mentioned by Mr. Partridge. JAMES BARRY.

Newton Abbot.

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FROG-MARSH, TEIGNMOUTH.—Having just read the interesting article on "Some instances of the name Frog, applied to Streets, Lanes, and Places," by Dr. J. H. Pring, in the October number of the *Western Antiquary*, I am reminded of a district not far from the railway station at Teignmouth, called Frogmarsh. This name doubtless owes its origin to Anglo-Saxon times, the marsh coming from the A.S. mersc; the original meaning of the name being a marshy district noted for frogs. As Dr. Pring does not mention a Frogmarsh in his list of places (although he suggests that Frogmary, at South Petherton, should be Frogmere), it may be well to note its existence at Teignmouth, for as he says and shows, there appears to be a growing tendency to supersede this name (as well as others) substituting some other in its stead. It seems more than probable, that when a new railway station is placed there, many of the houses will be rebuilt, and then it is possible that the name Frogmarsh will give way to a more modern title. P. F. ROWSELL.

Exeter.

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"FROGSTRETE" AND "FROGLANE," BRISTOL—(*Western Antiquary*, iv., 90-91), are William Wyrcester's two names for one thoroughfare, the lines of which are now indicated by Frog-lane, Frogmore-street, and Trenchard-street. Before Wyrcester compiled his *Itinerary*, about 1480, the site on which Frog-lane and Frogmore-street are built, was, as an antiquarian friend informs me, called *Frogmore.*

"Longitudo *venellæ* vocata Frogstrete." The length *of the lane* called Frog-street. This in reply to "J. H. P.'s" query as to the meaning of *venellæ*, which occurs in the above quotation from Wyrcester. Du Cange gives several examples, *e.g.*—"*Venella*, via strictior." See also Dallaway's W. Wyrcester, p. 34. WILLIAM GEORGE.

Clifton.

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BEREFERRERS.—(4 S. pt. 6 p. 117.) of William Blount, Lord Mountjoy, the friend of Erasmus and Sir Thos. More, and "who was called the most noble amongst the noble," a concise notice will be found in Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, i. p. 50. He died about the close of 1534, having been thrice married :—

1. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Wm. Say, by whom he had Gertrude second wife of Henry, Marquis of Exeter, and Mary wife of Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex.

2. Alice, daughter of Sir Hen. Keble, by whom he had Charles his successor in the barony, and Catherine married successively to Sir John Champernon, Esq., and Sir Maurice Berkeley.

3. Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and widow of Robert Lord Willoughby de Broke, by whom he had John, Dorothy wife of John Blewett, Esq., and Mary wife of Sir Robert Dennys.

The last of these wives I assume to be the lady whose burial 17 Sept., 1553, occurs in the Register of Bereferrers.

Robert Wakeham was the son of the Rev. Thos. Wakeham, of Fliford-Flavel, in Worcestershire, and was born in that county. Early in 1590, he entered Balliol College, Oxford, aged 14, B.A. 6 Feb., 1593; Chaplain-fellow of his college 17 July 1596; M.A. 6 July, 1597; B.D. 22 Feb. 1604-5; D.D. 6 June, 1608; Prebendary of Exeter, 1616; Rector of Bereferrers, and afterwards of Charlton, in Devon. He died Sept. 1629, and was buried on the south side of the chancel of the church at Bereferrers, 19 of the same month. Ant. á Wood, enumerates six of his publications, and from local tradition gives a little curious information about his children. (cf. *Ath. Oxon.* ij. 470, *Fasti*, i. 262, 275, 303, 327).

John Tindal, B.D. of this rector, I know nothing except that he was the father of Dr. Matt. Tindal, the Deistical writer. J. INGLE DREDGE.

* * *

DERIVATION OF BUCKFAST, BUCKERELL, &C.—I should like to ask W. F. C. how he explains the *second* syllable in this name, if he proposes to derive the first from the same source as the *Buck* in Buckland? Not that the latter, as I venture to think, signified that the land was booked or *given* to the holder, as W. F. C. explains it, but rather, as I understand, was left on the *evidence of a "Book"* or *register*, containing also the names of various other occupants of similar character.

As the word *fast* = secure? Again how would he explain such names as Buckerell, Bucknall, Buckford, and Buckish Mills? All in Devon.

A writer in your current number (part 6), appears to connect the first syllable of Buckerell with the name of the animal, but he does not elucidate the latter part.

W. S. B. H.

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Reviews.

The Trelawny Papers. Edited and Illustrated with Historical Notes and an Appendix, by JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A.M. Published by the "Maine Historical Society." Portland (Mass): Hoyt, Fogg, & Donham, 1884.

This volume, which comes to hand just as we are going to press, is of too important a character as regards its local interest and general historical value to be dealt with, either briefly or hurriedly; we therefore defer a more extended notice for the work to our January number, merely indicating in this place one or two of its chief features. First, the *Trelawny Papers* relate to the family whose residence was at Ham, near Plymouth, and they chiefly concern Robert Trelawny, a Plymouth merchant, to whom was granted (in 1631) a patent "for the planting, ruling, and governing of New England." *The Trelawny Papers*, which had been in the old house at Ham for nearly two and half centuries, were presented to the Maine Historical Society, by the Rev. C. T. Collins Trelawny, and having undergone the necessary sorting, sifting, and arranging, are now presented to the public in a handsome, well-printed volume of more than five hundred pages, together with sketches, maps, facsimiles, and other interesting relics. The Editor of the *Western Antiquary* will be pleased to place himself in communication with any persons desirous of procuring a copy of this valuable historical document.

Family Memorials. Compiled by ANNA W. MERIVALE. Printed for Private circulation. Exeter: Thomas Upward, 1884.

To this interesting volume is prefixed a Preface, by the Dean of Ely, the Very Rev. Charles Merivale, who tells us something of the sources from which the memorials were collected. The work consists of an Introduction on "The Merivale Family and Name;" a "Memoir of Samuel Merivale;" "Memoir of the Katenkamps," by Ann Merivale;" "The Merivales in Exeter;" "Memoir, by Louisa Ann Merivale;" "Diary of John Herman Merivale;" and other matters. The family is of Northamptonshire origin, but several of its members have been located in Devonshire. Samuel Merivale was a Presbyterian minister, and in 1743 accepted a call from a congregation in Tavistock, where he remained for more than twenty years. His correspondence, particularly with Pentecost Barker, of Plymouth, is exceedingly interesting, as throwing much light on the position of Noncomformity in those days. A long chapter is devoted to the Katenkamps, a German family, with whom the Merivales intermarried.

But the most valuable and interesting part of the book is that devoted to a Memoir of John Herman Merivale, with copious extracts from his diary. As he and his family have been closely associated with Exeter, it may be gathered that the work is of considerable local interest. As such we commend it to our readers. It may be further noted, in this connection, that the Dean of Ely, who presided at the meeting of the Devonshire Association last year at Exmouth, contributed a paper on "Herman Merivale" to the Transactions of the same Association this year at Newton Abbot.

Historic Notices, with Topographical and other Gleanings descriptive of the Borough and County-Town of Flint. By HENRY TAYLOR, Town Clerk, Clerk to the Borough Magistrates, and Deputy Constable of Flint Castle. Illustrated. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C. MDCCCLXXXIII.

The author of this valuable volume modestly disclaims for his work any pretension to be classed as a complete History; nor does he "presume to pose as a *littérateur*; but, in this amateur attempt, he has endeavoured to weave together, in chronological order, the information he has collected during the last nine years, from the Records and Authorities relating to the subject, which have come to his knowledge." Would that every gentleman holding a similar office to that of Mr. Taylor could be induced to follow his laudable example; then the work of the actual historian would be very much lightened, albeit the professional efforts of the *littérateur* would be less needed. But Mr. Taylor has shown himself to be both a good compiler of historical records and an expert literary man; he has carried out his labours in true workman-like style, with credit to himself and honour to his town. We may further add that the work is admirably printed and turned out of hand in that very superior manner for which the productions of Mr. Elliot Stock's press are becoming famous. In our last number we drew the attention of our readers to the fact that Mr. Henry Grey, Antiquarian Bookseller, of Manchester, had secured the few remaining copies of this volume.

I, Benjamin Holbeck; or, how I fared at the Siege of Plymouth. A Story of the Civil War. By M. A. PAULL. London: Sunday School Union, 1884.

In a very happy manner our talented local authoress has woven some of the chief incidents in the ever-remarkable "Siege" into a pleasing story. The chief character is a young Yorkshireman, who has been sent into the west to join the division of the Parliamentary army quartered in these parts. Here he is thrown in to contact with a young lady—Lucy Woollcombe, the daughter of a Cavalier or "malignant," as the phrase went in those days; and of course some complications ensue. But it is not our province to tell the tale, but rather to make a brief comment upon the work in its bearing upon local history. With little data to guide her, Miss Paull has very cunningly turned the chief events of the time into a tale, and has moreover, given her readers a very good idea of the town of Plymouth, its defences, and general surroundings in the middle of the seventeenth century. We detect one or two errors in the street and place-names, but this is very pardonable, considering the manner in which the street nomenclature has been served, not only by our ancestors, but by the authorities in more recent times. Miss Paull has well told a chapter of Plymouth history, one of the most exciting chapters, perhaps, that could have been dealt with; and we are sure that the youth of Plymouth will find the tale of intense interest; and we are equally certain that the work will considerably enhance the reputation of the authoress.

The Yorkshire Annual, 1884. Edited by WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S. Hull: Brown & Sons, 1884.

An interesting little volume of Tales, Sketches, Traditions, and Poems suitable for Christmas Public Readings as well as for the home circle. Amongst the contributors are several well-known names. The compilation is another proof of the Editor's industry, and also proves that he is well-supported both in his antiquarian and general literary work.

Some Notes on America. By W. H. ALGER. (Reprinted from the *Western Morning News*, October, 1884.) Plymouth: W. Brendon & Son.

Mr. Alger's notes are those of a man who went to America for the first time, but with his eyes open. He went with an unbiassed mind, and made careful observations under conditions peculiarly favourable for observing accurately, and he has recorded his impressions fearlessly and freely. Mr. Alger is a practical man, well acquainted with the leading principles of commerce, and he has given us his opinions of American institutions, its trade and manufactures from an original stand-point.

We have received the first number of *Book Lore:* a Magazine devoted to Old Time Literature (with which is incorporated *The Bibliographer*). Although sorry to part with our old friend *The Bibliographer*, we are yet pleased to find in the magazine before us so worthy a successor. In size and style it is almost uniform with its predecessor, and fully as interesting and useful. Book-lovers, book-buyers, and booksellers, in fact, all who are in any way interested in the byways of literature are deeply indebted to the publisher—Mr. Elliot Stock, for the many valuable books and periodicals which emanate from his press.

Also received:—*The Antiquary* for December, in which we observe "Notes from Cornwall," from our valued correspondent, Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, amongst other interesting articles.—*The Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer* for December, contains, in addition to other valuable papers, "The Legend of King Arthur in Somerset," Part II., by Mrs. C. G. Boger, and the "Suffix 'Ham,'" by J. H. Pring, M.D.—*The Palatine Note-Book* (No. 47, Vol. iv., December) is as usual replete with interesting matter, but contains nothing of special local interest.—*Parodies*, Collected and Annotated by Walter Hamilton, F.R.H.S., has now reached its second volume, and the current number contains many interesting items.—*Northamptonshire Notes & Queries*, Part iv., October, 1884, is an excellent number of a capital publication.

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Antiquarian and Bibliographical Notes. ✠

Smith's Plymouth Almanac for 1885 contains a series of brief biographical sketches of "Notable Plymouth Artists," compiled by the editor of the *Western Antiquary*, and including the names of Reynolds, Eastlake, Haydon, Hart, Northcote, Prout, Rogers, Johns, the Condys, and others. It is contemplated publishing a second series in the next issue, to include other artists of a past generation, as well as a notice of those who are still practising their art in the town which boasts of having given birth to a larger number of painters of the highest order than any other provincial city or town in the Kingdom. Some nicely engraved portraits accompany the sketch.

Sir,—The appearance of the biography of Mr. Edmund Yates, reminds me that his grandfather, a merchant, highly respected, was living at Plymouth in 1829, at which time I happened to be reporter for the *Plymouth Journal*, and had the pleasure of being acquainted with Mr. Yates. He resided in Cobourg Street, with his daughter, and had a grandson Walter, sent from India for his education. The old gentleman I should think had seen some seventy years. He had a great experience of life, and one of his anecdotes made a deep impression on my mind. He told me that he had known a merchant, who unfortunately became bankrupt. Mr. Yates, had much respect for him, as he believed him to be honest but unfortunate. He was agreeably surprised one day to meet him "in good colour," with a "respectable exterior," and "all serene" within, judging by the glow on his face. His fallen friend recounted the cause of the change. He had been at college with William Pitt. He had the luck to meet the great minister near Whitehall, who recognized him, expressed regret at seeing his old college friend in so forlorn a condition, told him to call on him, etc. He did so. In the meantime Mr. Pitt had been seeking about for a berth for the merchant, but there was none vacant. Mr. Pitt thought that the Government stationary would bear looking after, and created the office of "Comptroller of Stationary" for the fallen merchant. This is the kind of *minister* for a crisis. Vast is the number of people who would like to be provided for in that off-hand way.

I place the story at your service as a record of remarkable statesmanship, and remain yours truly, T. Latimer.
Exeter.

We hope to publish shortly a paper, or series of papers on the "Philosophers of Somerset, of the 12th and 13th centuries, including Adelard of Bath, 1130; Roger Bacon, 1214; Robert Bacon, *circa* 1198; and Adam de Mansio, 1257. These arcticles are by Mrs. C. Boger, who is preparing for publication a work on "Myths, Legends, and Lives of Somerset and Somerset Folk." This lady recently contributed to the "Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer," a most interesting article on "King Arthur in Somerset," which is shortly to be followed with a paper on "King Alfred in Somerset."

Mr. W. H. K. Wright, Editor of the *Western Antiquary*, has in contemplation the publication of a work on "Plymouth Streets, their names and associations," being the substance of lectures delivered at the Plymouth Institution and elsewhere. The work will contain, in addition to the letter-press, a number of sketches of nooks and corners of old Plymouth, by Mr. John McDonald. The author (Mr. Wright), will be pleased to receive the loan of any engravings or drawings of Plymouth streets or buildings, with permission to copy for this purpose.

The subscribers to the *Western Antiquary*, may be interested in knowing of the existence of a high-class Antiquarian Journal, published in America, under the title of *The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*. The editor, the Rev. Stephen D. Peet, is a great authority on antiquarian matters, general as well as American, and will be glad to receive communications from anyone interested in his work. His address is Clinton, Wisconsin, Ill. U.S.A. See further particulars in Advertisement.

We are glad to call the attention of our readers to an announcement on the cover of the present number, of a forthcoming work on "Exeter during the Religious Persecutions and Rebellions." The author, Mr. T. J. Northy, has revised the lecture delivered by him on several occasions at Exeter, and purposes issuing the same forthwith. Mr. W. H. Luke, the publisher of the *Western Antiquary*, is the publisher.

IN our last issue we called attention to the forthcoming publication of the *Suffolk Antiquary and East Anglian Archæological Notes and Queries.* We are now enabled definitely to announce that the first number of this periodical will be published early in January next, and that its title will be *The East Anglian Notes and Queries.* The Editor, the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, Ipswich, will be happy to receive communications, and the names of subscribers. For further particulars we would refer our readers to our advertising columns.

Porthleven Past and Present.—Scenes from the History of a Cornish Fishing Village, by Martin Veall. Edited by J. Howard Harris. The above little volume will be published during 1885, by subscription, at 1/6. The book will contain interesting facts relating to Porthleven—its early history and subsequent development as a seaport: smuggling incidents: noteworthy local wrecks: and its social moral progress. Orders received by the author and editor—Porthleven, Helston, Cornwall.

PROMPTLY, with the first day of November year by year comes the annual volume of *Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art.* The volume for the current year (Vol. xvi.) is a bulky contribution to our Devonian Literature, consisting of 836 pages. Its production in so short a space of time (the Newton Meeting took place at the latter end of July) is highly creditable both to the editors and the publishers, Messrs. Brendon & Son. We reserve a review of the volume to our next number.

THE *Devonshire Domesday.* Part I. comes to hand with the above-mentioned volume. The thanks of all Devonians is due to the Devonshire Association, for this first instalment of such a valuable document, and to its learned editor—Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A. A more detailed notice will appear next month.

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✠ Genealogical Notes. ✠

KELLAND, OF KELLAND.

In illustration of the pedigree given in your last issue, I am enabled to give the following pedigree in answer to numerous enquiries, of Mr. Kelland, the writer of the notes, from original material in my hands.

1. Richard Kelland, of Lapford, living A.D. 1567, married and had issue.

2. John Kelland, of Lapford, b. at Lapford 1588, died 1647, married 1612, Charity Snell, who died 1658, and had issue.

3. William Kelland, of Lapford, b. at Lapford 1626, married Mary, daughter of Richard Partridge, of Lapford. She died 1720; he died 1658, leaving, with other issue.

4. Richard Kelland, of Ermington, of Lapford, b. at Lapford, 1671, died at Lapford 1720; married 1703, daughter of Robert Quicke, of Morchard Bishop.

5. Richard Kelland, of Lapford, b. at Lapford 1709, buried at Lapford 1764; married 1737, Frances, daughter of William Wreford, of Morchard Bishop. She was buried at Lapford 1760, and had issue.

6. Richard Kelland, of Lapford, born at Zeal Monachorum 1737; married 1765, Eleanor (d. 1807), daughter of Matthew Loveband, of Yarnscombe, Devon. He was buried at Lapford, 1822, and had, with other issue,

7. John Kelland, of Kelland and of De Bathe, Devon, born at Morchard Bishop 1779, died at Kelland, and was buried at Lapford 1859; married 1823, Mary Anne (d. 1830), youngest daughter of the late Philip Kelland, of Loosebeare Manor, and of Sandford, and had issue, an only child.

8. John Kelland, of Kelland, and of De Bath, Devon, born at Lapford 1824, died at Kelland 1862 (buried at Lapford), married—1st, 1848, Loveday Elizabeth (d. 1858), only daughter of James Saunder, of Chittlehampton, Devon, and grand-daughter of Philip Kelland of Lapford Court and Rudge, Devon; 2nd, 1861, Harriett, fourth daughter of the late Geo. Thorne, Cobbaton, Swymbridge, and had, with other issue,

9. John Kelland, of Kelland, and of De Bath, Devon, born at Lapford 1850, died at Barnstaple 1868, and was buried at Lapford; and

10. William Henry Kelland, of Kelland, Devon, born at Lapford, 1853.

DE CASTRO F. LYNE.
19, Coleridge Road, Seven Sisters Road, N.

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✠ Note to Illustration. ✠

The illustration which accompanies the present number is of an ancient font in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Stoke-Canon; a parish, in the union of St. Thomas, hundred of Wonford, Wonford and Southern Divisions in the County of Devon, about 3½ miles N.N.E. from Exeter. The church and manor were given by King Athelstan to the Cathedral Church of Exeter. The church has been restored, and the font is the most interesting relic of the ancient edifice. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Octavius Ralling, M.S.A., Architect and Surveyor, of 6 and 7, East Gate, Exeter, for the drawing of this curious font.

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✠ Correspondence. ✠

SIR,—Will you allow me—as a native of Somerset, to protest against Mr. Rashleigh's quotation from Churston's *British Church History*, which identifies Caer Bardon (or Badon) with Bath. It was not till after the death of Arthur that this portion of Belgic Britain became Saxon Somerset. From the hill fort of Camalet or Camelot—now Cadbury—in the East of Somerset, he successfully kept the Saxons at bay as long as he lived.

Camden and Leland both doubt the identity of the places, and Dr. Freeman, in his *Old English History for Children*, says:—"He (Arthur) won a battle over the English, at Badbury in Dorsetshire, in 520, not Mons Badonrius or Bath, as used to be thought.

And it is quite certain that the West Saxon Kings did not conquer any part of Somersetshire till after the time when Arthur is said to have died.

S. Saviour's, Southwark. CHARLOTTE G. BOGER.

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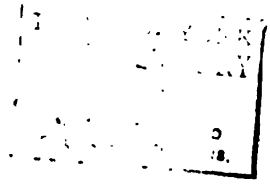
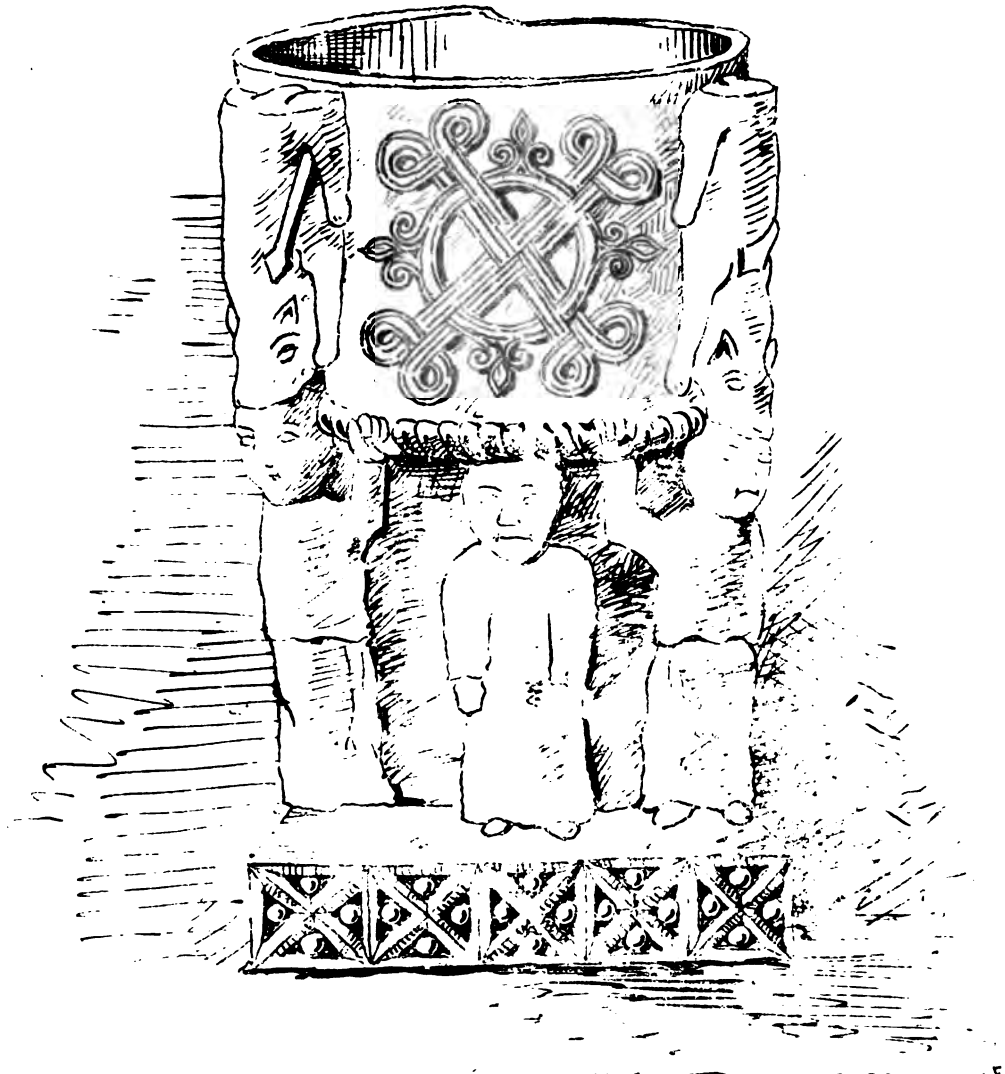
✠ Editorial Note. ✠

P.S. to Mr. Davidson's article in the present number.—By way of correction it should be stated that Capt. Winter did, in fact, sail through the Straits of Magellan with Drake, but, becoming separated from him in a storm on the Western side, re-entered the Straits, expecting to find his commander there, and, failing to do so, returned to England. Also, that "Beretine" Island was not Batjan, but probably Boeton, or Bouton.





ANCIENT FONT IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN, STOKE CANON, DEVON.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall and Somerset.

No. 8.] JANUARY, 1885. [Vol. 4.

THE TRELAWNY PAPERS.

BY THE EDITOR.

HISTORICAL and genealogical research is, in these days, conducted upon the most liberal and widely-spreading principles, by men whose industry and perseverance is not to be excelled in any other professional or business pursuit. And if this sign of the times be noticeable in the mother-country, it is still more apparent in America, where the sons and daughters of Old England, rejoicing in much of the history and literature they have inherited from the parent stock, are now busily employed in making, moulding, and adapting their own history; producing therefrom a literature highly interesting to themselves and of priceless value to us. The history of the United States, inseparable as it is from that of the old country, is for the most part reliable, authentic, and not difficult of credence, inasmuch as it is chiefly based upon documentary evidence of the most genuine kind, unmixed with the traditions and legends which appertain to the histories of old countries, and which make them at once so attractive to the ordinary and superficial reader, and so full of doubts and discrepancies when perused by the critical historical student. These remarks are called forth by the examination of a volume of a most interesting and valuable character which we have lately received, and which we noticed in our Review pages in the last number of the *Western Antiquary*. The *Trelawny Papers* to which we refer (a work of more than five hundred pages) form a most interesting connecting link between old Plymouth history and the rise and progress of one of the great American States—Maine. These papers, after quietly reposing in an old chest for two centuries and a half, in the ancient seat of the Trelawnys, at Ham, near Plymouth, are now brought to light at a most opportune time, when the history of Devonshire and her notable sons has taken a more than ordinarily firm hold upon the public mind. Henceforth the name of Robert Trelawny, with that of Sir Ferdinando Gorges (another Plymouth merchant of note, and also a pioneer in the great work of American colonization) must rank with those of the worthiest of her worthies, and occupy a position in the annals of peace and commerce equal to those of Drake, Hawkins, and Raleigh in other no less important though less pacific relations. It appears that in 1620, King James I. of England granted a charter to the Earls of Arundel and Warwick, Sir Ferdinando Gorges and others, who were styled "The council established at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for the planting, governing, etc., of New England in America." From this council Robert Trelawny, an enterprising and successful merchant of Plymouth, obtained a grant of land, including Richmond's Island and Cape Elizabeth, bearing date Dec. 1st, 1631. Associated with Robert Trelawny in this enterprise was Moses Goodyear, also a Plymouth merchant. Both, it seems, had expended large sums of money in explorations on the New England coast, and on this account, and for the furtherance of their purposes in the establishment of a colony, the grant was made.

Mr. John Winter, "a grave and discreet man," who had made earlier voyages to the New England coast, became the agent of the patentees, and on July 21st, 1632, having reached New England, he was placed in possession of the grant by Richard Vines, of Saco. He established himself at Richmond's Island, close to the south-eastern part of Cape Elizabeth. Here he had a fishing and trading station, employing a large number of men, while a fleet of vessels passed between Plymouth and Richmond's Island, bringing over such commodities as the colonists needed for their own use, also for barter with the Indians, and returning pipe-staves, bear skins, fish, oil, etc. Some of these vessels were of considerable size, and for a while the venture was a prosperous one. In the progress of affairs frequent letters passed between Mr. Winter and his employés in reference to matters pertaining to their interests.

Mr. Winter died in 1648, and the plantation and all of its appurtenances were assigned to Robert Jordan by a decree of the General Assembly of Ligonia, to secure the payment of a claim which Winter's estate had upon the proprietors. Robert Trelawny, who, on account of the troublesome times in which he lived, had suffered not a little in person and property, had died probably early in 1644, and as his executors failed to meet this claim, the property was lost to the family. Subsequent efforts were made to regain it, but they were without avail.

Robert Trelawny, the chief personage in these memoirs and papers, was, as stated above, a Plymouth merchant, descended from a younger branch of the ancient and distinguished family of Trelawny which had long flourished in the county of Cornwall, and was consequently connected with one of the most ancient, eminent, and honourable families in the West of England. The father of Robert Trelawny, (also called Robert) had settled at Plymouth, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where he had become a successful merchant, and by his ability and integrity rose so high in the estimation of his fellow townsmen, that he was thrice called upon to fill the civic chair. He was also a great benefactor to the town. He died in 1627, and was buried in St. Andrew's Church. In 1597 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Mayne, Esq., of Exeter, by whom he left three sons, Robert, Edward, and John, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Eleanor, besides other children of his second wife. Robert, who succeeded to his father's business and property, married Ann Voga, of St. Michael Caerhayes, Cornwall. It is said that he not only inherited his father's estates in Devon and Cornwall, but also his father's reputation as a successful and enterprising merchant, for early in 1630, he appears to have directed his attention to speculations with American or New England adventurers, the result of which we have seen in the patent granted by King James I. Robert Trelawny was born at Plymouth in the year 1598. In addition to a town-house and place of business not far from the Old Guildhall in Whimple-street, the Trelawnys had a country residence at Ham, in the parish of Pennycross. This mansion Robert Trelawny rebuilt in 1639, and its present appearance indicates the liberality and wealth of its founder.

Thus much about Robert Trelawny and his family. We now proceed to a brief notice of the volume before us, with a short detail of the interesting circumstances which led to its publication.

The *Trelawny Papers*, which are edited by James P. Baxter, Esq., of Portland, a member of the Maine Historical Society, consist of copies of the various patents granted to Robert Trelawny and others, as well as a huge mass of correspondence between Trelawny, John Winter, and many others, including various members of the Trelawny family. As it will be interesting to our readers to know something of the history of these papers, we here give a short extract from the introduction to the volume, which will furnish the desired information:—

"As I have often been asked how the Maine Historical Society came into possession of the Trelawny Papers, perhaps it may be well for me here to answer the question. Some time in the year 1872, the late John Wingate Thornton, of Boston, Massachusetts, while looking over an English catalogue, noticed a document advertised therein, which was said to bear the autograph of Robert Trelawny,—a name in which he was interested on account of its associations with the locality where he was born, which he knew had once been held by Robert Trelawny, a Plymouth merchant, under a patent from 'The Council established at Plymouth, in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruling, and governing of New England.' The original patent was not supposed to be in existence, as we know from Willis, the historian of Portland, who informs us that the wife of a descendant of Robert Jordan, 'needing some paper to keep her pastry from burning, took from a chest of papers Trelawny's patent, and used it for that purpose, which thus perished, like many other ancient and valuable manuscripts.' (*Vide* Willis's *History of Portland*, ed. 1865, p. 33.) Mr. Thornton, being an indefatigable antiquary, at once wrote to the bookseller to forward him the document named, but was informed that it had been sold to the Rev. C. T. Collins Trelawny, of Ham, near Plymouth. With this gentleman Mr. Thornton opened a correspondence, and learned that he was a descendant of Robert Trelawny, and that in his ancestor's old house at Ham, still owned by the family, was a chest containing his papers. A list of these papers was shortly after sent to Mr. Thornton, who found that they comprised the original patent, and a voluminous correspondence between John Winter, the 'Governor' of Trelawny's plantation, and the proprietor, with valuable letters from others, throwing new light upon the early history of Maine. At the urgent solicitation of Mr. Thornton, the Rev. C. T. Collins Trelawny presented to the Maine Historical Society these important papers. Thus it will be seen, that but for the perseverance of the antiquary in following up an old document of uncertain value advertised by a London bookseller, these papers, which had been in the old house at Ham for nearly two and a half centuries, might never have seen the light."

It may be further added that the volume contains a sketch of Ham, the Plymouth residence of Robert Trelawny, and also of Winchester House, where he was imprisoned by the Parliament. There is also a copy of the Siege Map of Plymouth, dated 1643, an engraving of the arms of Trelawny, besides fac-similes of patents, maps, seals, merchants' marks, and documents of more or less interest.

"It was a difficult task," says an American reviewer, "to arrange and copy these time-worn memorials of the beginnings of our Maine history, and the result shows that it could not have been intrusted to better hands. By his full and learned historical notes, also, Mr. Baxter has added greatly to the value of the work. Points that required elucidation have received the most careful attention. Too much cannot be said in praise of the style in which the volume appears, and of the illustrations that enrich it. The appendix contains important matters, and especially a noteworthy monograph by Mr. Baxter, on "The great seal of the council of New England." An impression of that seal is attached to the patent of the Plymouth colony, but in the lapse of time it has been so broken and defaced that the device is now undistinguishable. Years ago Mr. Charles Deane believed he had discovered the device in the embellishment of the title page of two of the publications of Capt. John Smith, and this view was adopted by historical writers. From the fragments of the seal that remain in the patent granted to Trelawny, however, Mr. Baxter is of the opinion that the seal on Smith's title page was not the seal of the council, but of the Northern Virginia Company."

In concluding this notice of a work of supreme interest and importance, we cannot do better than add a few facts relative to the life and death of Trelawny. We mentioned above the fact that he was imprisoned by the Parliament at Winchester House, which came about in this way. In 1639, Trelawny was returned by the commonalty of Plymouth as their representative in the Parliament then assembled. At this eventful period party spirit was waxing warm, both in politics and religion. Trelawny was well known to be loyally attached both to the Throne and to the Church, although he was personally popular with all parties. Shortly after Trelawny took his seat in the House of Commons the surge of disaffection, which had been rapidly rising towards the Established Church and the Throne, made itself painfully felt, and it is well known how bitter was the feeling exercised by the House of Commons against all who manifested the slightest opposition to its tyrannous edicts. Trelawny did not escape, good and cautious man though he proved himself to be. He soon became a marked man. His well-known loyalty brought him into trouble, and gave occasion in his case for an exhibition of that bitter spirit of persecution which at that time pervaded the Parliament of England.

Lord Clarendon in his "*History of the Rebellion*," makes a faithful record of the treatment Mr. Trelawny received, from which we quote the following extract :—

"In this particular, (in oppressing all those who were of different opinions from them,) their carriage was so notorious and terrible, that spies were set upon, and inquiries made upon all private, light, casual discourses which fell from those who were not gracious to them : as Mr. Trelawny of the House of Commons, and a merchant of great reputation, was expelled the House, and committed to prison, for having said in a private discourse in the city to a friend, 'that the House could not appoint a guard for themselves without the King's consent, under pain of high treason:' which was proved by a fellow, who pretended to overhear him; when the person himself with whom the conference was held, declared that he said, 'it *might* be imputed to them for high treason;' and it was confessed on all parts, that the words were spoken long before the discovery, and some days before the House had resolved 'that they would have a guard.' And afterwards, upon the old stock of their dislike, when the war began to break out, they again imprisoned this honest gentleman; seized upon all his estate, which was very good, and suffered him to die in prison for want of ordinary relief and refreshment."

Trelawny was, as we have said above, imprisoned in Winchester House, formerly the palace of the Bishops of Winchester but converted into a state prison by the Parliament. How long he remained in confinement does not appear. Clarendon says that he was imprisoned twice; certain it is, however, that he made his last will, dated 24th August, 1643, whilst a prisoner in that house, as his subscription to that will testifies Plymouth at this time was enduring all the miseries of the "great Siege."

Where Trelawny was buried has not been ascertained. It certainly was not at Plymouth, though in his will he requested to "be laid as near his deceased wife as may be." The will was proved in London, on the 19th of November, 1644, so that, in all probability, he died in the early part of that year.

"By such an early death, his country lost an enterprising and devoted citizen, and the Church an attached and faithful son. It is a happy circumstance that by the two wills he left behind him we can form a very sufficient estimate of his character, as it was influenced and directed in those disastrous days by the love of God and an earnest desire to benefit his fellow-creatures. In reading these wills, we cannot but notice the spirit of genuine piety which breathes through both of them, leaving no doubt whatever, that a strong religious faith was the basis of his whole character, and the real secret of his commercial success through life. At the very time he was writing his last will in Winchester House,—at the very moment he was enduring all the sufferings of imprisonment, aggravated as they doubtless must have been by his wife's untimely death, by the confiscation of all his estates, and by the barbarous withdrawal, as Lord Clarendon testifies, of 'even ordinary relief and refreshment,'—at such a time, and smarting under such provocations, not a word escaped of wrathful indignation : his pen gave utterance to only those few plaintive words, 'a prisoner, according to the sadness of the times.'" *

We hope in an early number to publish the two wills here referred to.

We have nothing further to add at this time, but simply to commend the volume to the careful attention of all who are interested in our early American settlements, and particularly to those who are interested in the history of Plymouth men and their connection with the world's history. We shall be pleased to supply copies of the work to any of our Subscribers who may send us their names.

* Extract from the *Memoir of Robert Trelawny* in *Trelawny Papers.*

P.S.—Respecting the *Trelawny Papers:*—

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter writes:—"The work possesses all the great qualities that give value to such a publication. Its rich illustrations will always be valuable, and more so as time goes on. The notes are clear, brief, and direct. It is a most valuable contribution to our history, and the thorough and critical manner in which it is done will reflect lasting credit upon the author."

Dr. John S. H. Fogg, the well-known historiographer, says:—"I have read the Trelawny volume with a great deal of pleasure and information. What a vast amount of labor it must have cost. It will be a lasting tribute to the keen and indefatigable research of the author, and give him a place among the first of our provincial historians."

John Ward Dean, whose judgement of such work cannot be excelled, writes:—"It leaves nothing to be desired for careful editing."

RICHARD FERRIS: HIS TRAVELS, 1590.

BY ERNEST E. BAKER.

SEYER, in his *History of Bristol*, 1823, Vol. II., p. 252, quoting from several MS. calendars, says:—

"One Richard Ferris, a London wherry-man, undertook for a great wager to sail his wherry from London to Bristol. He set out June 24th, 1590, having twelve months allowed him; but he performed it in eight weeks and four days, and arrived safely in Bristol on August 23rd, at half-ebb, with his wherry under sail, and landed at the further slip on the Back. And presently his wherry was brought on men's shoulders up to the Tolsey, and so put into the store-house under the Guildhall."

The above is a very prosaic, matter of fact report, but a full, true, and particular account of Mr. Richard Ferris's trip and adventures is given in a quarto tract of 1590, from which we purpose giving extracts having a West of England interest. The tract is entitled:—

"The most dangerous and memorable adventure of Richard Ferris, one of the five ordinary Messengers of Her Majesty's Chamber; who departed from Tower Wharf, on Midsummer Day last past, with Andrew Hill and William Thomas; who undertook, in a small wherry boat to row, by sea, to the city of Bristow; and are now safely returned. Wherein is particularly expressed their perils sustained in the said Voyage: and the great entertainment they had at several places upon the coast of England, as they went; but especially at the said city of Bristow."

It was published by Richard Ferris, London, and

"Printed by John Wolfe for Edward White and are to be sold at his shop, being at the Little North Door of Paul's, at the sign of the Sun."

After two pages of dedication to Sir Thomas Heneage, a Privy Councillor and Vice-Chamberlain, Richard Ferris commences his "Travels to Bristow" thus:—

"After that I had rashly determined to pass the seas in a wherry, and to row myself in the same to the city of Bristow, though with the evil will of sundry my good friends; and especially full sore against my aged father's consent, now dwelling in the city of Westminster, where I was born: I thought it convenient to seek out some one expert pilot, to direct me and my companions by his skill, the better to pass the perils and dangers, whereof I was foretold. Whereupon I took unto me one W. Thomas, a man of sufficient skill and approved experience; by whom I was still content to be advised, even from my first going forth, until my last coming home.

"The boat wherein I determined to perform my promise was new built; which I procured to be painted with green, and the oars and sail of the same colour, with the Red Cross for England, and Her Majesty's arms, with a vane standing fast to the stern of the said boat: which being in full readiness, upon Midsummer Day last myself, with my companions, Andrew Hill and William Thomas, with a great many of our friends and well-wishers accompanying us to the Tower Wharf of London, there we entered our boat . . . And having obtained leave before . . for my departure I took my leave and so departed . . . And first we took our way to Gravesend; and from thence to these places hereafter mentioned, namely:—

. . . . .	To the great bay at Penzance, called Mount's Bay.
To Seaton	To St. Ives, at the further side of Land's End.
To Teignmouth	To Godrevy
To Dartmouth	To Padstow
To Salcombe	To Bottrick's Castle, which is in the race of Hartland *alias* Harty Point.
To Plymouth	To Clevelley †
To Low,* in Cornwall	To Ilford Coume ‡
To St. Mawes, in Falmouth	To Mynett high cliffs.§
	And, lastly to the City of Bristow.

After recounting his experiences from Gravesend to Lyme Bay, he says that he passed

"Thence to Seaton. At which place, we were compelled to carry and lift up our boat on shore, by extremity of foul weather; for we were there in great danger, by reason of frets, sands, and foul weather, which greatly troubled us. From thence, we went to Teignmouth; and so to Dartmouth. There we remained two days, and had good entertainment and great courtesy offered us by the inhabitants thereof. And upon the next day morning, being Sunday, we put to sea again. There being a fair wind and tide, we came to the Start, where the wind rose and hemmed us in round about into a very dangerous race [this was on the 15th of July]; where we were in such an extremity that we had like to have been drowned; yet it pleased God so far to work for us, that we escaped the danger thereof. Which done, we went to the Westward, to Salcombe. There, we were constrained to haul up our boat in a cove called Sower Mill, behind a rock, near to Sir William Courtney's, a very bountiful knight; at whose house we lay all that night, and he would have us to have stayed longer. But from thence, having fair weather, we came to Plymouth. Here we met with Her Majesty's ships, where Master Captain Wilkinson gave us great entertainment especially, for that they saw we had

* Looe. † Clovelly. ‡ Ilfracombe. § Minehead.

leave given us from the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Council, for our quiet and safe passage. And for that I was Her Majesty's Messenger, they gave us the greater entertainment. We stayed there one night. From thence we went to Lowe, and there stayed one night. And from thence to St. Maws, with very calm and good weather, until we came to the Lizard, being a place well known to be most dangerous, and full of rocks and races: where, God be thanked! we passed in the current of the tide, with great swiftness but with wonderful danger; where, had it not been well looked unto, of the Master, we had been all cast away. Then we did cut over the Mouse Bay to Mouse hole; which is four miles beyond the Mount, where we were constrained for want of necessary victuals to come back again to Penzance; where we lodged all night. The next morning, we set out to go for Land's End; where setting from Penzance with an half tide, to recover the first of the tide at Land's End, we being in our boat a great way from the shore: our Master descried a pirate, having a vessel of four tons: who made towards us amain, meaning doubtless to have robbed us. But doubting such a matter, we rowed so near the shore as we might. And by that time, as he was almost come at us, we were near to a rock standing in the sea; where this pirate thought to have taken us at an advantage. For being come close to the outside of the said rock, called Raynolde stones*; he was becalmed, and could make no way, and so were we. But God (who never faileth those that put their trust in Him!) sent us a comfort unlooked for. For as we rowed to come about by this rock, suddenly we espied a plain and very easy way to pass on the inner side of the said rock; where we went through very pleasantly: and by reason thereof, he could not follow us. Thus we escaped safely; but he was soon after taken, and brought in at Bristow. Here we found great breaches, races, and rocks; the wind being then northerly and altogether against us: which was wonderfull painful, troublesome, and dangerous to us. Nevertheless, God be thanked! we escaped in safety; and recovered St. Ives; where we were well entertained. The next day, we put to sea again: but being within five miles of St. Ives, we were constrained to seek for a cove; which we found called St. Dryvey, in Cornwall.

"Here, for that we wanted victuals, our Master was constrained to go climb the great cliff at Godrevy which is at least forty fathoms high and wonderfull steep. . . . At this place we stayed two days, at Master Arundel's house; where we were greatly welcomed. And from thence we went to Bottrick's Castle, where dwelleth a Gentleman called Master Hynder. There we were weather-bound, and constrained to stay full seventeen days; where we had great entertainment. . . . But upon the eighteenth day, the foul weather ceasing; we did again put to sea, through the race of Hartland *alias* Harty Point; which is as ill as the race at Portland: which we escaped, and recovered to Clevelley where we were entertained by a very courteous Gentleman, called Carey.* And from thence we came to Ilford Coume; which was on Saturday at night, the 1st of August last past. . . . But being at sea, the wind arose very sore from the land; which put us all in great fear: whereby I myself was constrained to row four hours alone, on the larboard side; and my fellow rower was compelled to lade forth water (so fast as it came into the boat) which beat upon me and over me very sore, the wind then being East-and-by-South. Thus was I constrained to labour for life, and yet had almost killed myself through the heat I took in that time: rowing, as is aforesaid, until we came to Mynette. This done, we went from Mynette; and so between the two homes† came to Bristol, in one tide: and arrived at the back of Bristow,‡ about six of the clock at night."

Mr. Ferris then narrates how the Mayor of Bristol, "welcomed us most lovingly," and feasted them "and spared for no cost," and finally he thanks God for preserving him and his "fellow mates" from the imminent dangers into which they had so voluntarily and spontaneously thrown themselves.

Then follows "A New Sonnet upon the arrival and brave entertainment of Richard Ferris with his boat," etc., of which we will give one verse only, a good sample of the whole:—

"Come, old and young! Behold and view!
A thing most rare is to be seen!
A silly wherry, it is most true!
Is come to town, with sail of green;
With oars, colour of the same;
To happy Ferris' worthy fame."

* Rundlestone.

* "He turned down the hill towards Clovelly Court to obtain, after the hospitable humane fashion of those days, good entertainment for man and horse from Mr. Cary, the squire."—Kingsley's *Westward Ho!*

† Steep and Flat Holm.

‡ A part of Bristol quay is known as the Back.

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JOHN PRINCE, AUTHOR OF THE "WORTHIES OF DEVON."

BY EDWARD WINDEATT.

THE readers of the *Western Antiquary* will no doubt be interested to see a copy of the original agreement, entered into between the Corporation of Totnes, and John Prince, the learned author of the *Worthies of Devon*, on his becoming Vicar of Totnes.

The original document is preserved among the muniments of the Corporation of Totnes.

Prince was born in 1643, at Newnham Abbey, in the parish of Axminster; he was first curate at Bideford, then at St. Martin's Church, Exeter, and then at Totnes.

He became vicar of Totnes 1675, and left 1681, on being presented to the adjoining living of Berry Pomeroy, where he continued until his death, 9th September, 1723.

"Articles of Agreement indented had and made the thirteenth day of December, in the seaven and twentieth yeare of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles the Second over England as Kinge, Defender of the ffaith as Betweene the Maior and Burgesses of the Borough of Totnes in the County of Devon of the one pt^e and John Prince of St. Martyns within the City of Exon Clerk of the other pt^e in manner following.

"Imprimis the said Maior and Burgesses in pursuance of a verball agreement heretofore had and made betweene the said Maior and Burgesses and the said John Prince of and concerning the satisfyinge and payinge unto the said John Prince the annuall sume of Fifty pounds of lawful money of England as a Salary or Stipend for officiatinge in and exercising of the office of a Vicar or Minister of the word of God att Totnes aforesaid for the terme hereafter menconed from the ffive and twentieth day of December now next ensueinge and in such manner and forme as hereafter is expressed doe for themselves and their successors covenant, promise graunt and agree to and with the said John Prince his Executors and Administrators that they shall and will satysfye and paye or cause to bee satysfyed and payd unto the said John Prince or his Assignes the full sume of ffifty pounds yearely for the terme of seaven years from the ffive and twentieth day of December now next cominge quarterly att the ffower most usual ffeasts or dayes of payment in the yeare (that is to say) the ffeast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, St. John the Baptist, St. Michaell the Arch Angell and the Birth of our Lord God or within twenty dayes next after every of the said ffeasts or days of payment by even and equall portions during the said terme if the said John Prince shall and doe soo long remayne Vicar of Totnes as aforesaid.

Item the said Maior and Burgesses doe for themselves and theire suceessors, covenant promise and agree that they shall and will with speed and in convenient time att theire own costs and charges procure for the said John Prince a presentation institution and induction unto the Vicarage of Totnes aforesaid and shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter upon request discharge free save harmlesse and keepe indemnyfyed the said John Prince his Executors and Administrators of for from and concerning all suits actions troubles charges demands matters and things both for dilapidations and otherwise of and concerning the Vicaridge house belonging to the said Vicaridge, And of for from and concerninge all tenth subsidies or other duties w^ch are or shall bee due or payable out of and for the same att or before the day of the date hereof. As also for and duringe the terme of seaven yeares as aforesaid.

Item the said John Prince dothe for himselfe his Executors and Administrators covenant and agree to and with the said Maior and Burgesses and theire successors that hee the said John Prince his Executors and Admo^s. shall and will permitt and suffer the said Maior and Burgesses and theire successors to receive and take as well rents dues and profitts of the said Vicaridge house and gardens thereunto belonginge with all dues and payments whatsoever out of the Rectory of Totnes as aforesaid. As also the profitt advantage perquisitts and benefitt of all such gifts graunts assignements and bequests as heretofore have beene given graunted assigned and bequeathed towards the better maintainance and livelihood of the Vicar of Totnes aforesaid and to such person as shall bee Lecturer or Curate there duringe the said terme and to graunt and dispose thereof att theire wills and pleasures without the lett hindraince or denyall of the said John Prince his Executors or Admo^s. And also that hee the said John Prince shall and will imediately after hee shall bee legally presented instituted and inducted to the said Vicaridge reside and inhabitt within the said Towne of Totnes and shall and will duringe the said terme by himself or other sufficient person to be allowed by the Maior of the said Borough for the time beinge exercise the said office of a Minister of the word of God accordinge to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England And shall and will upon request to him made make and as his Act and Deede seale and deliver unto the said Major and Burgesses and to such other person and persons as were are or shall be concerned a generall release of the profitt of all fine gifts graunts and assignem^ts and bequests as aforesaid and of all other perquisites whatsoever due to the Vicar or Lecturer of Totnes aforesaid since the resignation or goinge off of Mr. Phineas Pett the last Incumbent untill the ffive and twentieth day of December now next ensuinge and not otherwise.

Item it is mutually agreed by and betweene all the parties to these presents That it shall and may bee lawful to and for the said John Prince att any time duringe the said terme of seaven years to resigne or yield up the said Vicaridge or leave the officiatinge and excercisinge of the Ministery at Totnes as aforesaid and doo live or reside elsewhere out of the Towne of Totnes aforesaid That then and in such case the said John Prince doth hereby for himself his Executors and Admon^s. covenant promise and agree to and with the said Maior and Burgesses and theire successors that hee the said John Prince shall and will soe much as in him lyeth soe resigne and leave the same as that the said Maior and Burgesses and their successors shall or may have the liberty or opportunity to procure another fitt Minister to bee presented unto the said Vicaridge, And that without the lett hindrance or

denyall of the said John Prince And also that if the said John Prince doe or shall at any time within the space of seaven yeares resigne or for any cause shall leave the said Vicaridge and depart from Totnes aforesaid to settle elsewhere that then hee shall and will satisfye and pay or cause to bee satysfied and payd unto the said Maior and Burgesses and theire successors all such costs and charges as upon account it shall appeare they have expended disbursed and layd out for the procuringe of such presentation Institution and Induction to and for the said John Prince.

Item it is also mutually agreed by and betweene all the parties to these presents That if in case duringe the terme aforesaid by any Act or Ordinance of Parliament or by any other lawfull wayes or meanes there shall bee settled or established any salary stipend or duty unto or for the better maintainance or livelihood of the Vicar of Totnes aforesaid the yearely sume of ffifty pounds or lesse that then for soe much as shall bee settled or established as aforesaid these presents and the said Maior and Burgesses and theire successors shall be freed and discharged but not for any more or otherwise then for soe much as shall bee soe settled as aforesaid any thinge herein contayned to the contrary in any wise notwithstandinge. In Witnesse whereof to the one part of these presents remaining with the said John Prince the said Major and Burgesses have put theire common seale and to the other parte remaining with the saide Major and Burgesses the said John Prince hath putt his hand and seale Geoven the daye and yeare first above written 1675—JOHN PRINCE."

ENDORSED.

"Sealed & Delivered
in the presence of
Jo. Waymouth
Thomas Vernon
Phillip Codner."

"Mr. Prince's Articles."

Pinned to the Deed are two pieces of Paper, on the the first is written as follows:—

Ffor Mr. Prince's presentation to the Clark of the Office, Clark of the Kings Duty, private seale, secretary, under Clarks, porter, carriage, fees and solis ...	15 13 4
Charge of the Institution and Induction ...	05 00 00
Charges on the Commission for his first fruits	01 18 02
For the first fruits	12 09 00
	35 00 06

I doe acknowledge the particulars above to have beene disburst and expended by the Major and Burgesses of Totnes for my presentation, Institution and Induction to the Vicaridge of Totnes and also for the first fruits in all £35
John Prince Vic. ... ... Jo. Waymouth

Provided always that if either of the first fruits payments shall remaine unsatisfied at the time of Mr. Prince his departure from Totnes then it is agreed that soe much as shall then remaine unsatisfied shall be allowed Mr. Prince. EDW. SEARLE, MAIOR.

On the second paper is:—

Received	06 00 00
Institution	03 15 00
Certificate	00 05 00
Registery Clark	00 01 00
King's Duty	00 05 00
Induction	00 15 00
The charge of my journey to Exeter and attending time of Induction	00 19 00

The second paper is endorsed:—

"Mr. Prince his note how he disburst the £6 wh. he recd of Mr. Robert Symons."

Mr. Waymouth the witness was the Town Clerk.

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Notes.

LORD EXMOUTH.—After the successful bombardment of Algiers, and the liberation of the captives there, by the fleet under the command of Lord Exmouth, the latter was much fêted on his return home. The newspapers contained many anecdotes of the hero, amongst others, *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post* of Oct. 3, 1816, contained the following which appears well worth reproducing on account of its local interest:—

"Lord Viscount Exmouth. It must be in the recollection of many of our readers, that on the 26th of January, 1796, the *Dutton* East Indiaman, in the transport service, was wrecked under the Citadel of Plymouth, and totally lost. Lord Viscount Exmouth, (then Sir Edward Pellew) was with many others a spectator from the shore of the dreadful calamity; and after offering a most liberal reward to any one who would convey a rope on board, but which none could be found to undertake, he boldly resolved to attempt the hazardous enterprize himself, and instantly dashing into the foaming waves, swam to the sinking wreck which, he never quitted until he had completed his work of humanity, by saving the lives of nearly 500 of his fellow-creatures, who, but for his exertions, must inevitably have perished; the freedom of the Borough of Plymouth was presented to him in an elegant silver box, and at a public entertainment given on the occasion, the following stanzas, written by a Gentleman of Plymouth were recited; an insertion of them at this time perhaps may prove interesting:—

"While o'er the reeling wreck, the savage storm
Poured all its lightnings, thunders, blasts, and hail;
And every horror, in its wildest form,
Smote the firm heart—that never knew to fail.

'Twas thine, Pellew, sublimely great and good!
For man, thy brother man, distress'd—to dare
The deathful passage of the raging flood,
And join the frantic children of despair.
There, it was thine in comfort's balmy tone,
To soothe their sorrows, 'mid the tempest roar;
To hush the mother's shriek—the sick man's groan—
And bear the sufferers, trembling to the shore.
So, when this mighty orb, in dread alarm,
Shall crash in ruins, at its God's decree;
The Saving Angel, with triumphant arm,
Shall, from the wreck of all things—rescue thee."

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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THE REV. JAMES WAY.—The *Western Antiquary* should, I think, contain some record of the life of a native of Devonshire, who has just passed away in South Australia, full of years, and honoured by all classes, and leaving two sons, one of whom, after a distinguished career at the Bar, is now the Chief Justice of the Colony, as well as Chancellor of the Adelaide University, and the other is a leading member of the medical profession. I refer to the Rev. James Way, a minister of the Bible Christian denomination, who was born at Morchard Bishop, on the 17th of June, 1804. He retired from official work in May, 1876, on the completion of fifty years from the commencement of his ministry. For the last eight years, so far as the growing infirmities of age would permit, his labors were scarcely less incessant than before his superannuation. His simplicity of character, his consistent life, his earnest and self-denying zeal, and his sympathetic nature won for him a large circle of friends in England and America as well as in Australia, and he was reverenced and beloved within and beyond his own denomination. All classes of his fellow-colonists, including many who had come from remote distances for the purpose, united in paying his remains the final tribute of respect, and His Excellency the Governor and the Anglican and Roman Catholic Bishops were represented in the funeral procession. Of the half century of Mr. Way's more active ministerial work about half was spent in England and the other half in the colonies. When he joined the Bible Christian ministry in 1826, the connexion was only ten years old, and he was thus a co-worker with the founders and pioneers of the denomination. At the time of his death his name stood third in seniority in the list of "approved preachers." The story of the early years of his ministry is a narrative of earnest zeal, of unremitting and self-denying labors, of great privations, and of corresponding successes. He was stationed in the following circuits:—Weare and Crewkerne in Somersetshire; Chatham, Faversham, and Tenterden, in Kent; Kilkhampton on the borders of Devonshire and Cornwall, Brighton, Portsea, London, Tenterden (a second time), Isle of Wight, Exeter, Bideford, and Chatham (a second time). In the year 1847 he was elected president of the Conference. Many of the early settlers in South Australia who came from the West of England were Bible Christians. In 1850 a society had been formed and a small chapel built at the Burra Mines, and urgent requests were forwarded to the English Conference that a minister might be sent out. Mr. Way's energy of character, his devotion to his work, his administrative capacity, and his abilities as a preacher, pointed him out as especially fitted for work in the colonies. Accordingly he was urged to undertake the superintendence of the new mission in South Australia. At first he declined, but he ultimately yielded to the solicitations of his brethren, especially of the late venerable James Thorne. Mr. Way was accompanied by the Rev. James Rowe as his junior colleague, and they landed in South Australia on November 13, 1850. For several years Mr. Way lived in Adelaide or the suburbs, but his labors extended into most of the settled districts, and he formed societies and built chapels in all directions. For some time he had the superintendence of the missions which had been established in Victoria, and in 1856 and 1858 he paid lengthened visits to that colony. The rapid extension of the Bible Christian societies, and the arrival from time to time of more ministers from England occasioned the division of the colony into circuits, and in accordance with the system of an itinerant ministry adopted by all the Methodist churches, Mr. Way was for some years stationed in different circuits. In 1864 failing health induced Mr. Way to re-visit England. He met with an enthusiastic reception, and spent more than twelve months in travelling all over the connexion, on behalf of the Missionary Society. In 1866 he returned to South Australia; and in 1876 Mr. Way's ministerial jubilee was celebrated. At a public breakfast in the Town Hall, Adelaide, over 400 guests assembled to do him honor, and his portrait and a congratulatory address were presented to him. The Premier (the Hon. J.P. Boucaut), the Hon. John Colton, and other leading colonists, as well as most of the ministers of the city, took part in the proceedings. Mr. Way riveted the delighted attention of his audience for three hours with an address describing in simple, in humorous, and in pathetic language the incidents of his long and varied career. For some months Mr. Way's strength had been declining, and he died after a very short illness at Seaview, Noarlunga, the country residence of the Chief Justice, who, I believe, is the owner of the farm-house in Devonshire, where the Bible Christian denomination had its origin. The name of the Rev. James Way will live in the history of South Australia, and, under the circumstances, it is only proper that he should be included in the roll of those of whom Devonshire is proud, and who have rendered the world good service. A SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

Adelaide, S.A.

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MR. T. J. NORTHY, of Exeter, recently announced in our pages and elsewhere, the immediate publication of a work, entitled—*Exeter during the Religious Persecutions and Rebellions*, dealing with a period ranging from the time of Wiclif to the accession of the Prince of Orange. This work, which is being published by Mr. W. H. Luke, is now ready, and will be issued to subscribers at once.

PLYMOUTH LICENSED VICTUALLERS IN 1812.—A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.—The following is a copy of an official notice issued by the Mayor and Justice of the Borough of Plymouth in 1812, as a "Caution to Victuallers," with comments upon the keeping of disorderly houses in the early part of the present century. Although, doubtless, things have very much improved in later times, yet, judged by the light of recent events within the town, there is need for some such wholesome caution even now. Certainly the law is more stringent now than then, but as evasions of the law are still common, and many licensed houses might still incur the condemnation of the authorities if their doings were known, the publication of this document may not only be of historical interest, but also of service. It needs no further comment:— EDITOR.

"CAUTION TO VICTUALLERS."

"Guildhall, July 10, 1812.

"In Consequence of the recent Conviction of one of the Licensed Victuallers of this Borough, for keeping his House open at a late Hour at Night, and harbouring Guests drinking there, and of many Complaints of a similar nature made to the Magistrates, their Attention has been particularly called to the highly improper Conduct of many of the Victuallers residing within the Borough, on various Occasions, more especially in permitting Journeymen, Manufacturers, Labourers, and others, to remain Drinking and Tippling in their Houses at late Hours, especially on Saturday Nights; frequently breaking in on the Sabbath and expending their lawful Earnings, in producing Intoxication, instead of applying the same for the Maintenance of their Wives and Families: From these highly improper and immoral Practices, the most mischievous consequences arise; the Day which ought to be devoted to religious Worship is profaned, and spent in recovering from the Effects of the previous Night's Intoxication, the unfortunate Wives and Families in many Cases suffer the extremes of Poverty and Distress during the ensuing Week, for want of the Money expended in scenes of Riot, Disorder, and Debauchery, to the evil Example and Destruction of the Morals of the labouring Classes. Many of these pernicious consequences have arisen from the illegal Conduct on the part of sundry Victuallers, in Transfering their License from one Person to another, often without the Sanction, and more frequently without the knowledge of the Magistrates, to Persons without any recommendatory Character, whom the Magistrates have afterwards in most instances refused to License, so that the Parties occupying such Houses, without regular transfers of Licenses, are not under the controul of the Magistracy, or subject to the Laws provided for the regulation of Victuallers, and Persons keeping Ale-Houses or Victualling-Houses. The Conduct and Practices before alluded to, are so pregnant with Mischief and dangerous in their consequences to Society at large, that the Magistrates have determined to use the utmost endeavours for the Suppression of those evils, by the effectual Prosecution and Punishment of every Victualler or other Person, who shall hereafter be found offending in any of the Cases aforesaid. And they give this Public Notice, that in every Case where a License shall not be duly transferred according to Law, the same will be immediately suspended, and the House prevented from being used as a Publick-House in future.

"GEORGE BELLAMY, Mayor.
"EDMUND LOCKYER, Justice."

Haydon, Clarence Press, Plymouth.

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THE Municipal Records of Bath, from Richard I. to Elizabeth, are being prepared for publication, under the editorship of Mr. Austin J. King, and Benjamin Watts. Mr. Elliot Stock, of Paternoster Row, London, will be the publisher.

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SHOWING DISRESPECT TO CHRISTMAS.—The various bodies of Dissenters in England for many years agreed in their ideas as to the undesirability of keeping Christmas Day as a religious festival, calling it a man-invented observance, and holding that the Sunday or the Sabbath was the one and only appointed day for public religious rites. Not only did they argue that the day should not be observed, but they also held that it was justifiable and laudable to show disrepect to the Church's appointment by every means in their power. So recently as sixty years ago a Quaker gentleman, who had a shop in Boscawen Street, Truro, made a special point of keeping open his establishment on December 25, and, to demonstrate his contempt for the anniversary, placed packing-cases on the pavement outside his establishment, and then, unpacking his goods, made as great a litter as possible in the street. In much more recent times, even within the last decade, a gentleman at Plymouth, a Presbyterian, who on the Sunday pulled down his blinds, disapproved of walking except in going to and from chapel, and kept the weekly feast with the greatest rigour, on the Christmas Day would purposely wear his old clothes, draw up his blinds to the full extent to permit his neighbours when on the way to church to see that he was at work, and make a public talk of his dislike of the appointment of any such days by a Church establishment.

Times are now, very happily, changed and changing; the majority of the dissenting religious denominations have come to consider that keeping another special day of religious observance is, after all, not such a very wicked act, and in a large number of places the chapels of the various bodies are opened on Christmas Day. There is one very curious circumstance to be mentioned about the non-observance of the day. During the years whilst the chapels remained closed, many of the Dissenters, from curiosity, for amusement, or perhaps from better motives, attended the Church of England services on the Christmas, it being the only day of the year on which they entered the walls of the Church. It is quite possible that this fact may have had some influence in bringing about the opening of the chapels. I believe that the Wesleyans from

their commencement have been accustomed to follow the example of the Church of England in celebrating the feast. The other denominations, without publicly admitting the fact, have gradually followed so good an example. Whether the Quakers have made any change I do not know, as their numbers have so decreased in the West of England that some of their chapels are but rarely used throughout the year. In conclusion it may be stated that the so-called Ritualistic party have been the means of bringing about a much closer religious keeping of the Christmas Day, which under the old Evangelical *régime* had degenerated into a very drowsy observance, and stood a great chance of falling into disrespect with many of the rising generation. GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

(From *Notes & Queries*, 6th S., X., December 20, 1884.)

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JESSIE, THE MANIAC MAID OF BERRY HEAD.—A poetical story is told of Jessie the poor maniac maid, who is said to have been betrayed by her lover, and afterwards to have wandered over this fine and grand headland of Berry Head, gathering wild flowers and weaving them in her hair. Her lover is described as a brave and stalwart knight, but he deserted her for another, named Gertrude. He, with the latter in a boat, are leaving England, but Gertrude, before entirely quitting the beautiful bay, is desirous of once more hearing the waves break upon her much loved land; her father's house being near to the headland, she induces her knight to stay the progress of the boat; the day is drawing to a close, and the wind is freshening to a gale, the knight is fearful of the danger, and says:—

"The sun is laughing on the bay,
And light is on the wave's quick pulse:
In this bright spot we must not stay,
But, on;—but on! 'Tis madness else."

And in his haste to furl the sail he loses his balance and falls overboard, and is swept away, but being a good swimmer makes for the land. The boat with the knight and his fair Gertrude had, however, not escaped the quick wild eyes of poor Jessie, who, according to her wont, was on the headland of Berry, she appears to have recognised her false lover, and in her wild despair, had thrown herself over the cliff, and as the story runs:—

"The Knight long wrestled with the wave,
And while the mighty storm blew o'er,
It flung him from a gloomy grave
Upon the shell-enamelled shore."—

just on the spot where poor Jessie's still warm body lay. Years have passed away, and the Knight is discovered fighting,—the leader of a reckless band:—

"He who had broken Jessie's heart,
And sold his faith for Gertrude's hand,
Played in that strife a daring part,
The leader of a reckless band.

* * * *

He fell beneath a noble foe,
And as he shut his eye of fire,
It was his latest pang to know,
The foe was Jessie's injured sire."

The story on which this poem is founded is composed of forty-two stanzas and is cleverly worked out, by the talented author, Edwin Henry Burrington, an Exonian, and, with others, forming a volume entitled—*Revelations of the Beautiful and other Poems*, printed in London, 1848. Is anything further known of this story, of poor Jessie, whether it is founded on fact or not?

The poet in a heading to this story, says:—

"A house on one side of the road, now inhabited by the Rev. H. Lyte—a poet of great lyrical skill—was formerly a hospital. Close by the house a single plain stone has been erected, on which the inscriber has thus written:—

"To the unknown dead."

Is this stone still extant, and if so, is anything known to whom it is inscribed? E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

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ROBOROUGH, about 6 miles from Torrington, owns one of the few old churches built in the Early English style, to be found in this country. Whether founded by Alexander Cloigny, who held the manor in the reign of Henry III., or by any of his descendants I cannot determine. In 1868 the church was carefully restored, and, as far as possible, its ancient and interesting features were preserved. Some good old Devonshire names are associated with the history of this parish, and a few of these are commemorated on its walls. Let the *Western Antiquary* also enrol them on one of its pages by publishing the two following quaint inscriptions I copied from two mural monuments in the north aisle:—

1.—"To the Lasting Memory of Mrs. Eliza
Langford, Daughter of John Fortescue
of Weare, Esquire, and wife of Robert Langford
Esquire. She Died the 3rd of August
1648. Aetatis Suae 61."

"Could walls speake out, or Marbles weepe their due
This epitaph were ended which now's new,
This Shrine which Hides Her underneath entomb'd,
Much cloudes Her Vertues in so Strate a Roome,
This short epitaph speakes but in part
What each man's toung should utter each man's heart.
In a large volume, pious and affable
Discreetly, Bounteous, Humble and Charitable
One Year a wife, the next a widow, Blest
With issue one sonne a post-humous, now at rest
Thus Here Shee rests; thus Shee Deserves to have
Each heart her Tombe, each toung Her epitaph."

Amongst the decorations on this monument are four shields, charged with the arms of Langford and Fortescue. The principal one bears them empaled:—

Paly of six, or, and gules, on a chief azure a lion passant argent. (Langford.) *Azure, a bend engrailed, argent, cotised or.* (Fortescue.)

2.—"To the Memory of Sara,
the Wife of John Woollcombe, Esq. and
Daughter of John Fortescue of Weare Giffard.
Esq. who Departed this life
the 26th day of June 1652."

"If God have said the Wicked shall not rott.
His Wills implyed that Good folkes names shall not,
And reason tis that Lieving to God's glory
Theire vertues should be mentioned in Story.
To give theire Soule whose Body here doth lye,
The due report of worth and Piety,
Which she deserv'd will aske more time and space
Then fitly can be used in this place,
Know then by birth that Fortescue was her name
Baptised, in good time it came
She married Woollcombe, with whom she spent
Thirty-five yeares in wedlocke's true content
Theire children ten: but three returned to God.
Fifty-six yeares she lived and some months old
Her time she spent, and bent to choysest ends
Dutyes to God, Her children and her Friends,
Chiefly Her spouse twixt whom twas promised
One Grave should hold them both when both were dead
Her Grace was known, tis vayne, what more annexe
She lived and dyed, A Pattern to Her Sexe,"

There are three shields on this monument: 1.—On a lozenge, *azure, a bend engrailed argent, cotised, or,* (Fortescue) 2.—*Argent, three bars gules, a labei of the second.* (Woollcombe) 3.—A conjunction of the above arms in empalement.

I observed that several of the old bench ends are preserved. Some of these are extremely interesting as bearing on shields what seems to be a mixture of heraldic and fanciful devices,—following are a few examples:—

1.—*A saltire between 4 pears.*
2.—*A cross flory.*
3.—*A bend sinister between 2 owls.*
4.—*I. between 4 crosses patée, or formée.*
5.—*A Bourchier Knot.*
6.—*On a bend between 2 mens' faces a rose between 4 keys addorsed. 2. & 2.*

The repetition of the Bourchier badge is commemorative of this once potent, and widely-spread, historic family, one of whom may have been associated with others, whose names are unrecorded otherwise than by these devices, in the benevolent and pious work of erecting or beautifying this church.

The charges twice repeated on shield No. 6, seem to be a combination of Spencer and Pridieulx, two families once connected with this parish. But what of the bend between two owls found on two bench ends? Not far from the church there is an estate called Owlacombe, occupied by Mr. Wadland. It was once called "Over Woollacombe." For centuries after the "Norman Conquest" it was owned by the Woollacombes. Did this name in any way suggest the bend between two owls? Our old church builders were very imaginative in some of their ideas, and fertile in inventive projects by which to commemorate names, deeds, and events. We owe it to their genius in this respect, that much unwritten history is in this interesting manner handed down to us in many of our old churches, especially in the two most western counties. The largest of the 6 sweetly-toned bells is the gift of Mr. Roger Woollcombe, who presented it to the parish in 1706. My visit to Roborough Church was a brief one, and consequently, my gathered information scanty. However, the few collected fragments are portions of its history and existence which may not be lost. J. WHITMARSH.

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✠ Queries. ✠

CURIOUS SILVER COIN.—Can any of your correspondents give me any information concerning a very curious silver coin, in size a little larger than a shilling, found some time ago in Exeter. The obverse side has the bust of a queen, holding a sceptre in the right hand and in the the other a ball and cross, with the legend, "Katerina ——— Regina." The reverse, a cross pattée with four small ones, one in each quarter with the legend, "Ierusalem, ———."

The dashes mean that the words where they occur are illegible. P. F. ROWSELL.
Exeter.

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"REARING" SUPPER.—This name was applied recently (in a local paper) to a feast given to a number of workmen on the completion of some building operations in Notte Street, Plymouth. I had never seen the term before, and should like to ask your readers whether they are more familiar with it. DEVS., Junr.

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ROMAN COIN.—Will any reader of the *Western Antiquary* kindly inform me of whose reign a coin, of the following description, is? As far as can be deciphered the inscriptions are:—

Obv.: AVTPMAVPGE(?)VH.....

Rev.: AVTOVGT.....HG.....

On the latter side is the figure of a female standing: in her right hand is a garland, while her left holds an upright standard (?). The figure is draped or winged.

The coin was obtained from a friend who believes it was discovered in the Loe Pool Valley, near Helston.
Porthleven. HOWARD HARRIS.

M. POGGI, THE ARTIST, AND HIS CONNECTION WITH PLYMOUTH.—The following copies of letters from Thomas Pitt, Esq., afterwards first Baron Camelford, refer to an artist, M. Poggi, who married a Plymouth lady. Will some of your correspondents say who the lady was, and give further particulars about her and her husband. The original letters are to be found in the *British Museum, Egerton MSS., 1969 ff., 142, 158.*

"Sir,—

"I take the liberty to recommend to your protection the bearer of this letter. who is an ingenious artist well known to Sir Joshua Reynolds. His name is Poggi; he came to England with General Paoli, whose fortunes he shared, and who has a great regard for him. He has lately married an English woman of a very decent family at Plymouth, and is by that alliance become a sort of countryman. Your natural disposition will, I know, be a sufficient inducement to you to favour merit, and I flatter myself you will not think it a discouragement, that it will confer an obligation on an old acquaintance, who has the honour to profess himself,

"Dear Sir,

"Your most obedient and humble servant,

"Oxford street, April 22d 1776. THOMAS PITT.

"To His Excellency John Strange, Esquire,
"Minister Resident at Venise."

"Feb 1st, 1777.

"Sir,—

"I am to return you thanks for your favour of the 27th of last month, as well as for the obliging attention you have been so good as to shew to my recommendation of Mr. Poggi. I wish there was anything in this country in which I could be useful to you or Mrs. Strange, to whom I beg my best compliments, in which Mrs. Pitt would be glad to join if she had the honour to be known to her.

"I am, Sir, with great truth,

"Your most obliged and obedient servant,

THOMAS PITT.

"To His Excellency John Strange, Esquire,
"British Resident at Venice."

I cannot find in the life of Sir Joshua Reynolds any mention of this artist, but I see in connection with General Paoli there was a Monsieur Pozzi; could this have been the same person? GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

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THOMAS A'BECKET.—The arms of Archbishop Becket were *3 Cornish choughs proper.* What had he to do with Cornwall? E. W. R.

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WEST COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.—Has anyone yet published a history of the Newspapers and Magazines published in Devon and Cornwall? The pages of the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* doubtless contain most of the Cornish materials for such a history, but has anything been done in and for Devon? W. S. L. S.

"THE KING IS DEAD."—Perhaps some readers of the *Western Antiquary* can explain the following custom, or if not a custom, the peculiarity? When George II. died, the postman who brought the news into a part of Devonshire, not a great way from Newton Abbot, came in with a halter tied round the horse's head; and when asked the reason of the halter, he immediately exclaimed—"The King is dead." The gentleman who related this to me heard his mother speak of it, for she saw the halter and heard the explanation, but he could give me no information as to its meaning. E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

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TRURO CHARTER.—Mention was made at a recent meeting of the Truro Town Council of the fact that they had regained possession of an ancient charter of the city, which had been found in London. I should like to know if you can give me any particulars respecting its recovery, and any explanation of its having been lost.

HIBYSKWE.

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WESLEY.—Is anyone still living who heard John Wesley preach? In these days, when we have been keeping the centenary of the birth of Sir Moses Montefiore, it is not quite impossible. I remember knowing an old woman a few years ago, who said she remembered hearing Mr. Wesley preach when she was a little girl. But I fear she must have gone to the "great majority. PENWITH.

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WATCH-NIGHT SERVICES.—When were the New Year's Eve midnight services first introduced in a parish Church (1) in Exeter diocese, (2) in Plymouth? Also when did the Methodists hold the first watch-night service in (1) Devon, and (2) Cornwall? I suppose it was soon after Wesley's first visit. W. S. L. S.

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HAWKINS' FAMILY.—Several notes concerning this family have appeared at different times in your columns, but they don't touch upon the subject of this query.

William Hawkins graduated B.D., 1665, D.D., 1673 (or 6?); subsequently became Canon of Winchester, and married the only daughter of Izaak Walton. I want to ascertain whether this Dr. Hawkins was a grandson, great grandson, or what of Sir John Hawkins, Devon sea-dog, buccaneer, and Lord of Queen Elizabeth's "navee."

As Dr. Hawkins' daughter bore the arms granted to the naval hero, viz.:—*sa* a lion statant on waves of the sea in chief three gold plates—on a canton *or* an escallop between two palmer's staves—it seems reasonable to assume that the two men belonged to the same family—but I seek a proof.

I presume also that the city Knight, Sir John Hawkins the biographer and editor of Walton and his *Complete Angler.* was a twig of the same tree?

2, Dix's Field, Exeter. C. ELKIN MATHEWS.

MARSHALLS AT PLYMOUTH.—I shall be obliged to any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary*, who will assist me to identify the father of George Marshall, Comptroller of the Port of Plymouth, and Mayor of Plymouth, 1782-3, who died early in this century, aged 93. His descendants state that he "went down off the Scilly Islands with Sir Coudlesley Shovell in 1707."

It will be remembered that the ship in which Sir C. Shovell was wrecked was called the "Association," and that the event occurred 22 October, 1707. There were two men named Marshall connected with the "Association" at this period, neither of whom could have been the father of George Marshall as they both died unmarried, nevertheless there may be some truth in the tradition. It is quite possible that one of them may have been his collateral though not direct ancestor. The will of one, and administration of the other, will be found in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, as follows:—

"Adm'on of Peter Marshall, who died in the Association, unmarried, was granted to James Marshall his father, 22 Dec., 1707.

"The will of Thomas Marshall, mariner, is dated Dec. 1, 1704-5 *(sic)*. Mentions mother, Anne Marshall, of Bedall *(sic)* in Yorkshire, executrix: Kinsman William Gamball. He proved as attorney of Anne Marshall, now of Bedale, co. York, 31 July, 1708. In the probate act, Thomas Marshall is described as late *in Nave Regia Le Asociation Cœlibis defuncti*. (165 Barrett.)

George Marshall, the Mayor, was father of John Marshall, who married Eliza, daughter of William Flamank, of St. Austell, and had issue, with a daughter, who married Captn. Napp, who died at Brussels two days after the Battle of Waterloo, a son . . . . Marshall, who married Jane, eldest daughter of John Hedges, of Wallingford, solicitor. His son, John Hedges Marshall, is the present representative of the family.

The family have the tradition of a descent out of Yorkshire, which points to Bedale as a possible place of origin, on the other hand it must be borne in mind that Marshall was a common name both in Cornwall, and Devon, at the beginning of the last century. GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

MARSHALL FAMILY OF PLYMOUTH AND DONCASTER.—Do you or any of your readers know anything of a family named Marshall, living in a good position in Plymouth in the last century? They are said to have sprung from Bedale in the county of York about the end of the 17th century. The first known as an ancestor is Thomas Marshall, who went down in the shipwreck of Sir Cloudesley Shovell in 1707, and was father of George Marshall, a civic dignitary of Plymouth, who had a son, John Marshall, married to Eliza Flamank of St. Austell, from whom descends Dr. J. G. Marshall, now of Doncaster. I wish if possible to establish this tradition on the firm basis of recorded fact, by reference to tombstones, parish registers, wills, etc. Can you assist me? JOHN SYKES, M.D.
Doncaster.

Replies.

ARMORIAL SHIELDS IN EXETER CATHEDRAL.—The reputed old coat of arms of the Rashleighs, of Rashleigh, near Eggesford, is *arg a cross between 4 crescents gules*. It is mentioned in some book as their coat and as being in an old window in Exeter Cathedral. The Rashleigh's can be traced at Rashleigh as far back as the time of Henry III. E. W. R.

* * *

FROG STREET.—(*W.A.* 4th S., 89, 148.) I can add one more name to the list given by Dr. Pring. On Dartmoor, a mile or two from the Grey Wethers, is "Frogymead Hill, adjoining Fenworthy."—See Rowe's *Dartmoor* 1848, p. 78.
Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

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OBSOLETE WORDS—(*W.A.*, 4th S., 96.) These words explain themselves and are all to be found in Bailey's *Dictionary*. *Picage*, money paid for breaking the ground. *Panage*, the feeding of swine, or money paid for the same, also a tax upon cloth. *Portage*, money paid for carriage of goods, &c. *Pontages*, bridge dues. *Murges*, this I presume is *Murages*, payments for the building of public walls. J. S. ATTWOOD.
Exeter.

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STOKE CANON.—(*W.A.*, 4th S., 152.) This note is scarcely accurate, and perhaps I may be allowed to correct it. There was no cathedral church of Exeter until about a hundred years after the time of Athelstan, the See not having been transferred thither from Crediton until 1050, by Edward the Confessor, when the Abbey church of S.S. Mary and Peter at Exeter became the cathedral church. It is therefore evident that the manor and church of Stoke could not have been given to the cathedral church of *Exeter;* nor was Athelstan the donor; in fact it did not become Cathedral property until two centuries after his time; at p. 17 of Oliver's *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter*, it will be seen that the manor and church of Stoke were granted to the Canon of Exeter by Bp. Robert Chichester in 1148. J. S. ATTWOOD.
Exeter.

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KELLAND FAMILY.—In Kelly's *Directory of Devon* for 1883, we have, under Lapford, this notice:—

"Kelland in this parish was the original seat of the ancient and powerful family of the Kellands, many of whom were sheriffs and members of Parliament in the sixteenth century."

This "ancient and powerful" family, as far as the Heralds Visitations can tell us was unknown as a "gentle" family in the 16th century. Kelland occurs only twice in the Visitation of 1620, once in a marriage with Colleton, the other occasion is that of Thomas Kelland who appeared before the Heralds at Tiverton, and tried to prove his gentility, and was struck off as *ignobilis*.

Some Kellands, who may have come from Lapford, but this is unproved, were at Totnes at the beginning of the 17th century, where they were successful merchants, and purchased the manor of Painsford in Ashphrington, near Totnes. The heiresses married into Courtenay, Stafford, and Coffin. John Kelland, of Painsford, represented Totnes in 1679, and Charles Kelland also in 1680. John Kelland again in 1685. But it is only *possible* that the Painsford family issued from Kelland of Lapford, which was a small yeoman family. The marriages given in Lapford registers, were all with persons of yeoman rank. A Kelland is not even entered as Gent. in the parish register.

GENEALOGIST.

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MONUMENT AND EPITAPH OF SIR JOHN CLOBERY, A DEVONIAN, IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—The following is copied from Gale's *History of Winchester Cathedral*, 1715, p. 45.

"Under the South Wall is a spacious monument, with the statue of Sir John Clobery, and on the Pedestal,

Sir John Clobery, was born at
Broadston, in Devon,

under the same is the inscription—

M. S.
Joannis Clobery Militis,
Vir in omni re eximius,
Artem Bellicam
non tantum optime novit,
Sed ubiq; Fœlicissime exercuit
Ruentis patriæ simul & Stuartorum Domûs
Stator Auspicatissimus,
Quod Monchius & ipse
Prius in Scotiâ Animo agitaverant
Ad Londinum Venientes
Facile effectum dabant;
Unde
Pacem Angliæ, Carolum Secundum Solio,
(Universo popula plaudente)
Restituerunt.
Inter Armorum negotiorumq; Strepitum
(Res raro militibus usitata)
Humanoribus literis sedulo incubuit
Et Singulares animi Dotes
Tam exquisita eruditione expolivit
Ut Athenis potius quam Castris
Senuisse videretur
Sed corpore demum morbo lanquescente
Se tacitè Mundi motibus subduxit
ut Cœlo, quod per totam vitam
Ardentius anhelaver at unicé vacaret
Obiit Anno. { Salutis, 1687.
{ Œtatis suæ, 63.
Hoc Monumentum Charissima Defuncti
Relicta ceu ultimum Amoris
Indicium poni curavit.

Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

CLOBERY.—With reference to "Hibyskwe's" question whether *Clobery* is at all a usual Cornish Christian mame, is it not probable that *Clobery* Lilley was so baptized in consequence of some connection with the family of Clobery of Bradstone, Devon. T. O. G.

Western Antiquary, 4 S., Part 6, p. 116.—The words which HIBYSKWE brings under notice as *Old Cornish Names* are obviously errors of the transcriber. I have no doubt that KIBYSKWE is correct in his conjecture as to the names of the places mentioned.

Clobery Lilley should be read Clobery Silly, who died in 1771, intestate. See my pedigree of Silly, of Heligan, in St. Maben *History of Trigg Minor*, Vol. ii., pp. 520-521," which will show how the Christian name of Clobery was derived. There is a short notice of the Munday Family in the same work, Vol. i., p. 309.

Glasbury House, Clifton. JOHN MACLEAN.

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PORTRAITS OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.—In the November part of the *Western Antiquary*, p. 123. C. Harris, says:—"It is reported that Sir Joshua Reynolds painted only two likenesses of himself."

In the exhibition of works by Sir Joshua Reynolds at the Grosvenor Gallery last year, there were no less than nine portraits of himself, and a note to one of them in the Catalogue, says:—"It is known that Reynolds painted not fewer than eighteen portraits of himself; probably he executed a still greater number. One of the earliest is now in the National Portrait Gallery, painted when he was about seventeen years of age; one of the latest is that of the grizzled and spectacled man now in the Dulwich Gallery." Northcote in his *Life of Reynolds*, speaks of "the many portraits of Sir Joshua himself, by his own hand."

The following are those at the Grosvenor Gallery as in the printed catalogue:—

No. 1. Lent by Louis Huth, Esq. Half length, in spectacles. Painted 1789. Canvas 29½ + 24½ inches.

No. 2. Lent by Mrs. Gwatkin. Bust in an oval. Painted c. 1748. 29½ + 24 in.

No. 3. Lent by the Duke of Leeds. Half length, in spectacles. Painted 1788. 29½ + 24½ in.

No. 4. Lent by H. N. Pym, Esq. Head in profile. Painted c. 1788. 13½ + 11½ in.

No. 5. Lent by the Royal Academy. Three-quarters length, in official cap and red gown as D.C.L. Oxon. A similar picture is in the Florence Gallery of celebrated painter's portraits, presented by Sir Joshua on his admission to the Academy there. The Duke of Rutland has a third picture in a similar costume. Painted 1780. Panel. 50½ + 40 in.

No. 105. Lent by the Dilettanti Society. Half length. Presented to the Dilettanti Society by Reynolds when elected a member. Painted 1770. 29+24 in.

No. 106. Lent by Mrs. Gwatkin. Half length. Painted 1788. 29½+24½ in.

No. 107. Lent by the Earl Brownlow. Half length, in spectacles. 29½+24½ in.

No. 198. Lent by the Lord Houghton. Half length. Painted 1780. 30+24 in.

Thus thirteen portraits are mentioned. J. S. W.

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ARMS OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.—(IV., 118. 147.) Hold hard! Not in such a hurry. This is a question that cannot be disposed of in an off-hand manner. It is necessary to look over the hedge, for there is something beyond. This is a matter, not for to-day, but for all time. Certainly, the county of Devon ought to be distinguished by some ensign armorial, and it is suggested that if such an ensign were assumed, it ought to resemble the arms of the Earl who takes his title from the county. But which Earl? Is it forgotten that there have been many Earls of Devon since the Norman Conquest, of different families, and bearing different coats of arms? Which arms then, are to have the preference? And if one is selected, what reason can be given for ignoring all the others? There is a good old book called—*A Help to English History*, by Peter Heylyn, D.D,, Improved by Paul Wright, B.D., 1773, in which there is a list of the Earls, with their armorials, and from which I will make extracts, beginning with the first Earl after the Conquest, as thus:—

"Richard de Rivers or Ripariis, Arms—*Gules, a Griffin segreant Or.* There were eight successive Earls of this family.

"William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, became Earl of Devon in right of his wife Isabella, sister of the last Lord de Rivers. Ob. 1260, Arms—*Argent a Chief Gules.*

"Hugh Courtenay, 1335, next heir to Isabella de Fortibus, and father to the Earl whose recumbent figure lies in the South Transept of Exeter Cathedral, Arms—*Or, 3 Torteauxes, 2 and 1, and a Label of 3 points azure.* The use of the Label has become obsolete or obsolescent, but it is seen on most old seals, painted glass &c. Six Earls of this name succeeded without break.

"Humphrey, Lord Stafford, 1469, made Earl of Devon by Edward IV., Arms—*Or, a Chevron Gules, and a Bordure engrailed sable.* These early examples had not assumed Crests.

"Edward Courtenay, 1486, Arms as before. Three of his name succeeded.

"Charles Blount, 1603, Lord Mountjoy, created Earl of Devon by James I., Arms—*Barry nebulee of six, Or and Sable.*

"William, Lord Cavendish, 1618, Earl of Devon, Arms—*Sable, 3 Bucks' heads cabossed, argent, attired Or.* Eight Earls of this family followed in succession."

Courtenay came in again.

Owing to different circumstances, the honours fell into abeyance, and so remained for some time, until the title was revived in the present family so recently as to be almost within memory.

And now to the application. It will be seen by the foregoing list, that the Earldom had been enjoyed by members of at least five different families, and by some of them for several successive generations, and most of them were men of renown in their day. They were not distinguished by an achievement belonging to the county, as a county, but each simply used his own private armorials, and as Earls of Devon in the list, they all stand on a par: but if the arms of any particular one were chosen, and adopted for an ensign, all the rest would naturally feel slighted. The universal respect in which the present Earl is held, makes us almost forget that there ever was an Earl of Devon before him: but in large questions like these, that are intended to be looked at in all time to come, and when perhaps the revolutions of ages may unhappily bring up some other family to a high place, we must not confine our vision to the narrow period in which we live. In order not to give offence, some might feel that the arms of the first and most ancient Earl of Devon, might naturally take precedence; and that to the fact of this undisputed seniority, later Earls might cheerfully bow in acquiscence. It has already been shewn that the first Earl of Devon after the Conquest bore—*Gules, a Griffin segreant Or.* But it may be added in this place, that Heylyn, at page 8, in recounting the names of the native Kings of South Britain, after the departure of the Romans, gives the same arms to Vortiger or Votirgern, whom Rapin (Tindal's Edition) speaks of as—"King of the Dunmonij, elected in the year 445:" and Heylyn, p. 10, when speaking of the subsequent Kingdom of the West Saxons, which comprised the modern counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and some others, as existing in 519, observes that this Kingdom also bore—*Gules, a Griffin segreant Or.* If the ancient King of the Dunmonij used that coat of arms, it attaches this bearing rather close to the modern county of Devon. If this project should be carried any further, it will be for Devonshire people to consider whether these points are sufficiently cogent to outweigh other views of a different kind. It might almost be suspected, that when Richard de Rivers took possession of his Barony, and that if he found the said insignia as an old ensign established there from the days of Vortigern, he may simply have adopted it, and continued it as his own. The points that I have here brought forward must assure any reader that this is a question that cannot be disposed of hastily. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

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TOL-PEDN-PENWITH.—A writer in *Notes & Queries*, of 20th September, thus replies as to the origin of this curious name:—*Tol* is equivalent to the Welsh *Tal*, as may be seen by comparing the Cornish Tolcarne with the Welsh Talygarn; the Cornish Talvean with the Welsh Talyvan, etc. The words *Tol-Pedn* are equal to the

Welsh *Talpen*, a knoll, a knob. See this word in Pughe's *Welsh Dictionaay*. As to the word Penwith, *Pen* means either the head or tail (end) of anything. *With* is a syllable which seems to bother all, and this arises, apparently, from the confounding together of two Welsh words, which, though differently spelt, are pronounced very nearly alike. One of these words is *chwith*, which means sinister, awkward, unlucky, not right, etc. The other word is *chwyth*, which means wind, a gale, a puff, a breath, etc. See this latter word in the Welsh Psalms, cxlvii, 18. Pen*with* is compounded of this latter word, and so ought to be written Pen*wyth*, and the meaning thereof is the windy head, or headland. To account for the disappearance of the guttural *ch*, it may be observed that it is softened, cut off, oftentimes, in the Welsh of South Wales and in Cornish. See Williams's *Cornish Dictionary* under "Ch." Tol-Pedn-Penwith would thus mean—in pure Welsh—the Knoll of the Windy Head or Headland = Windcliff. The syllable *with* is very commonly used, through crass ignorance, also in Wales, instead of *wyth*, as in the word Tywith = Windy House, Brynwith = Windy Ridge, etc. And this naming of places from the wind is not confined to Welsh or Cornish, for we meet with such words as Windyhill, Wind-gap, Windrush, Windynook, etc.: in Ireland, Knock Nageeha = Windyhill."

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JOHN QUICK was born at Plymouth in 1636. He matriculated Exeter Coll., Oxford, 20 July, 1654. B.A., 10 Oct., 1657. Returning to Devon, he first preached at Ermington. The 2 Feb., 1658, he received Presbyterian ordination at Plymouth, on being appointed minister of Kingbridge and Churchstow. He then removed to Brixton, from the perpetual curacy of which place, he was ejected for Nonconformity in 1662. He nevertheless continued to preach there until he was seized in the pulpit, 13 Dec., 1663. Was imprisoned at least twice. For about three years he remained in the West of England, preaching as he had opportunity; he then went to London. On the 16 Oct., 1680, he was chosen minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, of Middleburg, in the Netherlands. The minute of his election describes him as then "exercising his ministry constantly on the Lord's day in the Congregation in Bridge Street, Covent Garden." This was Dr. Manton's, who had died 18 Oct., 1677. Not finding himself comfortable at Middleburg, he resigned; and returning to London, 22 July, 1681, he gathered the Presbyterian congregation meeting in Bartholomew Close. For nearly 25 years he continued their pastor, dying 29 April, 1706. His widow, Elizabeth, died 1708. He left an only daughter, who married Dr. John Evans.

(Cf. Boase's *Register*, 258; Wood's *Ath. Oxon.*, iv., 493; *Fasti*, ij., 198; Calamy's *Account*, 247; *Continuation*, 331; Palmer's *Non-Con. Memorial*, ij., 9; Wilson's *History Diss. Churches in London*, iij., 372; Steven's *History Scottish Church in Rotterdam*, 372; Noble's *Continuation of Granger*, i., 125.)

His works are:—

1. Hell Open'd, or the Infernal Sin of Murther Punished. Being a True Relation of the Poysoning of a whole Family in Plymouth and the Punishment of the Malefactors. By J. [ohn] Q. [uick], Minister of the Gospel. Frontispiece, *London*, 1676. 8vo. [Bod.]

2. The Test of True Godliness; a sermon preached at the Funeral of Philip Harris, late of Alston, in the county of Devon, Esquire; August 10, 1681. By J. [ohn] Q. [uick], Minister of the Gospel. *London*, 1682. [B.M.; Dr. W.]

   4to., Ded. to Lætitia Isabella, Countess of Radnor. Text. Deut., xxxij., 29.

3. The Dead Prophet yet speaking: a Funeral Sermon for the Rev. John Faldo, preached at Plaisterers' Hall, Feb. 15, 1690. *London*, 1691. [Bod.; Dr. W.]

   4to., Text, Zech., i., 5.

4. The Young Man's Claim to the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *London*, 1691. 4to. [Bod.; Dr. W.]

5. Synodicon in Gallia Reformata: or the Acts, Decisions, Decrees, and Canons of those Famous National Councils of the Reformed Churches in France. Being

   I. A most Faithful and Impartial History of the Rise, Growth, Perfection, and Decay of the Reformation in that Kingdom, with its fatal *Catastrophe* upon the Revocation of the Edict of *Nants*, in the Year 1685.

   II. The Confession of Faith and Discipline of those Churches.

   III. A Collection of Speeches, Letters, Sacred Politicks, Cases of Conscience, and Controversies in Divinity, determined and resolved by those grave Assemblies.

   IV. Many excellent Expedients for preventing and healing Schisms in the Church, and for reuniting the dismembered Body of divided Protestants.

   V. The Laws, Government, and Maintenance of their Colleges, Universities and Ministers, together with their Exercise of Discipline upon Delinquent Ministers and Church-members.

   VI. A Record of very many illustrious Events of Divine Providence relating to those Churches,

   The whole Collected and Composed out of Original Manuscript Acts of those Renowned Synods. A Work never before Extant in any Language. In Two Volumes. By John Quick, Minister of the Gospel in London.

   London, Printed for T. Parkhurst and J. Robinson, at the *Three Bibles* and *Crown* in *Cheapside*, and the *Golden Lion* in *St. Paul's* Church-yard, 1692. Folio. [J. I. D.; Bod.; B.M.; Dr. W.]

   Vol. I. Portrait, "Effigies Reverendi Viri Johannis Quick, Sancti Evangelii Ministri An°. Ætat: 55°."—"Sturt, sculp," also a frontispiece. Title and Dedn. to William Earl of Bedford, dated "London, March 12, 169½." 3 leaves. To the Reader, 1 leaf, in which he says, speaking of his work,

"it had been Published before now had not the exceeding Colds of January and February hindered the Work and Workmen." pp. clxiv. 1–450. Then follows another title, "Acts, Decisions, and Decrees of the xxij. National Synod, &c." 1 leaf, pp. 475–528.

Vol. II. London, 1692. 1 leaf—Contents, 1 leaf, pp. 596.

6. The Triumph of Faith: A Sermon preached at Bartholomew Close, at the Funeral of Mrs Rothwell, Ian. 16, 1697. London, 1698. [B.M.; Dr. W.]

4to., pp. 36. Text, Rom. viij., 38, 39. In this sermon are introduced anecdotes of several persons who died in triumph, particularly his own brother, Mr. Philip Quick, who died at the age of 25; and old Mr. John Hieron, of Modbury.

7. A serious Inquiry into that weighty Case of Conscience, whether a man may lawfully marry his deceased Wife's Sister. *London*, 1703. 4to. [B.M.; Bod.; Dr. W.]

Mr. Quick prepared for the press, *Icones Sacræ:* a collection of the Lives of several Protestant Divines. The MS. in 3 folio vols. contains 50 Lives of French Divines, and 20 of English; it would have been published in his lifetime had he obtained a sufficient subscription to encourage the design. Calamy says (1727), "the old Duke of Bedford was so well pleased with it, that he had resolv'd to see it publish'd, tho' at his own charge: But he was prevented by Death." This valuable MS. is now in Dr. Williams's Library, 16 Grafton Street East, Gower Street, W.C.

Two Funeral Sermons were preached for Mr. Quick, and both published. One was by his successor at Bartholomew Close, Mr. Thomas Freke; the other by Dr. Daniel Williams. J. INGLE DREDGE.

REFERENCES.—B.M. British Museum; Bod. Bodleian; Dr. W. Dr. Williams; and J.I.D., the writer's, libraries respectively.

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OLD CORNISH NAMES.—The conjecture that "Lupblion" is intended for Luxulyan is probably correct: the transcriber, perhaps, mistook "s" or "ss" for "p," and the "b" may very well have been "v" (*i.e.* "u"). This would be Lussulion which corresponds closely enough with "Lossulyan," as I find it written in Bishop Stafford's, Register (1 June, 1412), vol. ii. fol. 246b.

As to "Clobery," it is a surname used as a Christian name. In a pedigree of Wallis, of Bodmin, I find that Courtenay, married (at Powderham) in 1693, John Clobery, of Bradstone, Devon; their daughter, Elizabeth, married Joseph Silly, of Heligan (in St. Mabyn), Sheriff of Cornwall, in 1714; their son was Clobery Silly, of Heligan—the "Clobery Lilley," of your correspondent's "old deed." *See* Sir John Maclean's Trigg Minor, vol. iii. p. 423.

Ringmore. F. C. HINGESTON RANDOLPH.

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DR. JOHN MORICE.—Your correspondent Mr. G. T. Windyer-Morris (page 8, 4th Series), asks for the inscription on the tomb of this worthy, which he says he believes is to be seen in the church of St. Martin, Exeter. The inscription is not to be found in that church, nor can I find any entry of his burial in the Parish Register.

Exeter. P. F. ROWSELL.

GLYNN FAMILY.—An extract from Cassell's *Official Guide to the Great Western Railway*, relating to this family, was communicated to the September number of the *W.A.*, and appears on page 78. There are inaccuracies in this communication, which although they might pass unnoticed in a popular guide—require correction when they appear in a periodical devoted to antiquarian and genealogical research.

Sergeant John Glynn, was a son of William Glynn, of Glynn, and not as there stated *the son of a younger brother*. His eldest brother, Nicholas, married Elizabeth Nichols and had an only child, William Glynn, of Glynn, described in the extract as "the rightful heir." This William Glynn, was found by inquisition to be a lunatic, and on his death (unmarried) in 1762, was succeeded by his eldest uncle, Sergeant Glynn, as next entitled under the settlements of the estate (see *Glynn Estate Act (Private)*, XXII. Geo. II., c. 32).

Sergeant Glynn, of course, was not entitled to succeed to the Nichols's estates, then belonging to his brother's widow; but I have been informed that a portion of them having been left by that lady to Mr. Bennet, of Hexworthy, was by him devised to the Sergeant's eldest son, the late Edmund J. Glynn, of Glynn. J. O. G.

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DR. GASKIN, OF PLYMOUTH.—(Query 723 of 1884.) Dr. James Gasking, not Gaskin, lived and died in the centre house on the north side of George Street, Plymouth, on the 1st October, 1817, and was buried in the centre aisle of Charles Church, where a monument is inscribed to his memory.

Gasking-street was not named after him, but might have been called after his father, to whose memory a mural monument stands on the east side of the churchyard, near the vestry.

The late Dr. Cookworthy, on taking his Edinburgh degree, dedicated his Latin Thesis to Dr. Gasking; which was much approved by scholars as a classical effort.

Dr. Gasking divided the medical practice of South Devon and East Cornwall with the late Dr. Remmett, and between them no small rivalry existed.

Dr. Gasking has left behind him the tradition of having been a man of learning and strong sense, though of manners somewhat rugged. Whether he was or was not the author of the saying attributed to him by your correspondent, it is certain that some of his sayings yet survive, more characteristic than elegant; they can hardly be given, however.

There are no descendants of the doctor. He married Elizabeth Fry, whose nearest collateral relations were the Ellery family, one of whose ancestors, John Ellery, is found in the list of Plymouth mayors, 1748-49.

Mr. Bennett, of the firm of Whiteford & Bennett, whose mother was an Ellery, is named after the doctor. There is a good portrait of him in oils, most probably by Northcote.

Gate removed, 1768.

Gasking Street, so named in deed 1787. E. G. B.

* * *

Reviews.

The Haunted Homes and Family Traditions of Great Britain. Second Series. By JOHN H. INGRAM. London: W. H. Allen, 1884.

Mr. Ingram has received sufficient encouragement to continue his researches in Ghost-land, and with great success. The present collection of well-authenticated stories has followed very closely upon the publication of the first series, and forms a worthy supplement to that volume. Further, we have the authority of the compiler to say that he is still prosecuting his enquiries, and desires through us, to invite contributions from the West of England. Several local stories appear in the volume now under consideration, viz.:—Berry Pomeroy Castle; Blackadon; Dosmery Pool; Okehampton; Sampford Peverell; Wadebridge. Some of our readers may remember that the story of "Benjie Gear," the Okehampton *revenant*, appeared in the *Western Antiquary* in the early part of the year 1884. Will our readers kindly take note of this work, and enable us to assist Mr. Ingram in the collection of such stories of *Haunted Homes and Family Traditions* of Devon, Cornwall and Somerset, as may be known to them? The realms of Ghost-land are vast and largely unexplored.

The Voyage of Arundel and other Rhymes in Cornwall. By HENRY SEWELL STOKES. A New Edition with Additions. London (Longmans, Green & Co.), 1884.

Anything from the facile pen of the author of *The Vale of Lanherne* is welcome to west country readers; we therefore hail with much pleasure the appearance of this new volume. We recognise some old friends, with which we became acquainted in previous works of Mr. Stokes, and we are glad to be introduced to some of the later productions of his happy muse. We invariably admire Mr. Stokes' verses, for there is the true ring about them, but the feature that we most admire, in this and preceding volumes, is the love which he evinces for Cornwall, its local lore, and traditions. Nearly all the pieces in the volume before us have a decidedly local interest, and most of them are written with the intention of handing down in pleasing verse the names and deeds of Cornish worthies and events of local interest and colouring. Without specifying any pieces in particular, for which our space is insufficient, we may say that this little volume is brimful of interesting matter and will well repay perusal. The notes to the poems occupy some thirty or forty pages, and in them the antiquary will find information of a valuable character.

Who Spoils our New English Books Asked and Answered by Henry Stevens of Vermont Bibliographer and lover of Books, etc. London: H. N. Stevens, Christmas MDCCCLXXXIV.

In the most charming style of the Chiswick Press this little volume makes its appearance as a New Year's Gift. Mr. Henry Stevens, of Vermont, is well-known amongst bibliographers as one of the greatest book-collectors living, and as a man who loves books both for their matter and manner. This paper (here reprinted) was read before the Library Association of the United Kingdom, at their Cambridge meeting, in October, 1882, and was productive of much interesting discussion. Amongst the spoilers of English Books, Mr. Stevens enumerates:—

1. The Author; 2. The Publisher; 3. The Printer; 4. The Reader; 5. The Compositor; 6. The Pressman or Machinist; 7. The Paper-maker; 8. The Ink-maker; 9. The Book-binder; and 10. The last not least, the Consumer, often ignorant and careless of the beauty and proportions of his books—a great sinner!

It is scarcely necessary to say that all these classes of spoilers who come in for their share of condemnation, are justly censured by the

anthor for sins they are well-known to commit. It were well if every member of every class here referred to could peruse the little volume, and take its lessons to heart. Mr. Stevens is an enthusiast of the right order and we prize his words and works.

A Delineation of The Courtenay Mantelpiece in the Episcopal Palace at Exeter. By ROSCOE GIBBS. With a *Biographical Notice of The Right Reverend Peter Courtenay, D.D., elected Bishop of Exeter* 1478, *translated to Winchester*, 1487, *died* 1492, to which is added *A Description of the Courtenay Mantelpiece.* Compiled by MARIA HALLIDAY. Printed for private circulation only, at the Office of the *Torquay Directory*, 1884. 200 copies.

The volume before us is one of those choice productions of the press which the private enterprise of wealthy and enthusiastic persons from time to time furnishes for the delectation of the present generation and the eager competition of would-be possessors amongst posterity. Looked at as a bibliographical treasure it is of considerable value, and its historical interest is also great. Visitors to the Episcopal Palace at Exeter, will no doubt have noticed the beautiful heraldic mantelpiece now in the hall, erected by Dr. Peter Courtenay, successively Bishop of Exeter and Winchester. It is certainly a fine work of art, and its beauties are well reproduced in this handsome volume. Moreover, we are given a most interesting account of this notable Courtenay, as well as Notes on the Arms of the Sees of Exeter and Winchester, and the great "Peter" Bell. Bishop Peter Courtenay, was, according to Fuller *(Worthies of Ergland)*—"Beloved by the people, highly favoured by his prince, of lordly presence" ("the inn of his soul had a fair sign"), and his death was universally regretted. He is mentioned in Shakespeare's *King Richard III.*, Act iv. scene 4, thus:—

> "My gracious sovereign, now in Devonshire,
> As I by friends am well advértised,
> Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
> Bishop of Exeter, his elder brother,
> With many more confederates, are in arms."

The illustrations to this work are numerous and beautifully executed, and reflect the highest credit on Mr. Roscoe Gibbs, and those who are associated with him in their production.

The Official Records of Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1751-1758, *Now First Printed from the Manuscript in the collections of the Virginia Historical Society.* With an Introduction by R. A. BROCK, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Society. Vol. II. Richmond, Va. Published by the Society, MDCCCLXXXIV. (Portrait and autograph of Robert Dinwiddie.)

This volume is another proof, if any were wanting, of the great value of the American Historical Societies, and the industry and perseverance of their members. The collections now being made and published in connection with the various States, particularly the older States, will go far towards furnishing the amplest materials for the history of the settlement of the country. The letters of Governor Dinwiddie, now first presented to the world (dating 1755-1758), occupy more than seven hundred pages of the present volume; they are accompanied with numerous notes of great importance, which add much to the historical value of the work, In addition is given a General Index to the two volumes, compiled in the most thorough manner, and also "a Map of the country between Albemarle Sound, and Lake Erie, comprehending the whole of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, with parts of several others of the United States of America," dated July 1787.

Harbours of Refuge for Cornwall. List of Committees, &c., &c. Truro: Heard & Son, 1884.

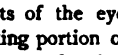
A very interesting and useful pamphlet, which will hereafter be of some historical value, in connection with the present movement for securing harbours of refuge on the Cornish Coast.

Service of Song, entitled—Little Joe's Christmas. By MISS M. A. PAULL. Liverpool: J. Thomas.

An interesting little tale well told, combined with some appropriate melodies. Quite on a par with many other *Services* which have come under our notice.

From FIELD & TUER. Ye Leadenhalle Presse, London, E.C.

1. *Quads for Authors, Editors, and Devils.* Edited by AND: W. TUER, 1884.

This is an enlarged edition of *Quads within Quads;* "an amusing bibliograpical curiosity. Will be relished by printers and their patrons: for the latter a needful glossary of terms is not forgotten." Quads, it may be stated, are little metal blanks which are used by the printer for filling up gaps, thus:—  and although they are of little or no account, yet the printer cannot get along without them; hence the application of the words to printers' jokes.

2. *Are we to read ?SDRAWKCAB or, What is the Best Print for the Eyes?* By JAMES MILLINGTON. With an introduction, by R. BRUDENELL CARTER, F.R.C.S.

At first sight, this little volume would appear rather purposeless and of the humorous order, but on reading the introduction we observe that it is compiled in the interests of the eyes of the human race, or rather the reading portion of humanity, and from the various specimens and styles of type and type arrangement, it is evident that there is a very useful purpose underlying the somewhat grotesque character of the title-page.

3. *Henry Irving, Actor and Manager. A Critical Study.* By WILLIAM ARCHER.

A very interesting little sketch, not biographical, of this great actor, who has done much in this generation to raise the status of the legitimate drama, and to re-popularize the Shakesperean tragedy.

4. [1740.] *Christmas Entertainments.*

The reprint of a scarce and curious little book, with many diverting illustrations; it contains accounts of Witches, Wizards, Conjurors, Fairies, Spectres, Ghosts, and Apparitions, with many other extra-ordinary matters; also *Curious Memoirs of Old Father Christmas.*

5. *Recent Books and Something About Them.*

An annotated catalogue of the publications of Messrs. Field & Tuer, a copy of which will be sent to any of our readers who may make application to the publishers.

Smith's Plymouth Almanac for 1885. Plymouth: John Smith, 102, Old-Town Street.

This work, which is in its twenty-seventh year of publication, still retains its old characteristics, which include "Chronological Records of Plymouth (1847) and much useful miscellaneous information. The special feature of the present issue is entitled—"Notable Plymouth Artists;" a Series of brief Biographical Sketches, with Copper-Plate Portraits of Reynolds, Eastlake, Haydon, Hart, and Northcote.

McCallum's Illustrated Almanack and Diary for 1885. Plymouth: S. B. McCallum, 122, Union Street.

A very creditable production, which improves year by year. Contains local tales and much information, besides a handy diary.

Plympton Magazine, for the Parishes of St. Mary, St. Maurice, and All Saints', Sparkwell. New Series. January, 1885. Plymouth: Chapple, George Street.

This useful periodical, in addition to the monthly Magazine—*New and Old*, contains eight pages of local information concerning the parishes noted above. There are also antiquarian notes and other matters of general interest. We commend the principle of the combination of various parishes in one magazine to the notice of those who are interested in the Plymouth Parochial Magazines, as one worthy of imitation, as regards completeness, uniformity, and economy of preparation. We believe Mr. J. Brooking Rowe is the editor of the *Plympton Magazine.*

Doidge's Western Counties' Illustrated Annual for 1885. Plymouth: Doidge & Co., 169 & 170, Union Street.

More than four hundred pages of readable matter for One Shilling; truly this is a wonderful production; and as year after year it comes to hand, increasing in bulk and in interest, it is difficult to estimate what its size and importance will be in another decade. Of course, it contains the usual admixture of advertisements, literary sketches and stories. We fain would that the constituent parts of the Annual were not so mixed, but suppose, were it otherwise, the work could not be produced in its present style. The issue before us abounds in local illustrations, and the tales have mostly a local connection; moreover, there is a mass of local information that cannot possibly be obtained in any other publication. We must congratulate Mr. Doidge upon his pluck and perseverance in thus liberally catering for his thousands of patrons.

Three Towns' Almanack and Daily Tide Tables for 1885. (Thirty-eighth year of Publication.) Devonport: Wood & Tozer, 49, Fore Street.

The chief feature in this useful Almanack is a record of the principal events which have occurred in the Three Towns during the previous year. Such a record, if correctly kept, is of great historical value. Doubtless, nearly all the entries are faithful as to date and circumstance, but we looked in vain for an entry under February 14 (St. Valentine's Day), of one of the most notable events of the year, viz.:—the unveiling of the Drake Statue on Plymouth Hoe. On further search, we found it under date Feb. 29. Surely such an error as this ought not to have passed current. Much valuable local information is given.

AMONGST current Antiquarian Journals we note the following:—*The Antiquary.* (No. 16, Vol. XI. January, 1885), in which are several interesting articles, and a large amount of antiquarian information. *The Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer.* (No. 37, Vol. VII. January,

1885.) In this Mr. Cornelius Walford continues his *History of Gilds*, and Mrs. C. G. Boger, contributes the first part of an article on *King Alfred in Somerset*, and *The Legend of St. Neot. The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal.* (No. 6, Vol. VI. November, 1884.) A very high-class Journal of general interest, which is published bi-monthly in Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.: and edited by the Rev. Stephen D. Peet. *The East Anglian: or Notes and Queries, on subjects connected with the Counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, and Norfolk.* (Part 1, Vol. I. New Series, January, 1885.) We made a preliminary announcement of this new venture in our last number, and must now express our satisfaction at the appearance of the work, which is full of interest and promises well. Although this publication is the successor of several similar Journals, it may be said to be a new aspirant for public favour, inasmuch as it has features differing in many respects from its predecessors. We hope it will have a long and prosperous career. *The Palatine Note-Book.* (No. 48, Vol. IV. January, 1885.) Of this issue it is enough to say that it is fully equal to any previous numbers, and that all lovers of antient lore will appreciate Mr. Bailey's labours in his wide-field of historical and biographical research. *Clarendon Historical Society*, New Series, No. 1, contains *The Journal of King Edward's Reign*: from the Original in the Cotton Library. *Parodies* (Part 14, Vol. II. January, 1885.) Contains some clever parodies of the poems of Longfellow and Edgar Allan Poe. This collection increases in interest and value with every number.

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Notes to Illustrations.

OLD HOUSE AT THE CORNER OF GOLDSMITH STREET, HIGH STREET, EXETER.—This house was removed in 1879. As will appear, it all but entirely blocked-out the chancel end of the church of Allhallows. Since the removal of this house, the church has been restored under the able superintendence of Mr. Crocker, Architect, and the little edifice now forms one of the most pleasing features of the street.

The house presented one of those interesting specimens of ancient domestic architecture, which the High Street of Exeter is so rich in—the overhanging stories in this example—so needful in order to obtain room in a confined space.

It also possessed an interest connected with one of its occupants—namely, that of the late Sir Matthew Wood, who was twice Lord Mayor of London, and sat as member for that city in nine successive parliaments—in the beginning of the present century. As a reward for public services, he was knighted by Her Majesty the Queen, in 1837—her first act of this kind.

Wood, when a lad of 14, was apprenticed to his cousin, Mr. Newton, a druggist, who occupied the house shown in our illustration. After serving his apprenticeship here, he became a traveller in the drug-trade, and eventually settled in London, where he amassed a fortune in business. He also became possessor of a large proportion of the wealth left by the eccentric "Jemmy Wood," banker of Gloucester.

The site of this old house has obtained some notoriety in consequence of the erection of a little shop on it, which was known at the time as "the shanty." Since the removal of the shanty, it has been determined to rail in the space beyond the chancel-wall of the church. G. T.

Exeter.

[We are indebted to our esteemed correspondent, Mr. G. Townsend, of Exeter, for the above note, as well as for the drawing which accompanies the present number. EDITOR.]

LEY ARMS.—With the present number we issue a corrected plate of the "Ley Arms," and would request our Subscribers to substitute it for the plate which was forwarded with Part VI. The letter-press upon the revised plate will sufficiently explain the reasons for its publication. Our readers will also please to note that on page 114, first column, line 19, the date should be 1622 instead of 1662.

EDITOR.

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Correspondence.

LIBRARIES OF DEVON AND CORNWALL.—In anticipation of the coming Librarians' Congress, to be held at Plymouth in the autumn, let me suggest that a very valuable paper might be written on the old or extinct libraries, of Devon and Cornwall. It is very curious how public libraries in days gone by, often, from want of support or divers reasons were broken up or else absorbed in others. As for the larger private libraries a very valuable mass of information might be collected by any competent person who had time for the undertaking.

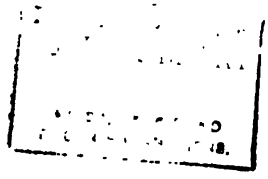
While on the subject, may I ask where is the fine subscription library which used to be kept at the head of Ker Street, Devonport? It did a good work in its day. Was it absorbed in the Mechanics' Institute and then in the Devonport Free Public Library? W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

ERRATA IN PART VII (FOURTH SERIES).

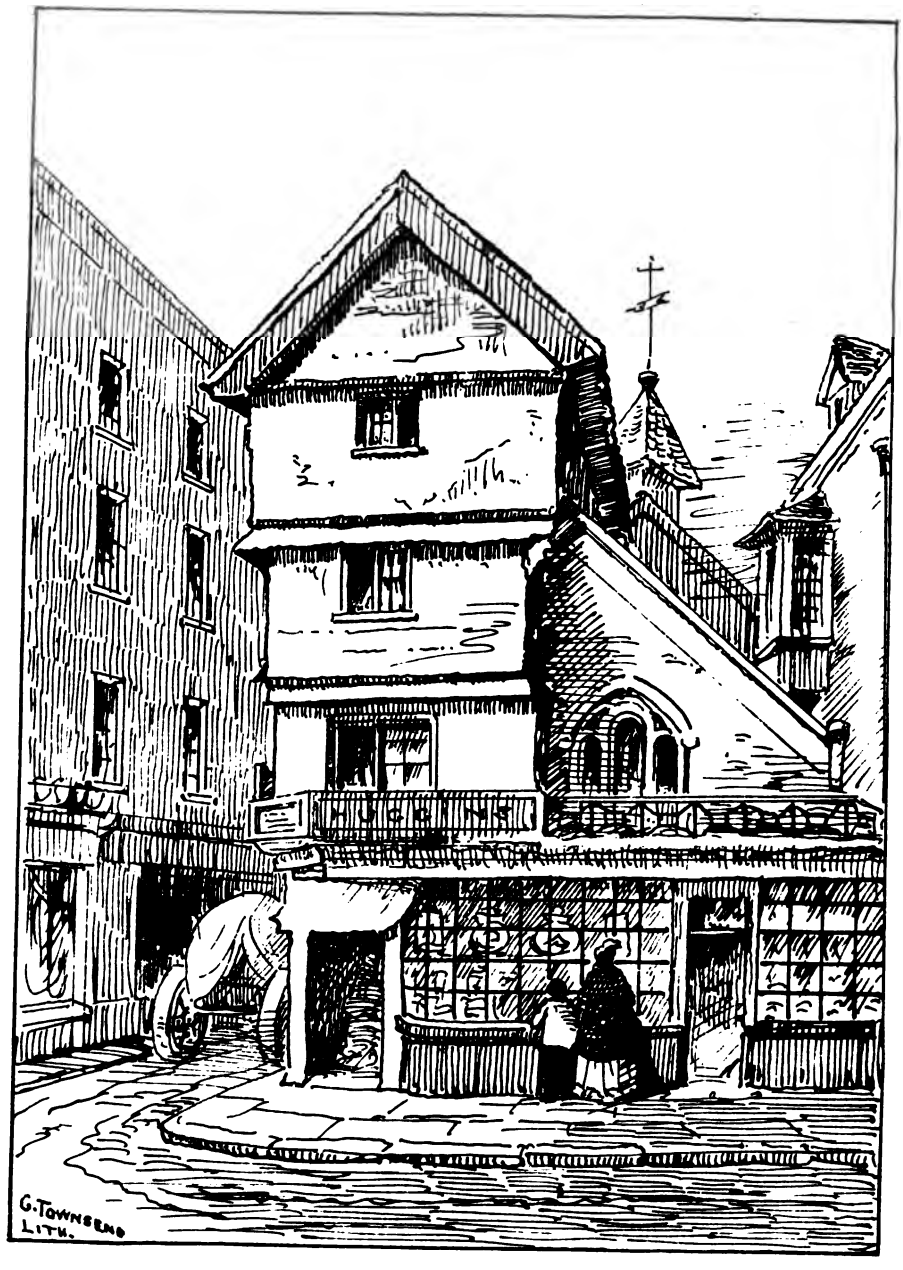
In the reply respecting "Bereferrers," by Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, page 148, col. 2, line 13 from foot—"of William Blount," should read "Of William Blount," as the beginning of sentence. Also two lines below, "who was called the most noble amongst the noble," should read "who was called the most noble amongst the learned, and the most learned amongst the noble." Also, at p. 149, col. 1, line 20—"of this rector," should be "Of this rector."

Also, at p. 149, in note on "Buckfast, etc." by W. S. B. H. in line 7, "was left," should read "was held," and in line 10, the first word "As" is an error for "Is."

On p. 151, col. 2, in the note respecting *The American Antiquarian*, the abbreviation "Ill." is an error, the work is published Chicago, Ill., but the editor resides at Clinton, Wisconsin. Again on p. 149, col. 1, in the heading of the Review of the Trelawny Papers—Portland (Mass) should be obviously—Portland (Maine).



Western Antiquary – Janʸ. 1885.



Corner of Goldsmith Street, High Street, Exeter.
/ House now pulled down. /

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Western Antiquary. Part VIII. Fourth Series.

JANUARY, 1885.

Genealogical Notes and Queries.—Contributed by W. H. KELLAND, Barnstaple.

SAUNDER OF CHITTLEHAMPTON.

THE following is, I believe, the correct Pedigree of the Saunder family:—

1. Arthur Saunder of Chittlehampton; buried at Chittlehampton, March 20, 1655; married and had, with other issue—

2. Anthony Saunder of Chittlehampton, who was buried there, Oct. 26, 1693. Margarett, his wife, was buried there, Oct. 28, 1683: they had, with other issue—

3. Arthur Saunder of Chittlehampton, died 1706; married 169..... at Swymbridge, Alice, daughter of Geo. Brayley *alias* Widlake of Swymbridge: they had, with other issue—

4. Geo. Saunder of Chittlehampton, born 169.....; married at Bishop's Nympton, 1731, Elizabeth (b. 1714, died 1794, aged 80), daughter of Morice and Joan Blackmore of Bishop's Nympton, Devon, and had, with other numerous issue—

5. James, baptized July 6, 1757, at Chittlehampton; married at Filleigh, 1790, Mary (b. 1766, died 1828), daughter of William and Mary Brayley of Filleigh, Devon, and great-aunt of Henry Edwards, M.P., Weymouth, 1865-85; and he died at Chittlehampton, March 25, 1839, leaving with other issue—

6. James, baptized at Chittlehampton, April 6, 1791; buried at Chittlehampton, Nov. 7, 1850; married at Lapford, 1822, Matilda (b. 1804, died 1827), youngest daughter and eventual co-heiress of Philip Kelland of Lapford Court and of Rudge, Devon, and had surviving issue—Loveday Elizabeth, died 1858, having married 1849, her cousin, John Kelland, Esq. of Kelland; and

7. Philip Saunder of Rudge and of Lapford Court, b. 1826, died 1863, having married twice, and had, with other issue—

8. Frank, b. 1853, of Rudge, Devon; and

9. Edwin Troake, b. 1854, of Lapford Court and of West Ashford, Barnstaple, married 1879, Mary, daughter of the late Richard Turner of Dowland, Devon, and has issue.

EXTRACTS FROM WILLS.

WILL OF JOHN KELLAND, WHO DIED 1712:—

"He directs his body to be buried at Ashprington, where his father lieth, and a monument to be erected there in memory of his father and himself. He gives to the poor of the parishes of Ashprington, Paignton, Slapton, Harberton, Totnes, Cornworthy, Modbury, Ermington, Teigngrace, Broadhempstone, Littlehempstone, Broadhembury, Feniton, and Coombe Raleigh, £5 to each parish. He gives £2,000 to the augmentation of Charity Schools, to the Bishop of Exeter and the executors afterwards named. He gives to Mrs. Bowditch, wife of the Rev^{d}. Robert Bowditch, Vicar of Broadhembury, £100. He gives to Sir E. E. Prideaux, and Sir W. Drake, and the Rev. C. Hanward, Rector of Tallaton, £50 each for mourning. He gives John Harris of Tallaton, his steward, £200, and Thos. Newman, Town Clerk, of Dartmouth, £20. He gives William Kitson £200. He gives William Symon of Symon's Inn, £100. He gives to Mrs Robert Symons of Totnes, £100. He gives his cousin, George Yard (one of his trustees), £500. He gives his uncle, Francis Drewe, and his uncle, Archdeacon Drewe, £50. He gives to the daughters of his uncle, Francis Drewe, £250 each for mourning. He gives his cousin, Susannah Ayloffe, £500. He gives his cousin, Elizabeth Mitchell, wife of Thos. Mitchell, £500. He gives his cousin, Elizabeth Bragg, £200. He gives his cousin, Mary Morrice, £300. He gives his cousins, Bamphylde, Edward, and Francis Rodd, £330 each. He gives his cousins, Charles, Thomas, and Mary Vaughan, £250 each. He gives to Col. John Arundell, his brother-in-law, £1,000. He gives his uncles, W. Courtenay, Hugh Stafford of Pynes, and Peter Prideaux, £50 each for mourning. He gives his aunts, Vaughan and Arundell, £50 each for mourning. He gives Sir A. Chichester and his lady and cousin, John Chichester, £50 each for mourning. He gives to his tutor, Mr. David Jones, over and above the Arrears of his salary at the time of his coming to him, at £100 per annum, £1,000 in addition. He gives the younger children of his aunt, Dame Elizabeth Chichester (wife of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart., M.P.), £3,000, equally to be divided among them. He gives to Mrs. Baron Price, a gold ring, of 40s. He gives his cousins, John, Henry, Anne, and Dorothy, the daughters of his cousin, John Fownes, one of his trustees, £250 each. He gives to his cousins, Mary and Margarett, daughters of his cousin Francis Drewe, £250 each; and to his good daughter, Elizabeth, another daughter of Francis Drewe, £500. Finally, he appoints his cousin, John Fownes of Tretheway, Esq. and Francis Drewe of Exeter, Barrister, his executors. The deceased died at his seat, Painsford House, Totnes, Devon, in 1712, aged 22 years only, and was buried at Ashprington, April 19. The inscription says his grandfather was John, his father, Charles."

Kelland of North Tawton.

In answer to numerous inquiries, I am enabled to give the following Pedigree of this family, which I can guarantee as absolutely correct from original materials in my possession:—

1. Richard Kelland of Lapford, purchased in 1591, the estate of De Bathe from Lady Margarett Poulett; he died 1602, leaving issue *inter alios*—

2. William, born at Lapford, and died at North Tawton, 1638, leaving with other issue—

3. William Kelland of North Tawton, *gentleman*, died 1672; having married, July 21, 1646, at North Tawton, Anne Jane, and had, with other issue—

4. John, born 1651; married June 15, 1675, Jean Triggs, and died, leaving with other issue—

5. Christopher, born 1679; died at North Tawton, 1758; having had issue—

6. William, died at North Tawton, 1781; having married Mary Hole of North Tawton, by whom he had issue, an only child—

7. Jane, died 1782.

The property of the Kellands at North Tawton, afterwards passed to the late Capt. John Kelland, Durant, by whom it was sold to the late Lord Rolle, and is now the property of the Hon. Mark Rolle.

Monumental Inscriptions at St. Mary Magdalene Church, Taunton.

In answer to "Viator" (*Western Antiquary*, Part 7, Series IV., December, 1884), I am enabled to give the following Pedigree of the Courtenays referred to, which I know to be exactly true:—

John Kelland of Painsford, died 1679 (grandson of Richard Kelland of Lapford, living A.D. 1567), had with issue, John, died 1692, at Painsford, who had, with other issue, Susannah, his eldest daughter.

This Susannah Kelland, married three times—the first husband was Moses Gould of Hayes; she married secondly, William Courtenay of Methurfe and Tremere, M. P. Mitchell 1701, on whose death she married Arthur Champernowne of Dartington Hall, and finally died Oct., 8, 1716, and was buried at Dartington.

His eldest son, William Courtenay, was born in 1706, and died at school, at Taunton, and was buried Dec., 1719, at St. Mary's Church, Taunton. He was the elder brother of Kelland Courtenay, the well-known scholar; M.P. Truro, 1734; Huntingdon 1747; who was the direct ancestor of the present Earl of Cork, Earl Spencer, and the Marquis of Exeter. The William Courtenay, who married Susannah Kelland, was the second son of Humphry Courtenay of Tremere, who was M.P. for West Looe and Mitchell; and Alice, his wife, daughter of Sir Peter Courtenay of Trethurfe; a full pedigree appears in Col. Vivian's *Visitations of Cornwall*. I may add that my esteemed neighbour, the Rev. T. Melhuish Comyns of Witheridge, now curate of Ladock, has supplied me with 78 registers of Courtenays of Trethurfe, extending down to 1806, which I shall be happy to show anyone interested in the matter.

Sir W. H. Fancourt Mitchell.

The death is announced of Sir William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, President of the Legislative Council of Victoria. Sir William Mitchell, who was knighted in 1875, was a near relative, I believe, nephew of the late Lieut.-Col. C. St. John Fancourt, who was elected M.P. for Barnstaple, in the Conservative interest in 1832; re-elected in 1835, but retired in 1837.

Popham and Andrew Families.

In the note of the marriage of the late Lieut.-Gen. E. W. Leybourne Popham with Miss Andrew in *Burke*, there is an obvious error, where it is stated that the late Ven. Archdeacon Andrew, married a Miss Courtenay. Archdeacon Andrew, married a Miss Fitman of Alphington, his father, the late Dr. Andrew of Exeter, married Miss Courtenay of Powderham.

Rashleigh.

In answer to many enquiries I am enabled to give the following information relative to Rashleigh, the ancestral and original seat of perhaps the most eminent of the untitled gentry of England. Rashleigh is situate about 3 miles from my birthplace, and is now the property of the popular M.P. for South Devon, John Tremayne, Esq.

Rashleigh Lands comprise 299 acres, Gapes Hole and Kinnlydown, comprise 279 acres, and smaller tenements make up the total to 612 acres. The first Rashleigh, who can be traced, is John Bray *alias* Rashleigh of Rashleigh, and Rashleigh who was living *temp.* Richard II. The heiress of the elder branch married Clotworthy, and thus carried Rashleigh into the Tremaynes.

Leigh of Bardon and of Ridge.

Tradition records that the Leighs of Bardon, were a branch of the Leighs of Ridge. The present head of the family is Mr. Henry Leigh of 3 Plowden Buildings, E.C., Barrister, son of the late Mr. H. J. Leigh of Taunton, but Bardon is, I understand now, the property of Mr. Wyndham of Salisbury. Ridge passed to the Quickes, afterwards by purchase to the writer's great-uncle, the late Mr. Philip Kelland of Lapford Court, and is now by bequest from him, the property of the Saunder family, his representative through a female branch. Can any of your readers identify the Bardon Leighs with the Ridge Leighs, the first of whom, Walter de Lega, held lands in Devonshire in the reign of Henry II.?

Seppings, Knight.

In answer to many inquiries privately, I am enabled to say that the late Sir Robert Seppings, F.R.S. of Plymouth, was born at Fakenham in Norfolk, and died

at Taunton, in 1840, where a monument is erected to his memory. He married his cousin Miss Martha Milligan. sister of Lady Dacres. He left several children, one of whom is still living. Louisa, who married 1st, Edward Lock, Esq., son of Sir Joseph Lock of Oxford; and secondly, the Rev. W. Du Sautoy of Taunton. Another daughter married Major Harrison, R.M.L.I., and Helen married Mr. Daniel Godfrey of Abingdon, A daughter of Mrs. Godfrey, married last year, Capt. G. C. Thorne-George, of the family of West Buckland in this county. Sir Robert Seppings, was a celebrated naval architect, and repeatedly received the thanks of Parliament for his services.

Ven. Roger Massey.

The Masseys of Pool Hall, are a younger branch of the Massies of Coddington and of Polford Hall, Co. Chester. The grandfather of the Archdeacon of Barnstaple, was Roger Massie or Massey, second son of Roger Massey, Esq., of Coddington. The Ven. Roger Massey, married Miss Anne Arnold, and died in 1798; leaving issue, one son, John, and four daughters. General Massey, one of the family, of whom a fine portrait is still preserved at Pool Hall, the seat of his collateral descendants, was one of the most distinguished military leaders during the civil war of the reign of Charles I. Pool Hall is now (1884-85) owned by the Archdeacon's nephew, Mr. F. E. Massey. J.P. who is married to the daughter of the late Mr. W. H. Hornby, who sat for Blackburn from 1857 to 1869.

Fleming of Perthshire and of Bigadon.

In answer to a private inquiry, the following is the Pedigree of this family:—

1. Alexander Fleming of the Bank, Lethendy, Blairgowrie, Co. Perth, married Betty Stephenson, and had issue *inter alios*—

2. John Fleming of Bigadon, Devon, J.P., unsuccessfully contested Devonport, June, 1865, and Barnstaple, 1874; elected M.P. for Devonport, July, 1865, but unseated on petition; High Sheriff for Devon, 1877; b. at Lethendy, 1822; married 1859, Charlotte Mary, only child of John Blyth of London, and had, with other issue—

3. John Blyth Fleming, b. 1860; married 1883, Eleanor Mary, daughter of W. H. Bickford Coham, J.P., of Coham, North Devon, on which he assumed the additional surname of Coham.

The Living of Black Torrington, North Devon.

In answer to numerous inquiries, I am enabled to give the following particulars of the disposal of the living and of the new Rector:—

The living of Black Torrington belonged for many years to the family of Lord Poltimore, and was sold in 1882-83 to R. H. Jephson, Esq., one of the family of Jephson of Ireland, represented by Sir J. S. Jephson, Bart., sometime secretary to the Carlton Club, and Sir Denham Jephson-Norreys, Bart., who represented Mallow, from 1826-59. The present Rector, who was presented to the living in 1883 by Mr. Jephson, is the Rev. J. S. Jephson-Gardiner. The Rev. John Samuel Jephson-Gardiner, late Chaplain to the Earl of Dufferin, is a son of Arthur Gardiner, Esq., late of Dublin, but now of London, by Margarett, daughter of the late John Jephson, Esq., of Dublin. He was born 1843; educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. 1864; M.A. 1868; and took the Divinity Testament in 1866. He married in 1868, Sarah, daughter of the late James MacTier, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland. The Rev. J. S. Jephson-Gardiner, is related maternally to Sir D. Norreys and Sir J. S. Jephson. He is also related to the families of Holmes and Burroughs, of Limerick and Cork. He is a Freemason and Member of the Royal Arch Chapter.

Tattershalls of Exbourne:

The Rev. William Tattershall of Bishop's Bourne, Kent, in a letter to me, dated Nov. 28, says—"that in the notes of Mr. Walford, that the Tattershalls are related to the Burgoynes, Dukes of Norfolk, is incorrect." He knows nothing of the Burgoynes, but Mary, daughter of George Tattershall of Finchampstead, married Charles Howard; and Katharine (her sister), married Bernard (his brother), 8th son of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and from this marriage springs the present Ducal House of Norfolk.

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✠ Queries. ✠

Kingdom of Plymouth.

Can any of your readers give me any information relative to this family? One of the daughters, Sophia, married, I believe, about 1790, the late Sir Mark Isambard Brunel of Hacqueville, Normandy; and her daughter married (I believe, in 1820) the late Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B., M.P., for Lambeth and for Kinsale.

Burnaby.

The tradition is, that the family of Burnaby of Baggrave, represented by the late Col. Burnaby, of Khiva, and the late General Burnaby, came from Burnaby in Bratton Clovelly. Lyson's *Devonshire*, however, says that the family of Burnaby became extinct about the latter end of hte 16th century. Can any of your readers reconcile the above—or give me a pedigree of the Burnabys?

The Manor of Rockbeare.

Who is Lord of this Manor? According to Walford's *County Families*, Mr. Porter is, while according to another account, Mr. C. H. Bidgood is quoted as such.

The Manor of Ashford.

According to Walford's *County Families*, Mr. J. M. Fisher is Lord of the Manor of Ashford, while, according to Kelly's *Devon*, George Langdon, Esq. and J. M. Fisher, Esq., share that honour, which is correct?

Brett of Devonshire.

Can any of your readers give me any information of the family of Brett or De Britto of Langabeare, Slottiscombe, and of Pilton, Devon? Risdon and Polwhele considered Alured de Britto descended from the British race. Margarett, daughter of Robert Brett, married Thos. Wise, ancestor of Mr. Tremayne, M.P. for South Devon. I have heard that Lord Justice Brett was the descendant of a younger branch. Is any reader of the *Western Antiquary* in possession of a pedigree of this family?

Radford of North Devon.

I have heard that the Radfords of North Devon, now represented by the Rector of Downe St. Mary, were descended from the Chawleigh family. The earliest mention of the ancestors of the present Radfords is in 1731, when John Radford, Gent., of Witheridge, was buried. His son, the Rev. W. Radford, was many years Rector of Lapford, and died in 1763.

Hole of Devonshire.

Can any of your readers inform me who was the earliest known ancestor of the numerous and reputable family of Hole. Curiously enough, no pedigree of this family appears in *Burke*. William Helyar, M.P. for Ilchester, married in 1690, Joannah, daughter of Robert Hole of South Tawton. The Holes of Georgeham, appear to have sprung from Foldhay, in Zeal Monachorum. where they were substantial yeomen in 1700. The first Hole of Georgeham, married a Miss Chichester of Youlston. Under the Hole family of Caunton Manor in Newark, appears this note in Burke, "The Holes of Caunton, are traditionally supposed to be connected with the Holes of Devon, and have been resident at Caunton for more than three centuries." The Rev. Roger Hole, was vicar of Caunton in the year 1567. From this, it would appear that the Holes of Devon, date their origin previous to 1567. No doubt many of your readers can give me an approximate pedigree of this ancient family?

Tucker of King's Nympton.

In the original edition of *Burke*, appears a notice of this gentleman, the father of the gentleman who now worthily fills the position of Somerset Herald; in which it is stated that he was descended from Robert Tucker, who was Mayor of Exeter in 1543, and entertained the Spanish Ambassador with great magnificence, but under the Tucker of Coryton Park, it is stated that the line descended from Robert Tucker is now extinct. Can any of your readers reconcile the above statements?

Busk M.P. for Barnstaple.

In the return of Members of Parliament, it is stated that William Busk, Esq., was elected M.P. for Barnstaple, Jan. 16, 1812, on the death of G. W. Thellusson, Esq. Who was this gentleman?

Isaacson of Margate.

Who was the ancestor of this family, one of whom was the well-known Anthony Harvie Isaacson, who married a Miss Leigh, a branch of the Leighs of Ridge?

Sir Edmund Williams.

Who was this gentleman? I find in some old Devonshire newspapers, he married a Miss Hawker of Plymouth, about the end of last century.

Madan of Westminster.

I find that Lady Northcote, who, as the heiress of Kelland, possessed numerous estates at Paignton, Slapton, and elsewhere in this county which she afterwards sold, married, secondly, in 1754, of course after the decease of her husband, a Mr. Richard Madan, Gent., of Westminster. Can any of your numerous readers inform me whether she had issue of her second husband, and when she died? Burke does not even mention her second marriage. Her only daughter married a Mr. Paynter. Was this Mr. Paynter, one of the Paynters of Richmond?

Marshall of Peter's Marland Manor.

Where is a pedigree of this family to be found? They owned the manor for many generations, which now belongs to Joseph Oldham, Esq., J.P. of Hatherleigh.

Wreford of Clannaborough.

I see in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, that the Wreford's originally came from Middlecotts in Morchard Bishop. Can anyone give me the connexion between the present respected squire of Clannaborough, Mr. John Wreford and Mr. Wreford of Sevenoaks, an active magistrate of Kent, and which is the elder branch?

Harrington.

I find there lived at Hatherleigh, in the year 1813, a Lady Harrington, who married a Mr. Goss, of that place. Most of the Harringtons trace their descent from John de Harrington, who was living A.D. 1305. Can any of your readers inform me who was the husband? I have heard that he was the Mayor of Bath, and knighted by the Prince Regent. This Mr. Goss was the first cousin of the father of Mr. Clarke, the present popular M.P. for Abingdon.

Easton of Easton and of Taunton.

I should like to know what connexion exists between the families of Easton of Easton and of Taunton. The well-known Mr. Charles Easton of Holton Hall, Suffolk, is of the latter branch.

Barnstaple. W. H. Kelland.

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GILDAS BADONICUS, CALLED GILDAS THE WISE, ALSO GILDAS THE QUERULOUS, BORN A.D. 520.

BY MRS. EDMUND BOGER.

A PERIOD of legends, myth and uncertain tradition of more than one hundred and fifty years, intervening between two periods of authentic history is a strange fact in the story of our Island. When we lose sight of it, it was Britain, when the curtain lifts, it is (almost) Saxon England. This strange time, which has been turned to such good account by Poets and Romance writers for more than a thousand years, was from the year 420, to that of 599 inclusive.

The account of the four hundred and fifty years of Roman rule is clear and accurate. With their withdrawal begins the troublous times, when Picts, Scots, Angles, Saxons, and Jutes were struggling for possession of our land. The native Britons themselves yielded almost wholly to despair, and a thick mist settled down upon our annals. At first the darkness seems well-nigh impenetrable, anon we discern through the gloom, figures moving, there is a rushing to and fro, a pouring in of armed men, faint struggles, massacre and the groans of the dying. The ancient inhabitants are everywhere being forced further to the West as they give way before the fierce onslaught of their foes.

But now there comes a change, a strange and weird glow of radiant brightness shines through the mist and lights it up with a fearful beauty. The Western people have made a stand, they no longer give way, a champion comes forth out of the West, we see visions of Christian heroes struggling with Paynim hosts, fair pictures of brilliant deeds of arms, and, like a rock, the brave leader with his followers dashes back the waves of hostile progress.

This, almost mythical epoch, is glorious while it lasts, but again the darkness settles down. The Western men (of Somerset, Devon and Cornwall) are turning their arms against each other, and a deep gloom like a funeral pall rests on the moving picture.

It was in A.D. 520, the year of the great victory won by the arms of King Arthur at Mount Badon, that Gildas Badonicus or Gildas of Bath was born, and by the time he had come to man's estate, the bright gleam of hope, with which Arthur's victories and Arthur's greatness had imbued his countrymen, had faded away and Arthur died fighting against his own people. Somerset had of course, from its position borne the brunt of the struggle, but never, while Arthur lived, did the heathen cross its boundaries. It necessarily, however, fell first to the Saxons, but not till they too had embraced the Christian faith. Devon and Cornwall did not form an integral part of the Kingdom till perhaps the reign of Athelstan in the 10th century. With Arthur's death, a dull despair fell upon the Britons, and with this despair came the vices born of it.

"Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," has ever been the feeble hopeless resolve of those who lack virtue and courage to defend themselves. Gildas, was a witness of the troubles, and the vices which were alike cause

and effect of them, but he had neither the courage nor the energy to strive against them. His writings are chiefly remarkable for two things:—first, the melancholy despairing tone of every word in them, for, with the exception of the "Lamentations of Jeremiah," they are perhaps the most sorrowful wail that ever was penned:—secondly, the intimate knowledge they show of the whole Bible.

Gildas, the son of British parents, and it is said of royal blood, was brought as an infant from Bath, where he was born, to the monastery of St. Iltutus, in Glamorganshire, but, as he grew in years, Somerset, by the valiant defence it made against the Saxons, being now considered safe from invasion, he returned to his native county, called Gladerhaf* by the Britons—in order to complete his education at Ynis-witrin (Glastonbury) the largest and most learned monastery of the time. Here he took the vows and professed himself a monk.

Whilst here, it is said that Guinivere sought refuge in the Abbey from her Husband's indignation at the discovery of her frailty. Arthur beseiged the monastery, but through the mediation of the Abbot, and Gildas himself—who was probably a relation—he was persuaded to receive back his Wife and depart peaceably. But troubles thickened, and, judging from the agreement between the legends and Gildas' own charges against his countrymen, it is plain that the vices of impurity and unchastity were rampant in the land. On the other hand from internal evidence alone it appears plain that he does scant justice to the bravery and resolution that the Britons showed in their battles with the Saxons, for when Gildas was writing, though a hundred years had elapsed since their coming, a large part of the country was still in possession of his fellow countrymen. He speaks too of the foreign wars—meaning the wars against the invaders—having ceased, so that the valour of Aurelius Ambrosius and his Nephew Arthur had won for them temporary peace at least.

* See Camden.

Of their brave endeavours to repulse the heathen, he makes but this slight and thankless mention. "The poor remnants of our nation, being strengthened, that they might not be brought to utter destruction, took arms under the conduct of Ambrosius Aurelianus, a modest man, who, of all the Roman Nation was then alone in the confusion of this troubled period by chance left alive. His parents, who, for their merit were adorned with the purple, had been slain in these same broils, and now his progeny, in these our days, although shamefully degenerated from the worthiness of their ancestors, provoke to battle their cruel conquerors, and by the goodness of God, obtain the victory."

There is more in the same strain, so that, in spite of himself as it were, Gildas bears witness to the wonderful recovery of the country from its first disastrous overthrow by the heathen. But the ulcer that was eating away all that was brave and fair was the sin of impurity, to which the wild and beautiful romance of "King Arthur," by Sir Thomas Mallory—which is but a collection and digest of older legends—bears such grievous witness.

But perhaps after all the most noteworthy fact in Gildas' writings is, his intimate acquaintance with the Bible. His quotations are from almost every book in it. He refers to and quotes, in some cases copiously, from Genesis, Exodus, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Micah, and indeed almost all the prophets, as also from the Gospels and Epistles. He quotes also from some of the fathers, Ignatius, Polycarp, Basil Bishop of Cæsarea, etc. From each of these his gloomy nature delights in drawing denunciations against sinners. But Gildas' mournful diatribes had little or no effect, and it is remarkable that his copy of the Holy Scriptures was not St. Jerome's—or the Vulgate.

For some time Gildas lived a hermit life on one, or, perhaps passing from one to the other, of both of the two islets in the Bristol Channel, called respectively Ronech and Echin

the Steep and Flat Holms of the present day. They are in truth but a continuation of the Mendip range. It was here he wrote his "De Excidio Britanniæ."

He returned at last to his old home at Glastonbury, where he died, and was buried about the year 581, or possibly later.

Authorities, *William of Malmesbury, Legends of King Arthur, Gildas' Works.*

NOTE.—Will any reader of the *Western Antiquary*, kindly tell me where I can obtain a sight of Locke's *Western Rebellion*." It is quoted repeatedly by Macaulay, but neither in the British Museum nor in the Guildhall Library can I hear of it. If anyone who possesses a copy would kindly lend it to me, I should be very grateful and would return it speedily.

Charlotte G. Boger, St. Saviour's, Southwark, S.E.

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DEVONSHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY:—
HENRY ROBERTS'S "HAIGH FOR DEUONSHIRE," 1600.

BY W. B. RYE.

REFERRING some time ago to an entry in Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual* (edit. Bohn), under the name of "Roberts Henry," my eye rested on one applying to Devonshire, which bore the early date of 1600. I was curious to see whether the title therein given had been introduced in Davidson's *Bibliotheca Devoniensis*. Not finding it noticed in that work, I made inquiry at the British Museum whether a copy was in the Library of that noble institution. The answer being negative, I was led to suppose either that the work in question was of excessive rarity, or that there was some inaccuracy in Lowndes' description. It is but very recently that by the friendly aid of Mr. Graves, of the British Museum, I have been gratified by tracing a copy of Henry Roberts's *Haigh for Devonshire*, in the splendid Library of Mr. Christie-Miller, Britwell Court, Bucks, who has kindly favoured me with a sight of this precious volume, which its fortunate possessor considers unique. It is a kind of novel, contains twenty-six chapters, and is printed in black letter. The title is as follows:—

"Haigh for Deuonshire. A pleasant Discourse of sixe gallant Marchants of Deuonshire, their Liues, Aduentures and Trauailes: with sundrie their rare showes and pastimes shewed before the King in Exeter. Besides many pretie mery Jeasts by themper formed, as well in forraine Countries as in their owne. Very delyghtfull for the Reader. Written by H. R. [Roberts, in the dedication.] *London: Printed by Thomas Creede, and are to be sold at his shop in Watlingstreete, ouer against the sign of the Cocke, neare Friday-streete, 1600.*" sm. 4to.

It is dedicated "To the worshipfull and most toward Gentleman, accomplisht with all vertues and graces of true Gentilitie, Henry Cromwell, sonne and heire to the honoured Oliuer Cromwell,* Esquire, high Sheriffe of the Counties of Cambridge and Huntington." The author in this "Epistle Dedicatorie," says:—

"Faithfull subjects and good men in the Commonwealth were these famous Marchants of whom I intreat, wealthy, charitable, and honest. How pleasant, conceited, or mery you find them in their wel ordered Jeasts, offending none, but desirous to do good to all."

This is followed by a leaf containing an address "To the wel intending and courteous Reader," commencing thus:—

"Amongst many famous Marchants inhabiting the Westerne confines of this fertile Ile, there was dwelling neer and in the renowned City of Exeter, Totnes, Plymouth, Barnestable, and Tyverton, many of great substance, as wealthy for vertue as rich in coyne and credit: such they were as for pelfe passed not, niggardnesse came not neere their mansions: their gates to the stranger alwayes opened, and their liberall hands releeved the poore. Two of which famous Marchants, viz. William and Oliver, had residence in Exeter, Walter in Totnes, Otho in Plymouth, John in Barnestable, and Robert in Tyverton."

Next, two pages and a half of verse, beginning:—

"In Stories olde,
It hath bene tolde,
That many a Franion,
And boone companion,
In this Land dwelled,
Which in vertue excelled.
* * *
In Devon there dwelled,
As fame telled,
Gallants most brave,
Valiant, wise, and grave,
As few now-a-dayes

---

* Uncle and godfather of the future Protector.

That every wayes
With them might compare,
Men excellent rare," &c., &c.

The Merchants go to *Bourdeaux* to sée the manner of the vintage, hoping to fall in there with some of their countrymen of Devonshire, "and with them to frolicke." They meet with many adventures; passing through the Forest of *Ardine*,* they are attacked by outlaws, and are afterwards lodged in the Nunnery of *St. Bennites* in *Roane* (Rouen), and cured of their wounds by the Lady Abbess. Three of them return to Bordeaux, the others to England.

Chapter VI. treats of "How William, after his return to England, traded for himself in the Citie of Exeter, and wooed a wife" [named *Jone*], gaining the general good opinion of the whole city.

Chapter VII.—"How James, William's servant, abused his Maister to Joane, hindering their love." "Divers Marchants of Exeter, William's very good friendes, being ready to put to sea, invited (as their custome is) their familiar acquaintance to their parting banquet."

Chapter X.—The six Merchants journey to *Bristow*—to the "Faire for St. James:" they fall in with a company of gamesters who quit them of "all their coyne."

Chapter XI.—They proceed on their journey to *Bath*, *Wells*, *Bridgewater*, over the "down called Poldonne, a place often frequented with such as lighten honest travellers of their monies." They are attacked and robbed, but William, "shewing a Devonshire tricke," lays one of them flat on his back.

Chapter XII. tells how the Merchants of Exeter equipped at Dorthmouth (Dartmouth), twelve ships against the Frenchmen.

Chapter XIV.—"How the King's Army marched to Exeter to relieve the Citie, besieged by the Cornish Rebelles."

Chapter XV.—"How William and his companions, to make the King sport, challenged all commers at wrestling, foote-bal, and hurling." These loyal subjects of Exeter, intending to show "their countries accustomed exercises of activitie," challenged 24 men of Devon to 24 of Cornwall. William and his friends, dressed in coats of black velvet with chains of gold, "marched on to the Greene called *Southing-Hay*, without the Citie walles." The Devonians triumphed, and were highly praised and rewarded by the King, who adjudged the honours to the Exeter citizens. On the third day there was a game of Football, when one Gentleman of Devon was unfortunately slain "with a fall from a loftie man's armes." The King caused the Gentleman to be interred with great pomp, "and gave the prize ever after to Devonshire and Cornwall for those exercises which continue them matchlesse to this day." After the sports above described, *the Cardinal*—then Legate from the Pope—who was in the King's train, left the city, and to honour him, "the loyal citizens of Exeter accompanied him out of the city as far as the *Stones*—marks of the City's liberties." By way of a joke they engage to conduct his Holiness "as far as the *Gallowes*—meaning a place of execution, distant from the Citie a myle and better." The Cardinal treats the joke pleasantly and takes his leave, and returning to the city the Exonians told the King what had happened, "who tooke great pleasure therein, and often would use in merriment the parting of the Cardinall with the Citizens, who a weeke after feasted his Highnesse and his traine, and so with great thankes left them."

The subsequent chapters treat of the Merchants' Adventures in Spain.

The author, Henry Roberts, was a citizen of London, and appears to have held some employment relating to Irish affairs. He is the author of several other works, which are enumerated by Lowndes: two of these are in verse, and refer to Sir Francis Drake's expedition in 1585. He was evidently well acquainted with the Western Counties and the manners and customs of their inhabitants.

* "Well, this is the forest of Arden."—See *As you like it*, ii., 4, which was written in this very year, 1600.

It is not improbable that he was related to James Roberts, who printed the first editions of Shakespeare's "*Merchant of Venice*" and the "*Midsummer Night's Dream*," both of the date 1600. Thomas Creede, the printer of *Haigh for Deuonshire*, likewise printed several early editions of Shakespeare's plays.

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THOMAS HOLLOWAY, PILL MAKER AND PHILANTHROPIST.

BY GEORGE C. BOASE.

I DO not know that it is on record, that any native of the county of Devon, ever gave away a million of money in charity, and even with respect to Sir Francis Drake's oft-spoken-of gift of the water to the town of Plymouth, there has been much discussion as to whether he was quite disinterested in his motives on that occasion. I am, however, now going to write of a Devonshire man, who did give away a million of money in charity, who having become rich still remained humble-minded, never sought any advancement in public life, never attempted to enter into what is called "society," and died as he had lived, a hard-working single-minded individual. That he did not confer any benefit on his native place, seems, as will be presently shown, to have been no fault of his own, and his conduct in dealing with his pills and ointment, will not appear to the general reader to be more open to question than that of many medical men in respect to their own pet theories of diseases and their fanciful remedies in dealing with the same.

In the last years of the eighteenth century there was residing in Devonport, then called Plymouth Dock, a Mr. Holloway, who had been a warrant officer in a militia regiment, but had retired from the service, and was the proprietor of a small business. He was either a Cornishman or had a Cornish connection, and married a Miss Chellew, the daughter of a farmer at Trelyan, in Lelant. He had several children, one of whom was Thomas, the subject of this memoir, who was born at Devonport, in the year 1800. Mr. Holloway senior, was a baker in Fore Street, but after some years had passed, he removed to Penzance, and became landlord of the "Turk's Head" inn, in Chapel Street, where it is believed that he resided during the remainder of his life.

Young Thomas Holloway was educated in the town of Camborne, and then under Mr. John Spashat at Penzance, until the year 1816, having in the meantime been also instructed in playing the violin under Mr. Lawrance, a Dane then living in the town. After the decease of his father, in conjunction with his mother and his brother Henry, he kept a grocery and bakery shop in the Market Place, Penzance. About the year 1828, he removed to London and the accounts differ as to his next employment, he is said to have worked as a carpenter, to have been in an office in Budge Row, to have acted as an interpreter and secretary to a gentleman, and to have held other situations. However this may be, certain it is that in 1836, Mr. Thomas Holloway was residing at 13, Broad Street Buildings, in the city of London, as a merchant and foreign commercial agent. In the following year we also find a Mr. Felix Albinolo at 23, Earl Street, Finsbury, "the proprietor of Albinolo's ointment and vendor of Leeches," who in 1838, removed curiously enough to 23, Earl Street, Blackfriars. Previously to this, Mr. Holloway had become acquainted with Albinolo and had introduced him to Mr. Travers, of St. Thomas's Hospital, as the inventor of an ointment said to be remarkably efficacious in curing ulcers and similar affections. The ointment was tried in the hospital, and being found very similar to the ordinary cerate of wax and olive oil, Mr. Travers refused to give any testimonial concerning it. Mr. Joseph Henry Green of the same hospital, by whose dressers the ointment had been tried, gave a letter respecting it, and an extract from this letter was made to assume the appearance of a testimonial in favour of the

ointment, and was inserted as an advertisement in the papers. Mr. Green was much annoyed at his name being associated with this patent preparation, and threatened to apply to the Court of Chancery to stop the further publication of his name. In 1839, Mr. Felix Albinolo became an insolvent, and on 9 October, in that year, was the inhabitant of a debtors' prison. Mr. Albinolo's name then disappeared from the list of patent medicine agents, and it is important to note that immediately afterwards the name of "Mr. Thomas Holloway, patent medicine warehouse, 244 Strand," appears in the London Directory. Mr. Holloway has left it on record that his first advertisement appeared 15 October, 1837, but some further information is necessary to explain this statement, which we are not in a position to afford. It has been said that in 1838, he spent £1,000 in having his remedies illustrated by scenes and tricks, and mentioned by name in the London pantomimes and that this fact gave the first great impulse to his business. Previously to this and soon after his arrival in London, he had married Miss Jane Driver. The dates respecting Albinolo which are matter of fact, so curiously coincide with dates mentioned in connection with the career of Mr. Holloway, that one is almost inclined to think that Felix Albinolo was simply a trade name used by the latter person.

It was Mr. Holloway's rule from the commencement to spend judiciously all the money he could spare in publicity. His advertising at first, it would seem, did not benefit him in any appreciable way, though, after a time, his ointment began to be inquired for to a slight extent by the public. As he states in the advertisement already mentioned "My pills and ointment for a considerable time obtained little or no favour," and he used to visit the docks in order to bring them under the notice of captains of ships and passengers sailing to all parts of the world. All his advertising and all his exertions, however, did not avail him much and he got into commercial difficulties. His creditors were newspaper proprietors, who had trusted him largely on the strength of a reputation he had made at the commencement of his business career, by paying cash down for the advertisements he inserted. He ultimately arranged with his creditors for the payment of a composition, and it is reported that some years afterwards he repaid the generosity thus exercised towards him, by settling in full (with a bonus of 10 per cent. added), the claims of all his old creditors, except those of a few who had declined to sanction the composition.

Holloway's motto was *nil desperandum*, and he seems to have speedily got into business again. He is next found at 244, Strand, a shop, a few doors west of Temple Bar, on the site where the Law Courts now stand. Working without any assistance except the help of his wife, Mr. Holloway used to devote his whole energies to his business from four o'clock in the morning until ten at night. Occasionally, in later years the successful man in referring to this period of building up his business, would remark "if I had then offered the business to anyone as a gift, they would not have accepted it." But to adversity succeeded prosperity, and judicious advertising testified to the ability of the Press to work wonders. He was a man of the most exact business habits, accurate, precise, most methodical in everything, and as keen as a hawk in matters of business. A very peculiar man, he used to pay his people in his warehouse every day. Mr. Holloway was honourably distinguished by an anxiety to conduct his affairs on ready money principles. He would not even allow his solicitors' bill to run for many weeks much less for many months. Owing to very frequent attempts to infringe his rights in his trade marks and his name, he became a very good friend to the legal profession. During his first employment of workmen, he was accustomed to pay them nightly in order to ensure their return to work, after a time he enquired if they would not prefer weekly payments, but they replied that they much better liked the daily settlements, and on further enquiry, it was found that the men had not

the inducement to spend their earnings on themselves, instead of on their families like those who had a weekly lump sum and spent much of it in drink.

The pills and ointment in question have now stood the test of many years, and have been in constant use by immense numbers of people, in our own colonies, and in many foreign countries where ordinary medicines have been difficult to procure, they have been found to be most useful remedies, and as they do not contain any very strong or poisonous compounds no harm has ever arisen from their use.

Mr. Holloway stated with regard to advertising, that he commenced by spending £100 in a week, with the discouraging result of only selling two pots of ointment. In 1842 he spent £5,000 in advertisements. In 1845, £10,000. In 1851, £20,000. In 1855, £30,000. In 1864, £40,000. In 1882, £45,000; and at the present time the amount paid for advertising is about one thousand pounds every week. Proper directions respecting the method of using his pills and ointment were translated into nearly every known tongue, such as Chinese, Turkish, Armenian, Arabic, and in most of the vernaculars of India, together with all the languages spoken on the European continent. Prosperity did not bring unlimited happiness to Mr. Holloway, as in 1850 he found it necessary to take legal proceedings against his brother, Henry Holloway. In an affidavit he stated that he had for some years sold pills and ointment at 244 Strand, under the name of "Holloway's pills and ointment," and had expended nearly £150,000 in making them known and establishing a connexion for their sale. His brother had recently commenced selling pills and ointment at 210 Strand, under a similar description of "H. Holloway's pills and ointment." The pill boxes and pots were similar in form and the labels and wrappers were copied from those used by himself. The Master of the Rolls, on the 9 November in the year mentioned, granted an injunction against the brother in these words—"I think this as clear and as plainly avowed a fraud as I ever knew, defendant will not be allowed to practise a fraud like that here complained of."

On 7 November, 1860, he entered into an agreement with a Swedish physician, Dr. Sillen, to introduce and advertise the pills and ointment in France, for which service Sillen was to receive £1,000. Dr. Sillen accordingly went to Paris and obtained a patent for the ointment only, under the title of "Pommade dite Holloway." Under these circumstances, Mr. Holloway refused to pay the Doctor, who then brought an action against him in the Court of Common Pleas, where a verdict was entered for the plaintiff, with leave to the defendant to move the court. The introduction of the pills into France had been given up by the defendant as hopeless. *(The Times, 1 December, 1862, p. 11, col. 4, and 2 December, p. 10, col. 5.)*

For many years Mr. Holloway was a great holder of and speculator in stocks and shares, he dared to deal in the most risky stocks, yet his speculations were uniformly successful, so that he made large sums to be added to the great profits of his business. Mr. Holloway always lived quietly, for many years he dwelt above the shop in the Strand, which had been extended gradually, and at the time of removal to 533 New Oxford Street in 1867, comprised also two houses in the rear. Afterwards he lived with his wife, in rooms above the large shop in Oxford Street. Subsequently, when his great prosperity led him to take a residence in the country he lived in a quiet way, and even at Sunninghill (where his grounds were very prettily laid out) he possessed a very moderate establishment. He was a plain living and abstemious man, drinking nothing stronger than claret and water.

Having become a wealthy man, it occured to Mr. Holloway's generous mind that he ought to do something for his native town, and he wrote to the Mayor and Corporation of Devonport, offering on certain conditions, to spend a large sum of money in founding a

charity in the neighbourhood. This offer, unfortunately, was not received in a gracious manner by the municipal authorities of the town by the Tamar, and the proposed benefit was lost to them for ever. Mr. Holloway's next intention was to bequeath by will the money he had determined to devote to public philanthropy; but Mr. Bowen May, solicitor of Russell Square, London, suggested to him the wisdom of carrying out his benevolent schemes during his own lifetime, and shortly after, Mr. Holloway, advised by Lord Shaftesbury, decided on building a Sanatorium, as a hospital for the mentally afflicted of the lower middle class. The erection of the Ladies' College in memory of his wife, soon after followed. In fulfilment of the ambition that these structures should be the best in England, Mr. George F. Martin, to whom these institutions were given in charge, travelled throughout Europe and America in order to obtain for them model interiors, and to make them architecturally excellent. The superintendence of these two important institutions became the second business of Mr. Holloway's life, and when their efficiency or adornment was concerned, his customary principles of economy failed to restrain him. He bought for the College, for £6,000, Sir Edwin Landseer's "Man proposes and God disposes," and the art gallery now contains pictures for which he paid in the aggregate £100,000. A few words may now be said about the business facts connected with these charities. On 8 May, 1876, he conveyed the land, 90 acres, at Mount Lee, Egham Hill, Surrey, to Henry Driver, George Martin, and David Chadwick, as trustees of the Holloway College estate. On 5 August, 1881, he conveyed to the same persons as trustees, all the pictures and furniture then and afterwards to be purchased for the use of Holloway College. The amount expended for the land, buildings, furniture, and pictures, exceeds £400,000. On 25 Angust, 1883, he vested in his brothers-in-law, George F. Martin and Henry D. Driver, securities to the value of £300,000 for the completion and endowment of the College. One-third to be employed in finishing the College buildings and furniture, in providing a library, musical instruments, etc. The remaining two-thirds to be applied in establishing scholarships, exhibitions and prizes, the payment of salaries and general college expenses. On 11 October, 1883, he executed a deed, setting forth the Founder's regulations. The management is vested in 12 governors, consisting of 3 trustees of the College estate, and 9 others to be appointed by the Founder. As vacancies occur, they are to be filled up in rotation by the Education Department of the Government, one by the Senate of the University of London, one by the Court of Aldermen of the City of London, one by the Corporation of Windsor, and one by the Corporation of Reading. The four other governors to be co-optative.

Until his wife's death at Sunninghill, Berkshire, on 25 September, 1875, when she was in her sixty-first year, he used to come up to the Oxford Street establishment regularly every day and he maintained the entire control over his business to the day of his death, his chief representative being Mr. Henry D. Driver. Although, after his wife's death. which he took much to heart, he came only rarely to his house of business, he was kept daily informed of the state of affairs, and only two days before his decease, he had business letters under his consideration. At this time, without counting various branches of out-door assistance, there were nearly one hundred hands employed in his shop and warehouse, and he was then making a clear profit of about £50,000 per annum from the pills and ointment. He died at his residence at Tittenhurst, Sunninghill, Berkshire, 26 December, 1883, in his eighty-fourth year, and was buried in St. Michael's churchyard, Sunninghill, in a vault already containing the remains of his wife and of his sister. His will dated 11 October, 1883, was proved by George F. Martin and Henry D. Driver, executors on 16 January, 1884, for the sum of £550,061 8s. 2d. besides the freehold property which is considerable. The Government received on this amount 3 per cent. for probate duty, and 10

per cent. for legacy duty, and will also obtain 10 per cent. for succession duty on the freehold property. Mr. Holloway left everything, including his business, to Miss Mary Ann Driver, his wife's sister, it being understood that she would continue to carry out Mr. Holloway's desires in regard to the disposal of some portions of the money. It appears now to be ascertained that Mr. Holloway, during his lifetime, gave large sums for benevolent purposes on condition that the name of the donor should not be made known. A portrait of Mr. Holloway was inserted in the *Illustrated London News*, of 5 January, 1884. By deed poll enrolled in the Court of Chancery, 20 February, 1884, Henry Diggs Driver, of 78 (originally known as No. 533) New Oxford Street, abandoned the name of Diggs and took surname of Holloway after that of Driver, and on the same date George Frederic Martin abandoned the name of Frederic and took the surname of Holloway after that of Martin, on the occasion of their taking over the management and possibly the proprietorship of the business of their late relative. The executors in carrying out the wishes of the deceased, called together, on 8 January, 1884, all the clerks of the establishment in New Oxford Street, and announced to them that the heads of the departments would each be presented with a cheque for £100, with an advance of £30 per ann., and that the other members were to receive sums of money and an increase of salary proportionate to their time of service.

No comment is needed on the life and character of Mr. Holloway; a person who makes money in a public business and then in an unselfish manner, devotes the greater part of the amount to benevolent purposes, cannot be otherwise than a good man, and he will, we believe, henceforth be classed amongst THE WORTHIES OF DEVON.

London Society, for February, 1885, contains an interesting article, entitled—"A Gossip About Naval Affairs." With an Engraving of Böehm's Statue of Sir Francis Drake, erected on Plymouth Hoe.

THE ANCIENT COMPANIES OF THE CITY OF EXETER.

BY P. F ROWSELL, EXETER.

A SHORT account of the various trade companies that have existed in Exeter, may perhaps be of interest to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*.

The formation of fraternities in connection with the city of Exeter, dates back to Anglo-Saxon times, and from that period to the present similiar companies, although in varied forms, have been in existence. The oldest one known was formed with the consent of the bishop and canons, and was composed of 18 members, who undertook the association in mutual fraternity.*

Another, an account of which has been already given in these columns, was established by the fraternity "for the love of God and our souls' need." (Vol. II. Pages 145 & 188.)

These companies greatly increased in number after the Conquest, and in the twelfth century many of the trades were granted, by the king, charters of incorporation by which they received great and exclusive priviliges.

The mayor, bailiffs and common council of Exeter, exercised the power of licensing trade guilds from an early date, and it is from the time of their incorporation by the city that the Exeter trade guilds usually date.

(1.) *The Cordwainers.* The first company incorporated under the common seal of the city was that composed of the Cordwainers and Curriers, in 1387. In 1458 a dispute arose between this company and the Tuckers, as to their rank in the mayor's processions. It was at length decided that they were of equal dignity, and were for the future ordered to walk abreast hand in hand, one of each company in the show. Their charter was renewed in 1481 and again in 1555.

(2.) *The Glovers.* The Glovers and Skinners were incorporated in 1462, and they ordered that none of their fraternity should

* Turner's *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, Vol. III. p. 96.

sell any goods made by foreigners (not freemen of the city?), under penalty to pay for each offence twenty shillings. They were granted a renewal of their charter in 1482 and again in 1560.

(3.) *The Tailors.* The *Taylors* were first incorporated in 1466, but instead of obtaining their charter from the mayor and council, as the other companies had done, they applied to and received it from the king. This gave rise to a dispute between them and the council, and it was not until three years had passed that it was settled, when their charter was renewed by the city (1469). It was again renewed in 1555 and 1580.

(4.) *The Bakers.* The Bakers were first incorporated under the common seal of the city in 1482. Previous to this date a Company of Bakers existed in Exeter, for both Izacke and Jenkins mention "the master and company of Bakers" in 1428. Probably they had received a charter of incorporation from the king.

Their charter was renewed in 1554. In 1558 they presented one of their company to be their master, who was not a freeman of the city, and for this offence, we are told "they were fined."

In the Albert Memorial Museum may be seen some of the trade emblems that formerly belonged to this company.

(5.) *The Barbers.* The Barber-Surgeons were incorporated by the city in 1487. As we have no account of a Company of Grocers or Apothecaries, and also, as we have no record of the renewal of the Barbers' charter, it would seem probable that at this early date, the one company included them all, as was the case in the City of London.

(6.) *The Weavers.* A charter incorporating the Weavers and Fullers was granted under common seal of the city in 1490.*

A renewal of their charter was granted in 1602. This is the only guild that has lasted until the present day, but of course the power it once exercised is gone. The members still elect, yearly, their master and wardens, but the chief business of the guild appears to be the distribution of certain charities. Their place of meeting on Fore Street Hill, was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary of the Assumption, and was first used by them in 1602. On the gate may be seen the arms of the company together with the motto:—*Labor labori laborem addit.* "Labour adds labour to labour."

(7.) *The Haberdashers.* A charter incorporating the Haberdashers, Cappers and Feltmakers (Hatters), was granted under the common seal of the city in 1494. It was renewed in 1562. In a house at the corner of North Street, over the kitchen chimney is a wood panel which bears the date 1478, and a coat of arms, said to be those of the Hatters' Company Whether they are so or not I cannot say, but from the hat at the bottom, I am inclined to think they are. The date probably refers to the formation of the Hatters' Company, before they were united with the Haberdashers and Cappers to form the Haberdashers' Company; and it seems likely that the house was at one time used as a place of meeting by them.

(8.) *The Merchants.* The Merchants or Merchant Adventurers were incorporated under the common seal of the city in 1556. "They were re-incorporated in 1560 by the name of a governor and four consuls, in consideration of which, the said company (then consisting of 49 persons) promised for themselves and their successors to give and bestow to twelve poor and impotent men of the city, twelve frieze gowns, viz.:—to each of them one, at the feast of All Saints, for ever."—This Company did not last after the Revolution.

(9.) *The Smiths.* A charter incorporating the Smiths, Cutlers, and Saddlers was granted under the seal of the city in 1560. It was renewed in 1607.

* A most interesting account of this Company, and also of the Merchant Adventurers, by W. Cotton, Esq., F.S.A., appeared in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* in 1872, under the title of—"Some account of the Ancient Guilds of the city of Exon."

(10.) *The Coopers.* The Coopers and Hellyars (Slaters) were incorporated under the common seal of the city in 1566.

(11.) *The Butchers.* A charter incorporating the Butchers was granted by the city in 1575. A Company of Butchers existed in the city long before this date, for Izacke mentions them in 1437. This may be explained in the same manner as the reference to the Bakers' Company has been, and indeed has been shown in the case of the Tailors. In 1592 several members of this company were imprisoned for disturbing the Markets and taking away the "victuals of the foreign butchers."

(12.) *The Brewers.* A charter of incorporation was granted to the Brewers in 1579.

(13.) *The Painters.* A charter incorporating the Painters, Joiners, Carpenters, Masons, and Glaisers was granted by the city in 1586. Izacke gives the date as 1602, but probably this was a renewal of their charter, for Mr. Cotton, in the paper previously referred to, says "there is a copy of their grant from the mayor, etc., in the muniment room, in MS., and it contains a curious and elaborate petition by the fraternity, dated 29th March, 1586."

Izacke, in his "Remarkable Antiquities of the City of Exeter," gives a list of the various trade guilds, together with their arms and mottoes; therefore it has been thought by the writer hardly necessary to give them in this short notice.

Although the foregoing notes put forward little claim with regard to new matter, it is hoped that in this condensed and collected form, they may be not altogether unacceptable to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*.

A CURIOSITY in journalism has reached us *vid* Suez, being copies of two single sheet "Newspapers," published on board s.s. "Iberia," by our old subscriber and correspondent, Mr. C. Wood, of Saltash, now on his way to the Antipodes. Mr. Wood took with him a small printing-press and fount of type, with the intention of printing a paper during the voyage. "A Light on the Ocean Wave," is therefore the outcome of his enterprise. We wish Mr. Wood and his family every success in their new home.

Notes.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH IN WILTSHIRE,—Amongst old country mansions connected with the life and misfortunes of the excellent Sir Walter Raleigh is a fine old brick-built mansion, standing near Corsley Church. It was anciently the Manor-house of Whiteborne, and I expect occupies the site of an earlier one built by one of the Kingstons. The arms of this family may still be seen—in an excellent state of preservation—over the principal entrance from the road or highway. *Sable, guttee d'eau, a lion rampant or.* A few miles away stood the Hospital for Leprous Maidens, which Manasseh Besset had founded in 1154. Following the example of some of his neighbours, William de Corseleigh was so charitably disposed as to grant to the "Prior, Brethren, and Sisters of Maiden Bradley," a portion of his lands at Whiteborne, including the old manorial residence. It continued to belong to the Hospital till 36 Henry VIII., when religious houses were dissolved and their lands found new owners. Richard Andrews, of Hayle, and Nicholas Temple obtained a good share of this Hospital's endowments. However, some of their acquired lands they disposed of, and for Whitborne Manor-house and its appurtenances they found a generous purchaser in Sir John Thynne, Knt., who had recently settled down in Wiltshire, and is known as the founder of Magnificent Longleat, the seat of his lineal descendant, John Alexander Thynne, 4th Marquess of Bath. Sir John Thynne's first wife was Christian, sister and heir to Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of Gresham College, and who built the first Royal Exchange in London. Some time after her death the gallant knight wedded Dorothy, daughter of Sir Wm. Wroughton, of Broadhinton, co. Wilts. Dame Dorothy Thynne lost her good husband on May 21, 1580. A few days after, a long funeral train started from Longleat following the body of its late lord and founder in a wagon (there were no hearses then), to the old church of Longbridge Deverill. "At his funeral 60 gowns were given to so many poor men. 61 mourning suits were given to so many servants; also cloaks were given to a great number of gentlemen for mourning gowns." Heralds with pennons, and men carrying escutcheons were in that train. Dame Dorothy had been most generously and handsomely provided for in her late husband's will. Sir John had bequeathed to her the third part of all his plate and household stuff at Longleat, and Corsley, in Wilts. Included in this dower was the fine old mansion at Whiteborne, to which she probably retired shortly after the death of her husband. However, it was not to be thought of, that a lady possessed of such ample means and owning such high and honourable family connections should long remain unsought for. Mr. Carew Raleigh, a Devonshire gentleman of good repute and of ancient lineage, wooed and won the hand of the rich widow, and I expect spent a portion of his life beneath the finely gabled roof of Whiteborne Mansion. Carew Raleigh's famous brother, Sir Walter, was at this time fre-

quently at the Court of Queen Elizabeth. There he would meet Catherine Thynne, the step-daughter of his brother Carew, and her friend Elizabeth Throckmorton, both Maids of Honour to the Queen. The good and gentle Elizabeth captivated his noble heart. He paid her marked attentions and offered himself in marriage to her. It was now that he felt the resentment of his Royal Mistress, whose jealously he had excited, and whose imperious temper he could not afford to irritate or set at defiance. He (wise man and faithful lover) found it convenient and prudent to withdraw quietly for awhile from the Queen's presence. And what spot more suitable for calm and undisturbed retreat than this remote Wiltshire home of Carew and Dorothy Raleigh? Here, it is said, Walter Raleigh lived for some time the life of a country gentleman. Corsley people will tell you to this day, that he used to stroll abroad in the parish and sometimes call at the village inn (perhaps the White Hart or Cross Keys), and take his cup of home-brewed ale and smoke his pipe. It was on one of those visits,—

> "That taking out his pipe and lighting it, in a room by himself, the Landlord was so frightened at what he saw, and the smoke coming out of his mouth without his being discomposed at it, that on his leaving the house and asking what he had to pay, the Landlord refused to take the money, concluding that he must be an emissary from the regions of eternal fire."

I see no reason for doubting the truth of this legend; we may reasonably believe that the landlord and his friends, according to the superstitious credulity of that time would be persuaded in their minds that the visitor was an enchanter. The interior of the old mansion where Raleigh sojourned still retains some of its originality in the interior. In the spacious hall may be seen the massive oak table, which has borne the burden of many a banquet and the feastings of old English hospitality. The mullioned and transomed windows still remain, but the old family portraits no longer look down upon you as you pace through that hall, neither are there the old fire dogs supporting the blazing logs of wood. But amidst all the changes the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh dwells there and lends a charm to the spot. Like so many houses of its kind, the old mansion of the Kingstons and their successors has, for years, been a fine old English farm-house, furnished and surrounded with modern comforts and modern ideas.

There are, still living, Kingstons who bear for their arms:—*Sable guttée d'eau, a lion rampant, or*, and, for all that I know, they may be able to trace their genealogy down from that Sir John de Kingston, who owned the manor of Whiteborne when the ill-fated Edward of Carnarvon was King of England.—(1307-1327.)

One of Sir Walter Raleigh's most intimate and sincere Wiltshire friends was Sir Walter Long, Knight, of South Wraxhall House, whose wife was Catherine, daughter of Sir John Thynne, of Longleat, and of Whiteborne Manor-house, Corsley.

A curious anecdote is told of Lady Catherine's second marriage, which quaint old Aubrey, the Antiquary, had better repeat in his own words in the *Western Antiquary*:—

"Sir Walter Long's widow did make a solemn promise to him on his death bed, that she would not marry after his decease. But not long after, one Sir (Edw.) Fox, a very beautiful young gentleman, did win her love; so that notwithstandng her promise aforesaid, she married him. She married at South Wraxhall, where the picture of Sir Walter hung over the parlour door, as it doth now at Draycot. As Sir (Edw.) Fox led his bride by the hand from the church (which is near the house) into the parlour, the string of the picture broke, and the picture fell on her shoulder, and cracked in the fall (it was painted on wood as the fashion was it those days); this made her ladyship reflect on her promise and drew some tears from her eyes." Sir Edward Fox, Knight, was of Gwernoga, Montgomeryshire.

Sir Walter Raleigh initiated his friend in the use of the "fragrant weed," who soon introduced the fashion of smoking amongst the gentry of Wiltshire. The parties which assembled in the stately Hall of the old mansion at South Wraxhall, probably used one pipe (perhaps silver), which was passed round to those who wished to indulge in the new fashion of tasting tobacco.

As the habit of smoking became more common, walnut shells were used instead of silver pipes, and the smoker often drew his whiff from the nutshell bowl through a reed or piece of wheaten straw. J. WHITMARSH.

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A PREVENTIVE OF TOOTHACHE.—Some 20 years ago I was rebuilding the nave of my church, acting myself as the architect. There was, on the south side of the nave, an ugly and nearly ruinous mortuary chapel, belonging to the manor house, which adjoined the churchyard. This had long been used as a vestry, and it was now determined to take it down, with the approval of the lord of the manor, and to build a vestry elsewhere. It was connected with the nave by an arch, beneath which lay a grave-stone recording the death of the last resident lord of the manor, about 150 years before, at the age of about 40. I was going from home for a few days; and in giving instructions to my mason about taking down the old building and restoring the wall at the arch, I observed that in going down for a foundation, he would probably find in the lord of the manor's grave, considerable remains, which I desired him to bury decently in a little grave within side the wall.

On my return, I enquired what he had found in the grave, when he told me he had found a perfect skeleton and had made a nice little vault inside the wall as I directed, and buried the bones of the poor lord; "but" he added,

"my chaps served the jaws of 'en bad, for he'd got a perfect cage of teeth, and they bite 'em all out of his jaws, and spat 'em in upon his bones, and I couldn't stop 'em till they'd a bite out every tooth." I was perfectly astonished, and asked what what could have induced them to do so disgusting a thing? "Why Sir," he replied, "Don't you know, that if you meet'h with a dead man's jaws with a perfect cage of teeth in 'em, and bite out only one tooth all, you'll never have the tooth-ache? But I s'pose they thought 'twas better to *make sure*, and so they never stopped till they'd a bite 'em all out."

I have since heard that the same superstition prevails in the East of Devon and in the North of England.

JOHN C. D. YULE, M.A.

Priestcot, Brandis Corner, N. Devon.

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OLD STREET NAMES.—Plymouth readers of the *W.A.* may be interested in the long endurance of local names evidenced by a Latin deed now before me. It is engrossed on a dilapidated piece of parchment (11in. × 8in.) to which the label is still appendant, though the seal is lost. Dated at Plymouth, 20 January (?) 15 H. viii. (1523), it witnesses that William Randell (presumably the William Rundell of Mr. Worth's list of mayors), in consideration of £20, grants to Elias Elford, a messuage &c. with garden adjacent within the borough of Plymouth, in the street called *Kyntebury Strete*, between the tenement of William Chopyn, on the north, and tenements late of Thomas Bonde, Robert Bovy, and of the said W. Randell on the south, and a garden of Richard Chomplyn and "Caunterie de. . . . ." (the Chauntry of—?), on the west and the said street (vico vocat 'Kyntesburystrete) on the east. The first witness named is John Bovy then mayor, (Johē Bovy tunc maiore burgi p'dict'). R. D.

Exeter.

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THE Town-crier of the borough of St. Ives is indignant that a letter delivered to him, bearing the Manchester postmark, should have this address:—"C. Paynter, Esq., town-crier, bill-sticker, travelling newsmonger, and borough poet, blacking and blacklead merchant, teetotal spouter and wind raiser, care of his master, Mr. White, St. Ives, Cornwall." *The Municipal Review*, Jan. 21, 1885.

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FOLK LORE OF PIG KILLING.—A superstitious story comes from South Molton. "A certain person made arrangements to have a pig killed at a given hour in the morning, at which hour the butcher arrived. The owner wished to postpone the deed until a later hour of the same day. The butcher was unable to comply with the request to grant poor piggy a brief respite, and asked what were the extenuating circumstances. The reply was that at the later hour it was the "growing of the moon," and that if piggy were disposed of then, the meat would take salt and keep better than if it were killed at any other time. The butcher, being a man of business and common-sense, refused to accept evidence of that sort, and dispatched the porker without more ado. This superstition is said to exist largely in the neighbourhood of South Molton."

AN OLD WATCHMAN.—"At South Molton, a few days ago, a well-known character died at the advanced age of 87. John Bridgeman was the last of the night-watchmen, or bellmen, employed by the Council, which office he resigned about fifty years ago. It was the duty of this officer to keep watch over the town, and at about midnight to ring his large bell and inform the inhabitants what time it was, and whether it was a starry night, or a frosty night, or a rainy night. It was part of the bellman's duty to whip convicted offenders, and about sixty years ago they used to be whipped in public on a market day and tied to a cart, which was driven through the streets. The last who was whipped in the town was a boy, who was chastised in this way by Bridgeman's predecessor in office, who had a wooden leg, with which he hopped through the street, whipping the boy at the cart-tail—a good picture for a pictorial humorist."

I clipped these two notices from an Exeter newspaper, dated 6th January, 1885. HARRY HEMS, M.S.A.

Fair Park, Exeter.

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JOHNSON CENTENARY.—Although Dr. Johnson's centenary was not observed in Plymouth, his history is not unconnected with that town and the neighbouring town of Devonport (Dock); for he visited the neighbourhood and took a warm interest in the controversy between Plymouth and Plymouth Dock, particularly respecting the water supply. An account may be found in Boswell's *Life of Johnson*. The republication of the history of the squabble between the Plymouth people and the "Dockers" would be amusing, but scarcely edifying. W. S. L. S.

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JOHN HERRING.—Now that the story of our Devonshire novelist, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, "John Herring" is so popular, it may be interesting to mention a real Sir John Herring, who was connected with the ancestor of some of our Devonshire folk. Sir John Herring had a daughter, who was put in a convent as a nun. The young lady was not so good as she seemed, for she managed to get to a farm near where she had assignations with a young gentleman. The indignant father, John Herring, found her out, and in a rage one night set the house on fire with the erring damsel and her Romeo in it. The consequences were fatal. They were burnt or suffocated to death. Justice demanded punishment, Sir John Herring was in peril, both from the King and the Church. In his straits he applied to his friend William Somerville, Baron of Linton, who kindly mediated for him, and got him out of his scrape. But there were suspicions that Somerville's sympathy was not quite disinterested. John Herring had a pretty daughter, aged 18, the beauty of the neighbourhood. Somerville then 48, offered to the fair girl and neither she nor her father could refuse, so about the time when John Herring was reconciled to Church and King his pretty daughter became Lady Somerville.

EXETER.—Perhaps Exeter men may not be always aware of the great historic interest attaching to their ever faithful city, which neither Lincoln, nor York, nor Chester, nor Norwich, nor Worcester, nor Gloucester, nor even Canterbury itself can quite rival. "It has," Mr. Freeman truly says, "a peculiar interest of its own, in which it stands alone among the cities of England. It is one of the few ties which directly bind the Englishman to the Roman and the Briton." Originally a British hill fort, it was a Roman fortress, an ancient Romano-British capital (long the capital of Danmonium), a mediæval cathedral city, a little *urbs* of the far west. No city in England has such a continuity as Exeter. W. S. L. S.

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"DR WILLIAM PRYCE AND EMANUEL DA COSTA.

"Redruth 7th Decr. 1778.

"Dr. Sir

"I have observed that long since your first vol. of Conchology has been published of wch I have no other information but through the St James's Chronicle. When this comes to your hands I hope you will send a coloured copy of the work to Mr James Phillips printer George yard, Lombard street, who will pack & send it to me with some other books by the next waggon. I long to congratulate you on the success of your publication in which you may trust my sincerity, as the feelings of a brother in the same predicament, one actuated by the same principles viz: the love of fame and the desire of gain. All the Reviewers have honoured my treatise with their approbation, for which no doubt I am very much indebted to their Worships.

"I am much indebted to you for your introduction of me to the correspondence of Mr Waring, I think him one of the most friendly sensible gentlemen who think proper to communicate with me and hope I shall never regret his addition to the small list of my friends.

"Mr Soper of St Columb has several large specimens of single tin grains from Bohemia, one of them weighs six ounces. They are the largest I ever saw, but as they are foreign I apprehend Mr Giddy's in my treatise must be heaviest from Cornwall. I am, requesting again that you will not forget to send the book, Pray let it be a coloured copy. Your most obdt. hble. Servt.

"Wm. Pryce

"Mr Emanuel Da Costa, at Mr. Kettlewels
"Silk Dyer No 404 Strand
"London.

"Post mark Truro 11 Dec. Postage 4d."

The above is a copy of a letter preserved in the British Museum, and is in the *Additional MSS.* 28541, *fol.* 52. The Mr. Waring mentioned was, no doubt, Richard Hill Waring, Esq., of Leeswood, co. Flint. On the MS. is a pencil memorandum, in the handwriting of E. Da Costa, to this effect—"Answered by conversation and by presenting him a plain copy." GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

✠ Queries. ✠

PROVERBIAL EXPRESSION.—Can any light be thrown on the following proverbial expression—Rather than (do so and so) I'd shave my head, and go East? It was used by a Port Loe woman, about seven years ago, in my hearing.

Helstone. S. RUNDLE, JUNR.

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HASELBURY CHARITY.—The following is from the *Western Gazette*, for January 2, 1885:—

"Haselbury Plucknett (Somerset) Charity.—On a brass in the church the following is recorded:—'Mrs. Mary Mountford gave the rent of a close of land in this parish, called Newman's or woodland's close, containing two acres and a half, for keeping her Vault Tomb, with the inscription thereon, iron-railing and shoot, in repair for ever: and the surplus to be distributed in Bread to the poor of Haselbury by the Minister and Churchwardens annually on St. Thomas's Day. No less than forty dozen loaves were distributed on Tuesday." Perhaps some of your Somersetshire correspondents may be able to give the date of the establishment of this interesting charity.

Exeter. P. F. ROWSELL.

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WHIM.—Drew, in *Hist. of Cornwall*, Vol. X., p. 613, furnishes the following derivation of this word:—"Whim is the name of the machine used for drawing material from the bottom of the mine. This (the whim) is said to have derived its name from a gentleman, called Coster, who was asked as to the meaning of some machinery that he was employed about. He replied, 'I have a *whim* in my head and am trying to reduce it to practice.' This *whim* proved to be the machine in question." Is this derivation correct, or is to be placed in the same category as the ordinary one of Lost-withiel. S. RUNDLE, JUNR.

Helstone.

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GAYZOKING.—Have any of your readers ever heard this word in the mouth of a Cornish person?

Helstone. S. RUNDLE, JUNR.

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"CRUEL."—In the dialogue between the Rector of a parish in N.W. Devon, and Dick Stanlake the Sexton, given in the note on "Chrisomers' Hill," occurs the phrase "*cruel* rough weather," and also "*cruel* small cheeld." On reading this I was reminded that my grandfather, an old North Devon man, frequently used the word *cruel* in conversation in the place of the word *very*, for instance—in speaking of a person whose voice was weak, he would say:—"That young man has a *cruel* small voice."

Since the death of my old grandsire, about 30 years ago, I do not remember having noticed the expression until I saw it revived in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*.

Is the use of the word in such a connection peculiar to North Devon, and how is it accounted for?

Plymouth. JOHN TAYLOR.

HOLMAN.—Can any of your readers give me some information respecting the children of Benjamin and Elizabeth Holman, of Ivybridge? All their children were christened at Ermington Church. I should like to have a list of births from 1821-42, and also the deaths of the following children, viz.:—Louisa, Henry, and Elizabeth, who died between 1821 and 1829. Or any information respecting the family about that date. S. H. HOLMAN.
Exeter.

* * *

WOLFERSTAN FAMILY.—According to Burke's *Landed Gentry* (original edition), Nicholas Wolferstan, one of the family of Statfold Hall, Staffordshire, resided at Bury, co. Devon. Was this Bury, the property of Admiral Bury? I presume too that he was the grandfather of Mary, wife of the Rev. W. Chanter, of Hartland, and mother of the Rev. J. M. Chanter, of Ilfracombe. W. H. KELLAND.
Barnstaple.

* * *

RURAL TALES OF THE RESUSCITATION OF THE DEAD.—Would it be worth collecting the various tales floating about the country districts of Devon and Cornwall, respecting such supposed occurences?

Some of these relating to certain families have already been noticed in your columns, and I should like to ask if there is any better foundation than usual, in the case of one related of Stokenham Churchyard?

The tale as I heard it narrated was this:—

Nearly 4 years since, a person, then about 60 years of age, pointing out a particular spot, said that when a boy of twelve, he was engaged with his companions in a game of Hare and Hounds, in the course of which, as he was hiding in the churchyard, he was astonished to hear a sound of knocking proceed from a newly made grave—the interment which had taken place on the same morning. Upon hearing the noise he immediately called the attention of the Sexton to the circumstance, and that individual set to work to disinter the coffin. In the end, it was found that the supposed dead man, had recovered consciousness, and made the sounds heard by the narrator at the time. In conclusion we were informed that the buried man (said to be named Pritchett), thus rescued from a premature death, lived for 20 years afterwards, before being again laid under the soil of the same churchyard.

I ask particularly about this instance, because it seems to afford many points to us that investigation can be brought to bear upon.

For example, is there any record, tombstone or otherwise, of the burial about the time specified of a person of the name given? Is there any record of the same individual's subsequent burial?

Supposing the name to be fictitious or erroneous, is there any record in the register, or elsewhere, of the burial of any single individual on two occasions at about the dates of 1832 and 1852?

Surely we may expect the parish register to contain some reference to so extraordinary a circumstance at the time of the alleged resuscitation; if it really did take place.

Will any of our readers in the special locality take the trouble to investigate the matter and communicate the results to your columns? DEVS. JUNR.

* * *

SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING ORIGINAL RESEARCH.—Is there any society in Plymouth for the encouragement of Original Research? I know you have your venerable and much valued Plymouth Institution, which has done important work in the past; but from what I can understand, it is at present more or less a lecturing institution, where lectures of a higher class than those acceptable at the Mechanics' Institute are delivered and discussed. But if an archæologist made a new find, or a botanist discovered a new plant, or any small observation had been made which could be related in ten minutes, I am not sure that the Plymouth Institution would be a favourable society before which to bring a short paper for discusion. In the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society, papers are usually about 15 minutes long, and discussion is pretty free. Of course, original discoveries cannot be expected every month, but it is usually supposed that papers should not be compiled from books, and that the observations and researches of the readers should be given. Cornish or local topics are also given the preference, whether in science or antiquities. The same plan prevails at the Royal Institution of Cornwall, and indeed is usual in the London Scientific Societies, where short papers on original researches are encouraged. PENWITH.

* * *

CHRIST HUBBERD, OF PADSTOW.—Thomas Holland, Mayor of Dartmouth, to Secretary Cecil, "I send eight papers and parchments with seals, found on some Spaniards who came in a ship of the Spanish fleet, 14 November last (1589), who are now removed to Kirton. I have seen Christ Hubberd, of Padstow, who was taken by the Spaniards six years ago, carried to Mexico, thence to Havana, where he was prisoner in the galleys till cast away by weather; he was thence sent to Spain, and was at Porto Rico when Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins were there; thence to Seville; he has served as volunteer on Spanish ships in the West Indies, and was boatswain of a Spanish ship at Cadiz when the Earl of Essex was there. He is coming to London to see his mother, Ann Halland, of Wood Street. I will send any intelligence I may gather from Spain if required. The post-masters of Ashburton and Exeter should have orders to convey my letters." "State Papers, Domestic Series, *temp.* Elizabeth, 1598." Is anything more known of Hubberd, for he must have seen a great deal ot strange life and adventure if this story be true? He may have written his life and experiences with his Spanish captors, but I do not find him alluded to in the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis.* E. PARFITT.
Exeter.

✤ Replies. ✤

OBSOLETE WORDS.—*Venella.*—Note at page 91—meaning of? Viculas, Angiportu, viâ strictior, a narrow street.

Fuller details will be found.—Maigne d'Arnis, Ducange.

Picages.—Page 96. Payments with town for permission to erect booths at fair time.—Spellman.

Panages.—Fees for permission to feed swine in public forests, woods, etc., and very likely by corruption in public parks, fields, etc.—Spellman, Bailey, etc.

Portages.—Payments at the gate of a town, a kind of octroi.—Maigne d'Arnis, *see* Ducange?

Pontage.—Bridge toll.—Bailey, Maigne d'Arnis.

Murges or Murage.—Tax levied to keep the town wall in repair.—Bailey, Spellman. PAUL Q. KARKEEK.
Torquay.

OBSOLETE WORDS.—(*W.A.*, Oct., 1884.) *Picage.*—Money paid at fairs for breaking the ground to set up booths, stalls or stands.

Pannage.—(Law term.) The feeding of swine upon mast in the woods, also money paid for such a license, also a tax upon cloth.—Bailey.

In the manor of Ruislip, Middlesex, as stated in Domesday Book, there were among other properties, "pasture for the cattle of the manor, and a park for beasts of the forest. *Pannage*—there is for 1,500 hogs and twenty pence rents".—*Greater London*, Part 6, Cassell and Co.

Portage.—Money paid for the carriage of Goods.—Bailey.

Pontage.—A contribution for the repairing and re-edifying of Bridges, also a Bridge-toll.—Bailey.

Murges.—(Not found.) G. T.
Exeter.

OBSOLETE WORDS.—(Vol. IV., Page 96.) In reply to your correspondent M.Y.Y.T. I send the following.

Picages.—In Ogilvie's Comprehensive Dictionary is this, Piccage (Noun Pecker) money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

Panages.—The same authority says, Pannage, (Lat. Panis), the money taken by agistors for the mast of the king's forest.

Portages.—These may have been taxes paid by vessels entering the port, from the Lat. Portus, or it may be that they were tolls paid for passing gates from the Lat. Porta.

Pontages.—(Lat. Pons. Pontis) money or tolls paid on bridges for repairs.

Murges, or Murages (Lat. Murus), money paid for keeping walls in repair. P. F. ROWSELL.
Exeter.

THE "obsolete words" to which your correspondent (M.Y.Y.T., p. 96) draws attention are all mediæval Latin terms to express aids, contributions, or taxes levied for various purposes, and are commonly met with in old deeds, charters, etc. Their explanation may be seen in Jacob's *Law Dictionary*, Cavell's *Interpreter*, *Les Termes de la Ley* (1641), Glossaries to *Liber Albus* and *Liber Custumarium* Roll's Series), etc. The following is an abbreviated rendering:—

Piccage.—Money paid in fairs for breaking up the ground to set up booths or standings.

Pannage or *Pawnage.*—Money taken by the agistors for the feed of swine with the mast of the king's forest.

Portage.—Porterage.

Pontage.—A contribution towards the maintenance or re-building of bridges.

Murage.—A toll levied for the building or repair of the town walls.

They appear to have been somewhat elastic in actual practice; *e.g.*, Pontage was sometimes levied on persons passing in a boat *under* a bridge, as well as those who passed over, while Murage was extended to include public buildings. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.
Budleigh-Salterton.

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HOGNER BREAD.—This expression formed the subject of a private enquiry made to me a short time since. From the extracts sent, it appeared that the word "Hogner" is always preceded in the Churchwardens' accounts by a numeral i.; thus "Item for i. 'hogner bread,'" or "hognor bread," so much. The conclusion to which I (and I think a friend whom I consulted) came to was, that 'hogner' or Chogginer' means the yearling of some animal, most probably a male calf, which has been subjected to the operation that gives its name to a hog-pig, or a hog-colt. With 'hog' is associated the idea of 'hacking' or 'cutting.' Thus hog-lambs means lambs of a year old, which have been shorn: the 'hogged' mane of a pony, a pony's mane which has been cut; and so on. 'Hogginer,' 'hogener,' or 'hognor,' is not mentioned by Prof. Skeat, in his Supplem. to 1st Edit^n. of 'Etm. Dictionary,' just published, page 811; but 'hogat,' 'hogaster,' 'hoggerel,' 'hoglin,' are given." There seems little doubt that the expression means a yearling male calf that has been 'bred,' *i.e.* reared; 'bread' being merely a misspelling. J. B. D.

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LAMBURNE (LAMBOURNE). (*Western Antiquary*, S. IV., Part VI., Page 116.) Lamburne is in the Parish of Perran-zabuloe, close to the present church.
Helstone. S. RUNDLE, JUNR.

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WORSHIPFUL AND RIGHT WORSHIPFUL.—The reply of "R. D." (Vol. 1, Page 39,) to the query "A city and a county in itself," will in a certain degree answer the query of "Plymouthian" on this subject. P. F. R.
Exeter.

BUDDLE.—In Part ii., Fourth Series of the *Western Antiquary*, the Rev. M. Swabey, contends that Buddle Lane and Buddle Park, in St. Thomas's Parish, near Exeter, derive their name from the Budgell Family. I have now before me the original deed by which the Earl of Bedford conveyed the land on which I am now residing, called Buddle Park, to one Richard Fry, of Exeter, Yeoman. In this deed the land is called Buddle Parkes, and the conveyance is dated Nov. 13, 1639. I presume this fact disposes of Mr. Swabey's theory. The word Buddle is an old word for a brook, and the name, or any form of it will always be found attached to land intersected by a rivulet or brook. So it is here. WM. EVERITT.
Buddle Park, St. Thomas'.

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LORD MOUNTJOY AND BEERFERRERS (p. 117).—I find the following respecting Dorothy Blount, 2nd wife of William, Lord Mountjoy, K.G. :—

In Hutchin's *Dorset*, III., 7, she is daughter of Sir Henry Keble, alderman of London.

In Baker's *Northampton*, I., 659., she is again daughter of Henry Keble (here called Lord Mayor of London, 1510), but she is the widow of William Brown (Lord Mayor of London, 1507), and her Christian name is Alice. However, there seems a little doubt as to her name, as Lord Mountjoy is here stated to have had 3 wives, the 3rd being Dorothy (?), no name given.

Mr. Rogers in his *Sepulchral Effigies of North Devon*, p. 374, states Dorothy Brown as one of Lord Mountjoy's wives.

Lieut.-Col. Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*, p. 102, gives Dorothy Grey as being wife of Lord Mountjoy.

Further evidence is wanted to show whether he had two or three wives. There is no doubt about Elizabeth Say being his first. E. A. FRY.
King's Norton.

LORD MOUNTJOY.—Your valued correspondent, the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, has given the wives of Mountjoy correctly. Dugdale was in error (*Bar.* i., 521). A few mistakes, however, occur. Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, was the son of the first wife, Elizabeth Say. Gertrude and Catherine Blount were by the second wife, Alice, daughter of Henry (not Sir) Kebyll, Lord Mayor of London; his will is dated 25 April, 1517 (P.C.C. Holder). Dorothy, daughter of the third wife, married Sir Roger Bluet, of Devon (not John Blewett), and the above Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, married Anne, the daughter of his stepmother, Lady Dorothy, by her former husband, Lord Willoughby de Broke.

The Bereferrers entry corroborates a conjecture independently arrived at respecting the personal history of Sir Francis Drake.

The above corrections are partly from Francis Townsend's (Windsor Herald) additions to Dugdale; partly from my own researches.

Mr. Dredge has repeated all Lysons could say about Tindal, the rector. He was the ancestor of Rapin's continuator, Tindal, who lies interred about a mile from where I write, and I anticipate that a full pedigree will be furnished by another correspondent. Our thanks are due to Mr. Dredge for his account of *Wakeham*.
London. WYVERN GULES.

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"REARING" SUPPER.—If "Devs. Junr.," had been connected with the building trade, this designation would, instead of surprising him, have probably brought to his recollection many sunny memories of jovial feasts. A rearing supper is a jollification given to all the men employed upon a new building, as soon as the ridge is fixed upon the roof. It is a general trade term, and not merely a local one. The members of the building and their associate trades are very cosmopolitan; and there are many ordinary and accepted expressions amongst them, that probably often strike outsiders as curious. As an illustration of how communities of skilled artificers are brought together, and of their Bohemian character, I may add, that out of my staff of between 50 and 60 art-workers in Exeter, only two are natives of this "ever faithful" city!
Fair Park, Exeter. HARRY HEMS, M.S.A.

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FROG-MOOR, &C.—There is a Frog-well at Stockleigh Pomeroy, Crediton, a little to the N.E. of the present church. S. RUNDLE, JUNR.
Helstone.

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ICHABOD W. CHAUNCY.—Your correspondent will find a very full pedigree of the Chauncy family in *Miscellanea Genealogica, etc.*, edited by Dr. J. J. Howard, contributed by Stephen Tucker, Esq. (Somerset Herald.)

Ichabod Chauncy, of Bristol, M.D., died 25, and was buried at St. Phillip's, Bristol, 27 July, 1691, aged 56, but I presume this is not the one he refers to, if so, however, I shall be glad to give further particulars. G. T. W. M.
Southampton.

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DIPPING ROD—S. IV., Part 5, p. 96. So far is it from the fact that the use of the divining rod is confined to Devon or Cornwall, Hunt says (in his *Introduction to the Romances and Drolls of West Cornwall*) that it was unknown in Cornwall until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it might have been introduced by the "Duch minerall man," whom Sir F. Godolphin brought over to instruct the Cornish miners in new plans of dressing tin. Pryce, in his *Mineralogia Cornubiensis*, Ed. 1778, p. 113, traces the use of the divining rod to the ancient sorcerers of Egypt, adding that traces of its supernatural efficacy seem to be hinted at in the legendary tales of Circe, Mercury and his Caduceus, and some others. The divining rod is a well-known agent for discovering water and minerals in Somersetshire and the Channel Isles. Sir W. Scott, in the *Antiquary*, has a striking account of an attempted imposture by a divining rod in the hands of a *German*. [Your correspondent will therefore see that the divining rod is not

only not confined to Devon and Cornwall, but is not even indigenous to these counties.] Pryce, *Min. Corn.* says that there is no mention made of the dipping rod (as such, until the eleventh century). Georgius Agricola (died 1555) says that "the application of the enchanted, or divining to metallic matters took its rise from magicians." The book your correspondent mentions, was probably published in connection with the corpuscular theory, which was said to account for the action of the divining rod, as "the corpuscules that arise from the minerals enter into the divining rod, and cause it to bend down in a parallel line with the vertical lines which the effluvia cause to arise." The corpuscular theory was very prevalent in France towards the end of the seventeenth century. The divining or dipping rod, is therefore, by no means indigenous to Cornwall.

Helstone. S. RUNDLE.

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SIR MATTHEW WOOD, BART.—(*W.A.* 4th S., 174). It is a mistake to say that "as a reward for public services, he was *knighted* by Her Majesty the Queen, in 1837—her first act of this kind." He was created a *baronet* Dec. 16, 1837. It is also, perhaps, a slight inaccuracy to say that "he sat as member for that city [London] in nine successive parliaments, *in the beginning of the present century*, inasmuch as he was one of the representatives of London in the nine successive parliaments preceding his death, which took place so late as Sept. 25, 1843.

Clifton. B. H. BLACKER, M.A.

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BRICE.—The following entries are in a Latin Bible, now in the possession of the Rev. Edward Grigson, Rector of Whimburgh with Westfield, Norfolk:—

"Andrew Brice, Printer, the Son of Andrew Brice, Shoemaker, was born August the 21st 1692, in the House where Mr. May Hellier now lives [1719] near the Butcherow.

"Andrew Brice the first Son of Andrew Brice was born Aug. 19. 1714.

"Andrew the Second Son of Andrew Brice, Printer, was born on ye 13th Day of August, 1717, being Tuesday between 11 and 12 of the Clock at Noon in the upper House adjoining the Black Lyons-Inn, in Southgate-street, Exon; and was baptized the 3d Sunday following at James's Meeting-house, by the Revd. Mr. Lavington.

"John, the 3d Son of Andrew Brice, was born on the 9th of July 1719, being Thursday, about 11 a-Clock in the Forenoon, in the House of Mr. Browning, in the Court opposite to the Bear-Inn, in Southgate street, Exon; and was baptized by the Revd. Mr. James Peirce, in the said House

"Sarah the 4th Child (but first Daughter) of Andrew Brice Printer aforesaid, was born March the 9th $17\frac{20}{21}$, a little past 7 a-Clock in the Morning, in the same House with John last mentioned; and was baptized on Wednesday Evening March 29th by the Revd. Mr. Joseph Hallet, junr."

FRANCIS GRIGSON.

St. John's Wood, N.W.

✠ Reviews. ✠

Memorials of a Dissenting Chapel, its foundation and worthies; being a sketch of the Rise of Nonconformity in Manchester, and of the erection of the Chapel in Cross Street, with notices of its Ministers and Trustees. By SIR THOMAS BAKER. London and Manchester, 1884.

An exceedingly valuable volume, for not only does it contain memorials of the Cross Street Chapel, but it embraces within its pages a very full historical summary of the progress of Nonconformity in the great manufacturing city, of which the author, Sir Thomas Baker, was recently Mayor, and in 1883, he received the honour of knighthood for his public services. The work contains numerous portraits of ministers and prominent members of the Nonconformist Churches, has biographical notices of many eminent men, and is further enriched by a copious list of "Books, Sermons and Pamphlets, by ministers of the chapel." The author informs us in his Preface, that these memorials are published in response to a request often made, and adds, "perhaps it is well that, amidst the onward progress of a great city, some record should be preserved of an interesting chapter of its history." We cordially endorse this sentiment.

Exeter, during the Religious Persecutions and Rebellions, being a Religious History of the City during a period ranging from the Rise of Wiclif to the Accession of the Prince of Orange. By T. J. NORTHY. Plymouth: W. H. Luke, *Western Antiquary Office*, 1884.

We have on several occasions called attention to Mr. Northy's work, and now congratulate him upon the production of a pamphlet, which reflects credit upon the writer, and adds one more to the many interesting historical essays which have been written regarding the *ever faithful city*. Mr. Northy has done well to publish his lecture, and we trust he will receive sufficient encouragement to warrant his carrying out the wish of his heart, to publish a cheap "Popular History of Exeter."

The History of the City of Exeter, by the Rev. George Oliver, D.D., 1861.—*Index.* Compiled by J. S. ATTWOOD, Exeter, 1884.

We heartily commend this good work, so satisfactorily completed by our correspondent, and trust that other patient workers may be found to take similar pains with other local histories, which, however valuable in themselves, lose half their merit because insufficiently indexed. In these days when it may truly be said "of the making of many books there is no end," the student has not the time or the inclination to plod through lengthy volumes, when searching for a solitary fact which, on reference to a carefully-prepared Index, could be found in a minute.

Reminiscences of Travel in Australia, America, and Egypt. By RICHARD TANGYE. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., 1884.

The fact that this volume has reached its fourth edition in so short a time is a sufficient indication of its merit. Mr. Tangye, by simply jotting down a few notes from day to day whilst on a trip around "this nether globe," has produced a book that will be read with interest, by many who are not acquainted with the writer and his remarkable career. We are somewhat reminded, in glancing over its pages, of the *Voyage of the "Sunbeam,"* while here and there are flashes of meriment and wit which recall Mark Twain's *Tramp Abroad.* The illustrations, by E. C. Mountfort, are numerous, and add much to the charm of the book. Mr. Tangye's course was from Plymouth to Victoria; thence through Tasmania and New South Wales. Then across the Pacific to America; afterwards paying a visit to Egypt. It may not be generally known that Mr. Richard Tangye is head of the great Cornwall Engineering Works, at Birmingham, which has business relations with all parts of the Colonies, and with America. We hope the next time Mr. Tangye goes abroad that he may note some further facts and present them to the public.

Menhardoc: A Story of Cornish Nets and Mines. By G. MANVILLE FENN. London: Blackie and Son, 1885.

Years ago we became acquainted with the writings of Mr. Fenn, through the medium of his admirable series of *Penny Readings'* volumes. We have read scores of his pieces, perhaps hundreds of times, and found them always effective. He is particularly happy in his descriptive passages. Consequently we have been delighted to renew acquaintance with a favourite author, and to follow him in this narrative, which, as its title states, relates to two of the most notable and lucrative industries of Cornwall. In *Menhardoc* "our boys" will find a tale of thrilling interest, and one that will set them longing to seek adventures on the wild Cornish coast, amongst the hardy fishermen and miners. We are glad to see that the mantle of the late W. H. G. Kingston has fallen upon such good writers as Mr. G. A. Henty and Mr. G. M. Fenn. We need scarcely add that the book is beautifully printed and in tasteful covers, seeing that it comes from so eminent a firm of publishers as Messrs. Blackie & Son.

Out of the Depths. A Temperance Tale. By the REV. W. EVANS DARBY. London: Nelson and Son, 1885.

This is another tale of the western land, for although the names of places are fictitious, there are sufficient indications of the locality in which the scene is laid. Mr. Darby, who is at present minister of a Congregational Chapel in Plymouth, has produced a telling narrative which ought to have considerable influence for good amongst the rising generation. We commend this little volume to the notice of those who are striving to inculcate temperance principles in the minds of our youth.

Harriet Martineau. By MRS. F. FENWICK MILLER. London: W. H. Allen & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S.W., 1884.

We are very pleased to call attention to this volume, one of the *Eminent Women* Series,

Edited by John H. Ingram. The volumes already issued of this admirable series are George Eliot; Emily Brontë; George Sand; Mary Lamb; Maria Edgeworth; Margaret Fuller; Elizabeth Fry; Countess of Albany, and the one before us.

Mrs. Miller's work bears evidence of patient research, for it not only embodies all that was published as an *Autobiography* in 1855, but contains a record of the last twenty-one years of Harriett Martineau's life, now for the first time brought before the public. Further, some of her letters are here published for the first time, and they are singularly beautiful specimens of their class. This volume is a memorial of a woman who was deservedly respected and honoured; the great value of whose life was to give us a splendid example of the moral qualities which we should carry into our widest sphere, and which we should display in our public exertions. Every woman will be the better for reading this work. Only one thing we regret with regard to it, and that is that the author has not appended a chronological list of Harriet Martineau's writings. We speak in the interests of bibliography.

Bibliography: or, Books about Books, their making, etc., including Alphabets, Bookbinding, Copyright, Ink, Libraries, Newspapers, Periodicals, Printing, Writing, forming part of the Reference Department of Birmingham Free Library. Catalogued by J. W. MULLINS. Birmingham: Jones, 1884.

Nearly four thousand books are here catalogued in a most acceptable manner. Mr. Mullins has placed his colleagues under a great obligation, as he has given them a very useful handbook to a valuable department of literature. Not only so, but as this Catalogue will be placed in nearly all our Free Public Libraries, it is accessible to the public as well as to those who are engaged in library administration.

Biographical Notes relating to Cornwall, are being issued by the Editor of the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*. No. 44, brings up the Chronicle to include the well-known names of Peard, Pearse, Pellew, Pender, Pendarves, Pengelly, and others.

Our Antiquarian Exchanges comprise the following:—

Antiquary for February, (No. 62, Vol. XI.) has, amongst other valuable articles, one "On the Insecurity of English Coasts in the Past;" by G. B. Leathom. The Western Coasts, of course, come in for their share of attention. *Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer.* Mrs. Boger contributes the second portion of her paper on *King Alfred in Somerset;—The Legend of St. Neot*, and Mr. Cornelius Walford continues his *History of Gilds*. To *Book-Lore*, Lord Charles Bruce, M.P., contributes his paper on the *Althorp Library*, read at the Dublin Meeting of the Library Association. *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, has reached its twenty-fifth quarterly part, and still maintains its position. *The East Anglian*, Part II. is to hand. We trust its editor will receive sufficient encouragement to warrant his increasing the number of pages, now limited to 16. *The Manx Note-Book; a Quarterly Journal of Matters, Past and Present, connected with the Isle of Man*, Edited by A. W. Moore, M.A., Number I. January, 1885. Price 1s. 3d. Douglas, G. H. Johnson. If the style and general arrangement of this, the first part of a new magazine, be sustained, the *Manx Note-Book* will be a powerful rival to all its predecessors. It is admirably printed, tastefully illustrated, carefully edited; and contains a mass of most valuable information. *Fact and Fiction*, Edited by E. L. T. Harris-Bickford, Vol. I. No. 1, January, 1885. Bradford, Robinson. Although this little aspirant for public favour professes to be "devoted to Literature, Music, Science, Art, the Drama, and Antiquarian Pursuits," we fear that it contains too little on either of these topics to secure for it a large circulation or long life. *Parodies*, Part 15, Vol. 2, contains Parodies of the Works of English and American Authors, notably of "The Raven," by Edgar Allen Poe. *Clarendon Historical Society*, New Series, No. II. contains a continuation of "The Journal of King Edward's Reign."

The following important works are also recently received, notices of which are unavoidably held over to our next number:—

The Diary and Letters of His Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., &c., &c. By PETER ORLANDO HUTCHINSON. London: Sampson Low & Co.

The Evelyns in America; compiled from Family Papers and other Sources, 1608-1805. Edited and Annotated by G. D. SCULL. Printed for Private Circulation by Parker & Co., Oxford.

And also *Dorothea Scott, otherwise Gotherson and Hogben, of Egerton House, Kent*, 1611-1680. By G. D. SCULL.

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Bibliographical Notes.

MESSRS. E. & G. GOLDSMID, of Edinburgh, are issuing in monthly parts the *Hakluyt Voyages*. Part IV. is just to hand, which brings the work up to 184 pages. This is a very useful and moderately-priced edition of a valuable work and ought to have a ready sale.

WE are pleased to note the growing interest in historical, literary and genealogical matters relating to the western counties. In previous numbers we have called attention to various bibliographical and historical works, and we have now the satisfaction to announce as "in the press and to be completed early in 1885, *The Visitations*

of Somerset in 1531 and 1573. Edited by Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A., Magd. Coll., Oxon." This book is not a mere copy of the Visitations, but it contains many notes and references to Collinson's 'Somerset,' Hoare's 'Wilts,' Hutchins' 'Dorset,' Westcote's 'Devon,' and to the Visitations of those Counties, and also some pedigrees from Sir Thomas Phillipps' *Visitations of Somerset*, a very scarce book. In nearly all cases the Editor has given the *parish* where a manor may be found. The work will be privately printed, by Mr. W. Pollard, North Street, Exeter, to whom intending subscribers should apply. Price (to subscribers) 12/6, post free.

Merry England for August 1884, has a paper entitled—*Reminiscences of Devon*, by the Rev. J. F. Cornish, but beyond a few local proverbial expressions there is little to commend it to the notice of students of folk-lore.

In a very interesting and convenient form, Mr. W. H. Luke, of Bedford Street, has recently issued a new and enlarged edition of his *Illustrated Handbook* to Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse. Starting with the Hoe, and ending with Mount Edgcumbe, Mr. W. H. K. Wright, who is the author, furnishes a comprehensive and reliable description of all that is worth seeing among the local lions. By following Mr. Wright in his perambulations the visitor will with a minimum amount of trouble reach all the points of beauty or interest in the Three Towns, and will acquire at the same time an amount of local information which without the assistance of the handbook could hardly be obtained by a month of personal and unaided research. The printed matter is prefaced by an admirable map of the Three Towns, and the whole is published at the comparatively small price of a shilling.

Western Morning News, February 13, 1885.

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✠ Our Illustrations. ✠

With the present number we issue two sheets of illustrations; one containing an engraving of what is considered the most authentic portrait of the great Devonshire Admiral; the other the arms granted to Drake by Queen Elizabeth; also a sketch of the Drake Memorial unveiled on Plymouth Hoe, on February 14, 1884. We hope to give some particulars respecting the portraits of Drake in our next number, from the pen of our esteemed correspondent, "Wyvern Gules." Our readers will find some interesting papers relative to the Drake Arms in the first Vol. of the *Western Antiquary*. The Drake portrait and Drake Arms are inserted per favour of the Religious Tract Society, who have supplied electros from blocks used in their publications.

We hope to issue with our next number a portrait of the late Thomas Holloway, in connection with the interesting narrative by Mr. G. C. Boase, which appears in the present part; and also a sheet of Arms of the City Trade Companies, to illustrate the article on that subject, by Mr. P. F. Rowsell.

✠ Correspondence. ✠

THE WALLS OF EXETER.

Dear Sir,

Mr. E. A. Freeman, who is Professor of Modern History at Oxford, &c., &c., has an advertisement out for a book, to be published by Midsummer, on Exeter. May I have your aid in soliciting help from you with regard to the Walls of Exeter? A note from yourself, or a publication in the columns of the *Western Antiquary* of my enquiry, may supply much more information than I have been able to gather.

Was not Exeter in her earlier days a twin city with the skirt line of her walls decidedly divided?

Was not the Rougemont Castle eminence the centre of one wall, and the hill near St. David's Church the centre of the other?

Did not this wholly exclude the Cathedral; and in Mr. E. Parfitt's notice of St. Sativola, pp. 38 & 39, of your first volume, does not the reference to the Ancient Martyrology of Exeter Cathedral, Augusti 2, *Britannia*. "Foras murum Civitatis Exonie Sancta Seviola Virginis et Martyris," refer to the wall of the Rougemont Eastern Gate?

The conditions under which Exeter was defended in earlier days had changed considerably by the year 1067; and I ask for any dates which may limit accurately the times when additional ground was taken within the walls?

Also a plan of the walls given by Lysons in his article, in the *Magna Britannia*, on Exeter, may suggest to yourself, or to some of your readers, further and pertinent observations.

I am, yours faithfully,

Reginald H. Barnes.

Heavitree Vicarage, Exeter.

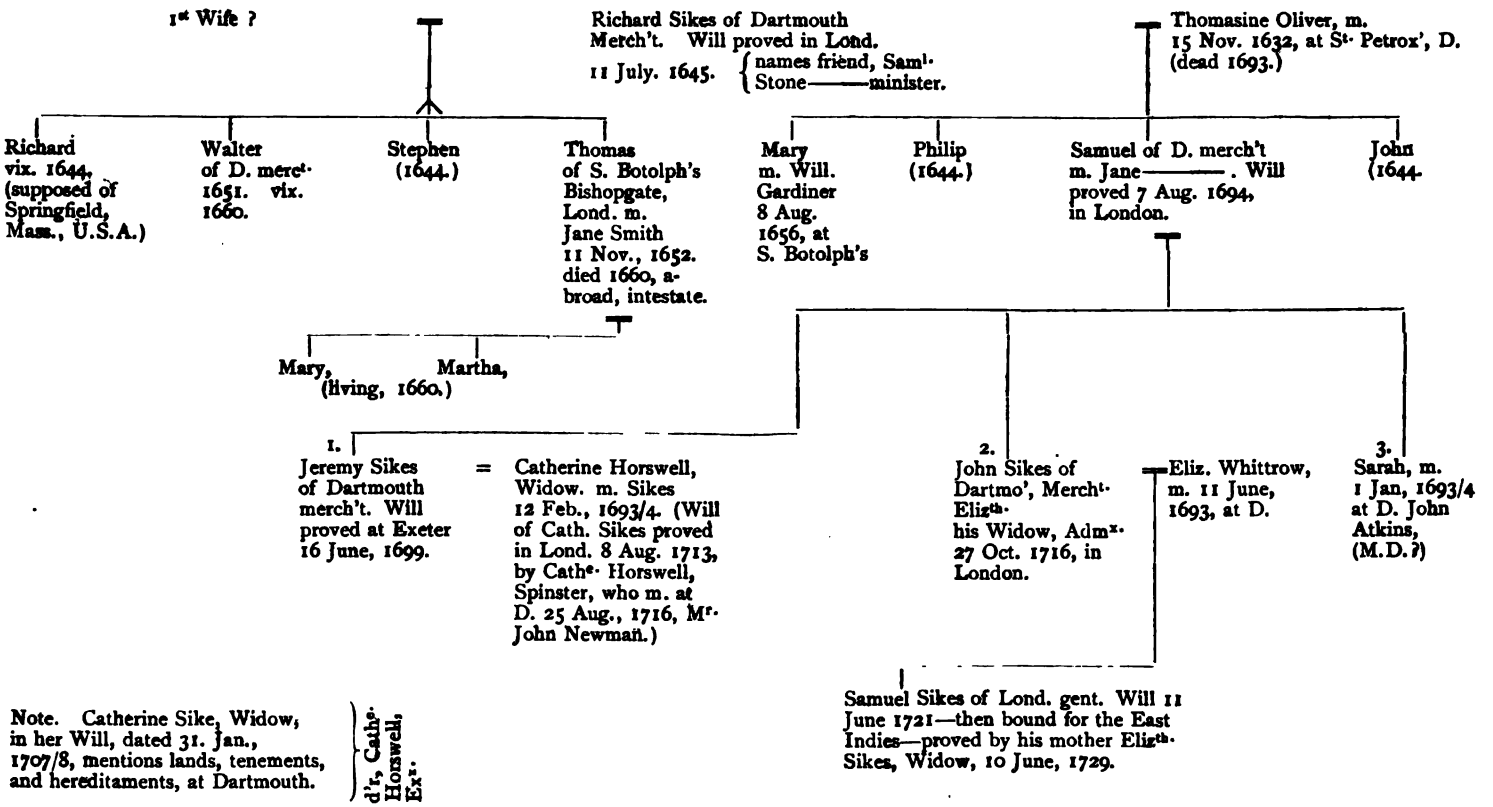
[We trust that some of our Exeter antiquarian correspondents will follow up this interesting topic. Editor.]

Kelland Family.—February 2, 1885. With respect to the notes of a "Genealogist" in your last issue, that gentleman can refer to a previous number of the *Antiquary* for a pedigree of the Lapford Kellands from Mr. Lyne. A comparison in print of the relative rank of families would be a tedious and invidious task; but, as to the family being small yeomen, "Genealogist" is certainly in error. A reference to the Domesday Book, or Return of Owners of Land, 1873, published in 1875, will shew that the Kelland family, of Lapford, possess 1,703 acres 1 rood 27 perches, of the gross estimated rental of £1,865 6s., while the representatives of P. Saunder (who succeeded under the will of P. Kelland, Lapford Court, 1850), possess 331 acres 1 rood 37 perches, of the gross estimated rental of £403 13s. "Another Genealogist."

ERRATUM.

Page 177, col. 2, line 10, for "Testament" read "Testimonium," the abbreviated form commonly adopted; "Test.," having probably caused the mistake.

Sikes of Dartmouth.



The surname of Sykes is very numerous in the West Riding of Yorkshire, less so in the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Lancaster, and rare in the South West of England. If any genealogist under whose notice this pedigree of Sikes, of Dartmouth, may fall, would kindly make any addition to it he would oblige the compiler, Mr. James Sykes, of London, and Doncaster.

JOHN SYKES, M.D.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall and Somerset.

No. 10.] MARCH, 1885. [Vol. 4.

ENGLISH CHANGES OF CELTIC CORNISH NAMES.

BY FRED. W. P. JAGO.

DURING the long period that the ancient Cornish language was gradually decaying, many names of farms, fields, hills, valleys, etc., underwent a curious change; old Cornish names took an English form, and the original meanings of many of them have been completely lost.

Under this process the old words have assumed a phonetic disguise in English, and Celtic Cornish names, which are very descriptive, and were easily understood by the old Cornish people, have become quite metamorphosed by English use and interpretation.

The following list is given as an illustration of the constancy with which names are handed down from generation to generation. It will, however, be seen that such names, permanent as they are in themselves, rapidly lose their true signification when they become a part of another language. Such has been the fate of a very large number of Celtic Cornish names of places.

In the examples given below, the definitions are mostly according to Dr. Bannister, but with some variations. (See his *Glossary of Cornish Names.*)

Although many names of places admit of various explanations, yet the following list will afford singular instances of the phonetic changes of Cornish names into English—a mere glance will show how utterly different the English names are from the Celtic Cornish terms and meanings. All the words in the following list have been compared with those of the *Archæologia Cornu-Britannica* of Pryce, and the *Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum* of Williams. The spelling of the latter has been generally followed.

ARROW PARK.—*Garow* Park. The rough park or field: from *garow*, rough, *parc*, a field or close.

BACCHUS PARK.—*Bagas* Park. The bush park or field: from *bagas*, bush, *parc*, a field or close.

BACON PARK.—*Bechan* Park. The little park or field: from *bechan*, little, small, *parc*, a field or close.

BARBARY.—*Bar bre.* The top of the hill: from *bar*, the top or summit, *bre*, a hill, a mountain.

BEAGLE MOOR.—*Bigal* Moor. The shepherd's moor or common: from *bigal*, shepherd.

BEAN PARK.—*Byhan* Park. The little park or field: from *byhan*, little, small, *parc*, a field.

BILLOWS FIELD.—*Pilez* Field. The bare field: from *pilez*, bare, bald.

BLISS PARK.—*Pilez* Park. The bare or barren field: from *pilez*, bare, bald.

BLUE PARK.—*Plew* Park. The parish park or field: from *plew*, parish, *parc*, a close or field.

BOLSTER.—*Bol tir.* The earth pit: from *bol*, a pit, a hole, *tir*, land, earth, soil, ground.

BONY.—A Celtic Cornish word for an axe, a hatchet.

BOOSY.—*Boudshi.* A cow-house.

BRANDY.—*Bran ty.* The crow's house: from *bran*, a crow, *ty* or *ti*, a house.

BUGLE INN.—*Bugel* Inn. The herdsman's or shepherd's inn: from *bugel*, a herdsman or shepherd.

BUTTON.—*Bod oon.* The dwelling-house on the down or common: from *bod*, a dwelling-house, *oon* or *gwon*, a down, common, or field.

CAMEL FIELD.—*Cammen* Field. The path field: from *cammen*, a way, a path; or, the chamomile field. Chamomile flowers are called camels in Cornwall.

CANE PARK.—*Kein* Park. The ridge park or field: from *kein*, the ridge of a hill, *parc*, a field.

CAVIL CLOSE.—*Kevil* Close. The horse field: from *kevil*, a horse.

CHANNEL CROFT.—*Tshei an hal* Croft. The moor-house croft: from *tshei*, house, *hal*, moor.

CHIN PARK.—*Chy wyn* Park. The white house park or field: from *chy*, house, *wyn*, white, *parc*, a field.

COAL PARK.—*Caol* Park. The cabbage close or field.: from *caol* or *caul*, cabbage, *parc*, a close or field.

COD PARK.—*Coid* Park. The wood close or field: from *coid*, a wood.

COLD HARBOUR.—*Col ar burg.* The narrow neck over the camp: from *col*, a neck, *ar*, over, above, upon.

COME TO GOOD.—*Cum ty coed.* The wood house valley: from *cum*, valley, *ty* or *ti*, house, *coed*, a wood.

CONEY EAR.—*Goon y hir.* The long down or common: from *goon*, a down, *hir*, long.

CORNHILL.—*Carn heul.* The sun rock: from *carn*, a rock, *heul*, the sun.

COTTON.—*Coit oon.* The down or commons wood: from *coit* or *coed*, wood, *oon*, *goon*, or *wôn*, a down.

CRACKER.—*Carrag hir.* The long stone: from *carrag*, a rock or stone, *hir*, long.

CUT PARK.—*Coit* Park. The wood park or field: from *coit*, *coid*, *coed*, or *cuit*, a wood, *parc*, a field.

DARKEY.—*Dour chy.* Water house: from *dour*, water, *chy*, a house.

DICE MEADOW.—*Diz* Meadow. The people's meadow: from *dis* or *diz*, the people.

DINAH'S HILL.—*Dinas* Hill. The fort hill: from *dinas*, a fort, fortress, fortified town, a city.

DIPPER PARK.—*Dippa* Park. The pit close or field: from *dippa*, a pit, *parc*, a field.

DOOR DOWNS.—*Dour* Downs. Water downs: from *dour*, water.

DORCAS.—*Dor cus.* The forest or wood land: from *dor*, land, *cus*, a forest.

DOWER PARK.—*Dour* Park. The water park or field: from *dour*, water, *parc*, a field.

DRY FIELD.—*Adré* Field. The home field: from *adré*, homewards.

GALLOWS PARK.—*Golez* Park. The lowest, or bottom close or field: from *golés* or *golez*, the bottom, the lowest part.

GOLD ARROWS.—*Gweal daras.* The field by the door: from *gweal*, field, *daras*, door.

GOOD GRACE.—*Coed cres.* The middle wood: from *coed*, a wood, *crês*, middle.

GOOSE FORD.—*Cûs fordh.* The way by the wood: from *cûs*, wood, *fordh*, a way.

GROAN FIELD.—*Grow* or *growan* Field. The sand field: from *grow* or *growan*, sand, gravel.

GROUSE CROFT.—*Crows* Croft. The cross field: from *crows*, a cross.

GRUMBLER.—*Grambla.* A climbing place: from *grambla*, to climb.

GULL'S PARK.—*Golés* Park. The bottom close or field: from *golés*, the bottom, the lowest part.

GUN.—*Goon.* The down or common.

GUN PARK.—*Goon* Park. The down park or common: from *goon*, a down, *parc*, a field or close.

GUN POOL.—*Goon* Pool. The down pool, or pool on the common: from *goon*, down or common, *pol*, pond, pool, stagnant water.

HAWKEY'S PRAISE.—Hawkey's *prâs.* Hawkey's meadow: from *prâs*, a meadow.

KISSING CLOSE.—*Kesan* Close. The turf close, or field: from *kesan*, a turf, a sod.

LAWYER.—*Lau hir.* Long hand: from *lau*, hand, *hir*, long.

LAUGHER.—*Lan veor.* The great enclosure: from *lan*, inclosure (also, a church), *veor*, great.

LOSTWITHIEL.—*Les uthiel*, or *-uhel.* The high court or hall: from *les*, a court, a hall, *uthiel*, *uthell*, *uhel*, high.

MAIDEN BOWER.—*Maen veur.* The great stone: from *maen*, stone, *veur*, great.

MANACLES.—*Maen eglos.* The church rock: from *maen*, rock or stone, *eglos*, church.

MAN OF WAR.—*Maen veur.* The great stone: from *maen*, stone, *veur*, great.

MEN PARK.—*Maen* Park. The stone park or field: from *maen*, a stone, *parc*, a close or field.

MERRY MAIDENS.—*Meur meyn.* The great stones: from *meur*, great, *meyn*, stones.

NINE MAIDENS.—*Naw meyn.* The nine stones: from *naw*, nine, *meyn*, stones.

ONE AND ALL (a place so named).—*Gwon an hal.* The moor field: from *gwon*, field, *hal*, a moor.

ONE FIELD.—*Oon* Field. The down field: from *oon* or *goon*, a down or common.

PARSLEY (Park).—*Park isella.* The lower field or close: from *parc*, a field, *isella*, lower.

PAUL PRY.—*Pol Pry.* Muddy pool: from *pol*, pool, *pri* or *pry*, earth, clay.

PEACH FIELD.—*Bech* field. The little field: from *bechan*, little, small.

PENNY BALL.—*Pen y Bal.* The head of the mine: from *pen*, head, extremity, summit, *bal*, a mine, a parcel of Tinworks.

PENNY-COME-QUICK.—*Pen y cum gwic.* The head (or end) of the creek-coomb: from *pen*, the head or end, *cum*, a coomb or valley, and *gwic*, a creek or inlet of the sea.

PERICLES COVE.—*Porth eglos* Cove. The church cove: from *porth*, a port, a bay, *eglos*, a church.

PITCH PARK.—*Bech* Park. The little field or close: from *bechan*, little, small.

PLAYER.—*Pol heir.* The battle pool; or *Pol hir*, the long pool: from *pol*, a pool, *heir*, battle, or *hir*, long.

POLL BRANDY.—*Pol bran ti.* The crow house pool: from *pol*, a pool, *bran*, a crow, *ti* or *ty*, a house.

POLL BROWN.—*Pol bruin.* The rush pool: from *pol*, a pool, *bruin*, a rush.

POLICY.—*Pol* Issey. St. Issey's pool.

POLL PARK.—*Pol parc.* The field pool: from *pol*, a pool, *parc*, a close or field.

POLL PRY.—*Poll pri.* Muddy pool: from *pol*, pool, *pri*, clay or mud.

POLL QUICK.—*Pol gwic.* The village pool or creek: from *pol*, a pool, *gwic*, a village, a creek.

POLL ROSE.—*Pol ros.* The wheel pit: from *pol*, a pit, *ros*, a wheel.

PROCLAIM.—*Parc clam.* The footbridge field: from *parc*, a field, *clam*, a footbridge.

PULL MAIN.—*Pol maen.*—The stone pit: from *pol*, a pit, *maen*, a stone.

PURGATORY.—*Parc a dourie.* The watery park or field: from *parc*, field, *dour*, water.

PURSE HILL.—*Parc isal.* The low close or field: from *parc*, a field, *isal*, low.

PUSSEY.—*Pos* Hay. The post close: from *pos*, a post.

QUEEN PARK.—*Gwin* Park. The white field: from *parc*, a field, *gwin*, white.

READER.—*Rid hir.* The long ford: from *rid* or *ryd*, a ford, *hir*, long.

RED TYE.—*Rid ty.* The house ford: from *rid* or *ryd*, a ford, *ty*, a house.

ROSY.—*Ros hay.* The net field: from *ros*, a net.

SHAKE'S MOOR.—Shag's moor: from *shagga*, a shag or cormorant.

SKIN FIELD.—*Heskin* Field. The sedge field: from *hesken*, sedge.

TAR PARK.—*Dar* Park. The oak close or field: from *dar*, an oak tree.

TINKER'S LAKE.—*Tan caer* Lake. The fire castle lake: from *tan*, fire, *caer*, a castle.

TODDY WELL.—The tadpole well: from tom-toddy, a tadpole.

TRY CORNER FIELD.—*Tri* Corner Field. Three corner field: from *tri*, three.

TURKEY PARK.—*Dourgi* Park. The otter close or field: from *dourgi*, an otter *parc*, a field

TURNAVORE.—*Turn an veur*. The great tower: from *tur*, a tower, *veur*, great.

TURN A PENNY.—*Turnupan* Hay. The turnip field: from *turnupan*, a turnip.

WELL MAN.—*Gweal maen*. The stone field: from *gweal*, a field, *maen*, a stone.

WHISTLE PARK.—*Isel* Park. The low field: from *isel*, low, *parc*, a close or field.

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RECUEIL AND RATIONALE OF PLYMOUTH APPARITIONS; OLD AND NEW.

BY SYDNEY SMITH.

WHEN a few months ago, without much premeditation, I promised to undertake this paper, it did not occur to me that such a subject was rather "a big thing," as the Americans say. In occult matters especially "conditions" are everything, and I fear I am unable to fulfil the necessary conditions even to write upon such a grave question. For in the first place, one must needs be an octogenarian (and I cannot lay half-claim thereto), and secondly, the required octogenarian should be also a veritable repository of well-authenticated ghost stories. A "well authenticated ghost story" to most people is an anomaly—"quite an irregular thing," which has no value in point of evidence, serving only to amuse or terrify. As to the actual witnesses of ghostly doings—an "over-wrought imagination" beautifully explains the rest. But the Imagination itself is a Fact, whose source is identical with that from whence spring all the phenomena of daily life—the Spirit and Energy of toiling Manhood—out of which the [physically] "dead man" is practically for ever removed. Hence then Apparitions, or putting-in of appearances, *by some means*, after due quittance from the body. Science declares this to be impossible, but Science has declared in times past a great many things to be impossible which are now in familiar daily use. Scientists as a body when questioned concerning the possibility of the life hereafter will not utterly deny it, yet at the same time, they determinately set their faces against the least attempt at affirmation or demonstration from their own (the scientific) point of view. On the other hand too, Theology pronounces it to be a matter of faith, and that research is forbidden. Still the belief in supernatural agencies—in dreams and disturbances, ghosts and grimness, portents and presentiments—continues in the world based upon a daily accumulating foundation of historical *fact*, amidst much that is misleading through false impression, exaggeration, *and*, natural tendencies. To account for such occurrences people quote Hamlet's declaration:—

> "There are more things in heav'n and earth, Horatio,
> Than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

or the indisputable opinion of Dr. Johnson, in *Rasselas*:—

> "That the dead are seen no more, I will not undertake to maintain against the concurrent and unvaried testimony of all ages, and of all nations. There is no people rude or learned, among whom apparitions of the dead are not related and believed. This opinion, which perhaps prevails as far as human nature is diffused, could become universal only by its truth: those that never heard of one another, would not have agreed in a tale which nothing but experience can make credible. That it is doubted by single cavillers can very little weaken the general evidence; and some who deny it with their tongues confess it by their fears."

To mention the sentiment of Fear will carry us in *thought* at once, beyond the domain of Material Fact, into a region purely Spiritual, wherein the Affections and Passions, which combine to form our various shades of character, predominate and serve to mark the distinctions between, and the identity of, every man within and without the body.

In the spiritual world which surrounds this earth, Man in Progression may most certainly be perceived, and differing but little from what he was when dwelling in the "house of clay." Still we must be wary in drawing conclusions from individual instances we may meet with, possibly, too near at hand. It is unwise to judge of a house by a single brick. It would be equally so were an inhabitant of another planet, who should visit us for the purpose of studying our humanity, to pronounce mankind alike depraved and unenlightened, because he had only an opportunity of inspecting "the dark places of the earth."

Speaking once more as regards Fear in the progress of research into these matters, I am fully aware of the existence and diffident nature of the Nicodemus Club. Notwithstanding, for our general encouragement, let it be noted that the Society for Psychical Research have at length decided "there are such things as ghosts after all." Further, our Editor, in noticing Mr. John H. Ingram's second volume on *Haunted Homes and Family Traditions*, declares the realms of Ghost-land" to be "vast and largely unexplored," and invites contributions to this class of literature from West of England sources, so I cannot do better than conclude my tedious introduction and offer some account of:—

The Haunted House on Richmond Hill, Plymouth.

Before commencing my story, I think it will be well to show that Mr. W. H. K. Wright was quite correct, when in the course of his lecture on "Plymouth Street-names," November, 1883, he stated that York-street was once known as Richmond Hill. In Vol. III. of the *Western Antiquary*, p. 195, a correspondent, "E.G.B.," asserts that "York-street and Richmond-street are of comparatively recent origin." This gentleman does not positively deny Mr. Wright's statement, but submits, if such were the case, "there must have been two Richmond Hills in Plymouth." In proof of this he goes on to mention a certain auction-bill, which, if produced, will by no means detract from the fame of the original locality. Richard III., despite his exclamation,—"I think there be six Richmonds in the field," discovered his error and the original Richmond in good time, as this may be to show that "hearsay evidence" is not always misleading.

In the Devon and Cornwall section of the Plymouth Free Public Library, I chanced to find the exact information wanted in the following little work:—*The Plymouth, Plymouth-Dock, Stonehouse, Morice-Town, and Stoke Directory, &c.* By N. Taperell. Printed by E. Nettleton, 57, Market-street, Plymouth, 1822. Under the heading of "Places of Public Worship," there is mention of the "Richmond-st. Meeting House," with a "Rev. Mr. Seabrook" as preacher; amongst other entries may be found "Clouter, Richard, grocer, Richmond-st."; "Crimp, John, vict. (Richmond Inn) Richmond-hill"; "Adams, J. E., builder and surveyor, Richmond-hill," etc. The name "York" and the district of "New-town" are also mentioned, *e.g.*, "Bennett, ——, professor of music and organist, York-buildings, New-town." In Brindley's *Directory* for 1830 we find an entry—"Adams, J. E., Surveyor, &c., 37, York-st."; Russell-street also is mentioned, which shows that at this distant period the localities of Barrack-street and Richmond-hill were re-named. Therefore, "E.G.B." must have been labouring under a misapprehension when writing his note upon "the comparatively *recent* origin of these streets," since the change dates back to a time when my own grandfather (who died years before I was born) was a young man residing in the neighbourhood.

York-street *now* at night-time does not present a very cheerful aspect, and it can well be imagined what a dreary place it was some sixty-three or four years ago. Then it was called Richmond-hill and but few houses stood upon it. Our house (it makes me shudder even now to think of it) was next to Adams the surveyor's. How different the neighbourhood is from what it was. Fields

were in front and at the back of the house. A dismal place in which to introduce a young and newly-wedded bride. I was just sixteen, and always a nervous girl, given to walking in my sleep when I was very little, and always dreaming—true dreams they were too: money I have found and warnings I have given times out of number.—How did I know how to find things I dreamt about? Well, I can't explain exactly—but I used to go and look, and sure enough—more often than not—there I'd find *something*. But about the haunted house.—Well! We had not lived there many weeks, before I began to feel very depressed in spirits. There were always noises of a strange kind in one part of the house or another, and more particularly when I was alone. My husband said it was "rats"; another time it was 'all my foolishness.' By-and-bye I grew quite miserable, the noises becoming more frequent. The sounds were not loud, and you couldn't hit upon the exact place where they came from. We could both hear them at last, and my husband talked of selling the house as soon as ever he could. People in those days used to retire to rest earlier than they do now, and one night—a very stormy one—we had gone to bed before nine o'clock. The gusts of wind and pattering rain without, seemed to keep me awake. Suddenly I thought I heard footsteps on the stairs—and then—a sound as if some person had fallen over them. I screamed out and awoke my husband and told him thieves were in the house. Most unwillingly, to my surprise, he got up and dressed, only to quickly return, saying all was safe and undisturbed, and that I must have been dreaming. The same week, the awful disturbances occurred again, and we would lie still and hear the sounds as if our bedroom door were unlocked and slammed with violence. Again and again this was repeated, with footsteps across the room, and mutterings, and cold rushes of air. Once we *saw* the door of our bedroom (locked previously) open without hands—only to be found untouched and secure in the morn ing. Then failing to sell the house, we got lodgers, a Lieut. C. and his wife. We said nothing to them of the cause of terror, and they never seemed to be troubled. Still, at intervals, they continued—the noises and winds, I mean—until I could bear it no longer. Oh! And often when I have been alone in the house of a summer evening, about dusk, when I'd be looking out of the window, shaking for fear, and waiting anxiously for my husband to come home, I've seen a gentleman on horseback ride up and down. Then he would stop, and with the handle of his long riding-whip, give one tremendous knock at our door, which had a stout bolt and a heavy chain. I never dared go down and open the door, and nobody else ever seemed to know anything about the man. I remember how one night we were sitting talking in the kitchen; all of a sudden, my husband called my attention to a very bright and piercing pair of black eyes, which seemed to run along the carpet. "There!" he said, 'that's my brother Tom's eyes, for a wager! Something has happened to him.' A few days after this, we received a letter which contained the news of Tom's death, at the very minute we saw the pair of eyes. Not long after, we sold the horrid place, and when comfortably settled in another and brighter house, my husband told me how he had heard that the house was haunted, but that he had always ridiculed the story, which was to this effect, that many, many years before our coming-in, a man had been killed there, being found dead at the foot of the stairs. The house, too, had been one of doubtful reputation, some bad women having been ousted therefrom. The house went cheap—but had I died of fright, it would have been a dear bargain to him.

[What shall *I* say? *Verbum sap.* This is the history and mystery of Richmond-hill, in the very words of my narrator. Can I give the tone? No! But it is *true*, and, if agreeable to your readers, in a future number, I will furbish up, from the storehouse of the same revered memory, matter as interesting.—S.S.]

THE PHILOSOPHERS* OF SOMERSET IN THE TWELFTH & THIRTEENTH CENTURIES.

BY MRS. EDMUND BOGER.

Adelard, of Bath, 1130.

IF the reign of Henry III. was, as Bishop Stubbs affirms, "the golden age of English Churchmanship," no less was it the golden age of mediæval science. It is remarkable that the most illustrious of these pioneers of scientific truth went forth from Somerset. A goodly band they were, who in their endeavours to wrest her secrets from the realms of nature had to struggle not only against ignorance and lack of instruction, but also had to encounter prejudices and opposition which culminated at times in actual persecution.

Foremost among them was Adelard, of Bath, who precedes this period by nearly 100 years and whose name is scarcely known in these days. Whether the legend of his native city—the scientific researches and travels of the Royal Swineherd†—had anything to do with leading him to search for himself in Arabia and the East, then the home of mathematical science, it is impossible to say. Perhaps it is wiser to connect his enthusiastic desire for the investigation of scientific truth with the Crusaders. It was not long after the return of the first Crusaders, that he, fired possibly by the accounts which they brought back of the learning of the East, determined to start on his travels and gather for himself the fruits of scientific research.

This pilgrim of science then travelled through Europe, visited Spain, the richest part of which then was in possession of the learned and cultivated Saracenic Moors. Here were to be found the best schools of instruction in science, kept by Moors and Jews. Aristotle and Plato, Euclid, Appollonius, Ptolemy, Hippocrates and Galen were taught, and many treatises now lost in the original are to be found in Arabic versions. Geometry, algebra and astronomy, chemistry, botany and medicine formed part of their regular course of instruction. From Spain he went into Arabia and Egypt, and disregarding the prejudices of his age, thought it no wrong to bring home the spoils of learning from the enemies of his faith. He translated the elements of Euclid into Latin from the Arabic before any Greek copies were known in the West. He also wrote and translated several treatises on astronomy, mathematics, and medicine. These are said to remain in manuscript in the Libraries of Corpus Christi and Trinity College, Oxford.

Authorities: Hutton's *Mathematics; History of Spain.*

* The word Philosopher is used here in its largest signification as a lover of wisdom.

† King Bladud.

Maurice, of Somerset, Circa 1193.

Maurice of Somerset was a Cistercian in Ford Abbey, which at that time was remarkable for its great learning. This Abbey, altered into a dwelling house, retains its name to the present day. It is remarkable as standing so exactly on the meeting point of the three counties of Somerset, Devon, and Dorset, that no two authorities agree as to which it belongs. Fuller, in his *Worthies*, says he (Maurice) was bred in Oxford and became *Abbot* of Wells. But here he must be mistaken, as Wells was a foundation for secular clergy, as Glastonbury was for the regulars. Perhaps he was Dean of the Cathedral or head of the Vicars' Choral.

He wrote several books and dedicated them to Reginald, Bishop of Bath.

Alexander, of Essebie or Ashby, Circa 1220.

Is called by Fuller, "the prince of English poets in his age." He put our English festivals into verse, and wrote the History of the Bible

with the lines of some of the Saints in an heroic poem.

He became Prior of Essebie Abbey and flourished under Henry III.

ADAM DE MARISCO, CIRCA 1257.

In the Middle ages the diocese of Lincoln was of immense extent and included the City and University of Oxford. The Bishop of this See had it therefore in his power materially to assist and strengthen those pioneers of new learning and advanced thought of whom we are speaking, and we consequently find a close relation existing between these Somerset philosophers and the far distant See of Lincoln, through the connecting link of Oxford. Thus Hugh, of Avalon, Bishop of Lincoln, whose first benefice in England was Witham Friary, in Somerset, brought forward Hugh, of Wells, who succeeded him in his Bishopric, and Hugh, of Wells, was one of the first to discern the greatness of Robert Grostête. When Grostête became in his turn Bishop of Lincoln, he paid back his debt to Somerset by largely encouraging and befriending two of these seekers after truth who came from the western diocese.

The name of Adam de Marisco in the lapse of ages has been well-nigh forgotten; and what hints we can find with regard to him have to be gathered from the lives of his more famous contemporaries. To say that he was the pupil and afterwards the life-long friend and correspondent of Grostête, the great and virtuous Bishop of Lincoln, as well as of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, marks him at once as no ordinary man.

Fuller, in his *Worthies*, says of him:—

"Adam de Marisco or Adam Marsh was born in this county, where there be plenty of marshes in the fenny part thereof. But I take Brent Marsh, as the principal, the most probable place for his nativity. It seems that a foggie air is no hindrance to a refined writer, whose infancy and youth in this place was so full of pregnancy. He afterwards went to Oxford, and there became Doctor. It is argument enough to persuade any man of his abilities, because that Robert Grostête, that learned man and pious Bishop of Lincoln, made of his paines that they might jointly peruse and compare the Scriptures. He afterwards became a Franciscan Friar at Worcester, and furnished the library there with most excellent MSS., for then began the emulation in England between Monasteries who should outvie the other for most and best books."

It appears that Adam Marsh was considered a candidate for the Bishopric of Ely. What caused de Marisco to be passed over and Hugh de Balsham nominated does not appear; but Fuller who was a student of Peter-House, Cambridge, quaintly adds:—

"I cannot grieve heartily for this Adam, his losse of the Bishopric of Ely, for because Hugh de Balsham his corrival got it from him, the founder of Peter-House in Cambridge."

The Franciscan order was the outcome as well as the cause of a great religious and intellectual revival which marked the reign of Henry III. Nor were the labours of these earnest men confined to the souls or minds of men. Their work was physical as well as moral. It was in the Lazar houses—the hospitals of those days—that, by the order of their founder, St. Francis, they sought their work; when, in the middle ages, fever, plague, and leprosy swept off their tens of thousands. They also started a school at Oxford, where Grostête lectured, and when he was raised to the See of Lincoln, he steadily used his influence to secure their establishment at Oxford. He was ably seconded by his scholar, Adam Marsh, under whom the Franciscan School at Oxford attained a reputation throughout Christendom. Lyons, Paris, and Cologne borrowed from it their professors.

We know little of the personal history of Adam Marsh, but it is not likely that he, the man of study, should have been less accomplished in the learning of the day than his more active and busy friend; and Dr. Hook thus sums up Grostête's acquirements:—

"Besides a knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French languages, and that acquaintance with theology and philosophy to which he was led by his professional studies, he was no means proficient in civil and canon law, criticism, history, chronology, astronomy, and the other branches of literature and science then known."

Adam was also the intimate friend and correspondent of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. In one of de Montfort's letters to him, he speaks of finding patience in his Gascon troubles from the study of the book of Job. And these three great men seem to have struggled and prayed and fought for that freedom and light in religion and politics, which was to be the heritage of a later generation. It is a marvellous picture, and no ideal one, to endeavour to realize the earnest and busy churchman and reformer, Grostête; the great soldier and far seeing politician, de Montfort; and the learned Friar and teacher, Adam Marsh, studying the word of God in its native languages, taking counsel together, and upholding each other's hands in the search for truth and the struggle for liberty.

It is worth noting that it was not till after his two friends' death that de Montfort's struggle ended in rebellion.

We have no record of the exact date of de Marisco's death, but he was buried in Lincoln Cathedral, his grave being between Bishop Grostête's tomb and the wall of the south transept.

Side by side they had laboured and side by side they lie in that glorious cathedral church.

Authorities: Adam de Marisco's *Letters;* Speede; Fuller; Churton's *Early English Church;* Hook's *Ecclesiastical Biography;* Greene's *History of England; etc.*

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A PLEA FOR A DEVONSHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

By W. H. K. Wright, *Borough Librarian*, Plymouth, and *Editor* of the *Western Antiquary*.

THE following paper is reprinted from the *Report and Transactions of the United Kingdom Library Association*, Cambridge Meeting (1882). It was prepared with a view to elicit the opinions of librarians upon this most important subject, and, if possible, to secure their co-operation in the work of bibliographical research. From a pressure of other business at the meeting, the paper was "taken as read," hence the discussion hoped-for was not realized, and, owing to the delay in publication of the volume, the paper has only recently reached the members of the Association. It is only necessary to add to the foregoing a brief explanation for its appearance in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*. Prepared in the general interests of bibliography, it aims to bring about, by some means, the particular object which has for several years been advocated in this journal—the compilation of a Devonshire Bibliography—and the author desires to call forth the candid opinions and criticisms of those who equally with himself, are anxious to see this want of Devonian literature supplied, but who, for tangible reasons may differ from him as to the means for accomplishing that object. He also wishes to ascertain what support would be forthcoming in the event of its being determined to devote a special portion of the *Western Antiquary* (Fifth Series) to the publication of a series of bibliographical lists relating to Devonshire:—

"LIBRARIANS AND LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY."

My desire in this paper is to suggest sundry propositions which I trust may evoke some practical and useful discussion, and be the means of promoting the interests of Local Bibliography.

In a paper read at our Oxford meeting, I urged upon librarians the desirability of making special collections of local books in the various provincial libraries. I now desire to advocate the preparation of duly certified lists or bibliographies of all such works in their several districts, with all the necessary particulars as to author, subject, place of printing, date, and known *locale* of scarce or unique works.

Let me at the same time suggest that some member of our Association should turn his attention to the preparation of a list, as complete as possible, of provincial bibliographies, a list which shall be open to receive, from time to time, additions from every town or district represented by this Association. I

am persuaded that such a list would be welcomed by our own members as well as by many persons outside the Association who are making local history and topography their study at the present time. The knowledge it would afford those who are engaged in the administration of provincial libraries, whether small or great, is considerable, for few of us have opportunities of consulting the great national storehouses—the British Museum, the Bodleian, the Cambridge University Library, or the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. My own knowledge of existing county bibliographies is but little, I admit; still I would learn more, and will readily assist and encourage to the fullest extent of my powers their production wherever practicable.

It is for this I have craved permission to address you on the present occasion. My aim is, if possible, to stimulate provincial librarians especially to do what they can in this highly desirable work; much valuable aid might be afforded by our metropolitan colleagues, who have in some respects greater facilities for such work than those who reside in the provinces.

An excellent plan has been adopted by some writers, particularly of local, historical, and topographical works, in giving as an appendix a list of all known or most reliable works relating to the particular district treated of. Were these lists more general, we should have at our command ample material for those more extended bibliographies of counties and districts which I advocate.

I have said that my own practical acquaintance with provincial bibliographies is but small; I must, however, except those of my own district,—Devon and Cornwall. One of the completest and most useful works relating to the county of Cornwall is that produced by two members of this Association, the "Bibliotheca Cornubiensis" of G. C. Boase and W. P. Courtney. Speaking of Cornwall naturally leads me to speak of my own county—Devonshire. We need a bibliography, and in several other respects, from a literary standpoint, we are poorly off. We have no good, complete, and reliable history; our only biographical treatise is the "Danmonii Orientales Illustres, or Worthies of Devon," of the Rev. John Prince, vicar of Berry Pomeroy, published in folio in 1701, and reprinted, with additional notes, in 1810. Both editions are rare. The addition of many illustrious names to the long muster-roll of Devonshire Worthies inscribed in the pages of Prince's noble work, would render a new edition, brought up to date, a much-to-be-desired work of the near future. Lastly, our "Bibliotheca Devoniensis" can hardly be brought into the same category as that work illustrating the literature of the sister county which I have just mentioned.

Thirty years ago Mr. James Davidson compiled his "Bibliotheca Devoniensis," and, small and incomplete though it is acknowledged to be, it is still the only text-book to Devonshire literature we have. In the preface to that work he says:—"The following catalogue originated in the compilation of a list of books relating to Devonshire in a private library; but it has been thought worthy of extension and of publication for the use of those who take an interest in the topography, history, or biography of the county, and as an accessory to the labours of future historians." He further remarks that works of general interest, though containing incidental or particular reference to Devonshire, are not included in his list.

The work of Mr. Davidson, therefore, although useful and admirable, was only so in part, and certainly does not fairly represent the extensive literature of Devonshire, or adequately meet our wants in the present day, especially as of late years many novel features have been introduced into the work of the practical bibliographer, and the increase in all literature, local as well as general, has been very great. To give an idea of the incompleteness of the existing "Bibliotheca Devoniensis," I may mention that in the British Museum Catalogue under the head of Gay (John), there are nearly two hundred entries of works

and editions, whereas in Davidson there are but nine. Recent investigations into the bibliography of Drake, Raleigh, Gay, Kitto, and others have shown me the utter uselessness of such a work for present wants, and the absolute necessity of a more comprehensive bibliography.

The questions I wish to propound are these:—

1. Is a Bibliography based upon the system of the "Bibliotheca Cornubiensis" practicable for any large county, district, or town?

2. What are the essential features of such a work, and the main lines upon which such a bibliography should be prepared?

3. Will librarians, who are deeply interested in the results of such labours, assist in carrying them out?

4. Will the members of this Association generally assist so far as to offer practical suggestions to guide those who are willing to undertake any branch of local bibliography?

My first proposition almost necessitates a comparison between works as regards their comprehensive character, and between districts, as to the extent and scope of their literature. This must be made very briefly, and for obvious reasons. Devonshire is a larger county than Cornwall, Yorkshire is larger still. What may be fairly practicable in a small district would, on the same plan, and under somewhat different circumstances, be utterly impracticable and undesirable in another larger area. The literature of such a county as Cornwall is extensive certainly, and full of the highest historical interest and importance; but that of Yorkshire, Warwickshire, Lancashire, or Devonshire would possibly be much more extensive, and require a somewhat different method of treatment, otherwise our bibliographies would be works of great magnitude and cost, thus defeating the aims of those who would advocate their publication. If the application, therefore, of a system like that of Messrs. Boase and Courtenay (complete and serviceable as it is) has produced, in the case of Cornwall, a work of three folio volumes, containing more than fifteen hundred pages, what may be expected if the same system be applied to larger counties, where the population is more dense, the historical interest more general, and the literature, as a consequence, richer and more extensive? Need it therefore be inferred that on account of its magnitude, its cost, and the great labour involved, the task is insurmountable and not therefore to be attempted? By no means. Nay, I am sanguine enough to believe that an Association which has already planned and carried out great works, either collectively or individually, will be able to suggest the means by which this work also may be set in motion, and with less time, less labour, and less cost than would at the first glance seem possible.

Let us now examine the second proposition, as to the main or essential lines to be laid down to guide those who undertake the compilation of provincial bibliographies.

What are the absolute necessities of such a compilation? What its superfluities and luxuries?

Is a biographical sketch of each writer necessary, and to what length?

Should the entries be limited only to those relating to a particular locality or writer, or include all, from every available source, which has been written or printed relative to that locality or individual, or by that particular writer?

Should the accidental circumstance of a visit to a place, and the consequent publication of some pamphlet, sermon, or other work, not otherwise connected with the locality, warrant the bibliographer to include the name of the writer or preacher in the local bibliography, and possibly other of his works therein?

Take the case of a clergyman, for instance, who has for a time held a living in a certain town or country parish (he being born elsewhere). He remains there for some years and

publishes sermons, becoming thoroughly identified with the place. Would his sometime residence qualify him as a local author, and warrant the compiler of the bibliography in entering under his name all that he has ever written or published before and after his brief sojourn in that particular locality?

Again, take the case of an individual born in a certain town or village, but removed in early life never to return to the place of his birth, except as a passing visitor. The whole of his literary career is spent elsewhere; all his works are published elsewhere; he perhaps does not produce anything relating to his native place or county. Does the accident of birth warrant his being included in the local bibliography with other writers, and should we be justified in entering his name and all his works in the same, a list which might also fairly be claimed by the town or district in which they were produced or published?

Or, take the case of some distinguished person whose name is famous in the world's history. His residence in the place of his birth may have been but brief: to follow the bent of his aspirations he has gone to the court, the camp, or to sail on unknown seas. His career has furnished materials for historians, biographers, poets, dramatists, and every other class of writers. How should we deal with him? It appears to me that one might justly record all the works that have been written concerning him (even though he has not been a writer himself) in our local bibliography.

Again, an individual whose parents are natives of a certain district is, by an accidental temporary residence abroad, born in another place or country, but returns to the home of his fathers in early childhood, where he continues for a portion of his life. Would such an accident of birthplace disqualify him from being considered a native author?

What, then, are the limits of bibliographical reference?

Let us take a case in point. I have been for some time collecting materials for a bibliography of Sir Francis Drake, the renowned sea-captain and circumnavigator. To what extent should my labours in dealing with him be prosecuted? He produced little or nothing himself, but nevertheless, the Drake literature is very extensive. In the first place, I should of course include what little of a literary character he has produced, then all actual historical or biographical works relating to him, as well as separate accounts of his voyages. I should also add poetical and dramatic works bearing upon his career or exploits. Would it also be necessary to furnish references to all works of general history, biography, and voyages in which he figures, the number of which would be legion: also all works in foreign languages treating of the same; besides casual references, articles in encyclopædias, magazines, reviews, fragmentary sketches, fugitive poetry, acts of parliament with which he had to do, documents published or unpublished relating to him, and many other items which I cannot here enumerate?

I might suggest other difficulties and doubtful cases, but I forbear. I have endeavoured to show that the work of a bibliographer who desires to be both conscientious and loyal is beset with many such difficulties, some of which he may find impossible to solve: it is desirable, therefore, that some distinct plan of action should be laid down by competent persons, in order that the work, when undertaken, may be carried out satisfactorily and uniformly.

In concluding my remarks upon this branch of my subject, I would suggest that the collective wisdom and experience of the Library Association might fairly be utilized in drawing up rules for the preparation of bibliographies, in the same manner in which the cataloguing rules have been already produced.

My next proposition suggests the practicability of librarians assisting in the preparation of local bibliographies of their particular districts, and possibly of joining in a

kind of co-operative system for the promotion of the work in general. Of course I shall be told that the librarian is a hard-worked individual; that his time is already fully occupied by the thousand-and-one duties of his profession; that his time and energies are so constantly in demand by the public as to leave him but little opportunity for purely literary labour or aught akin thereto, however much his inclination may lean in that direction. I know all this, and have fully experienced the burdens myself. At the same time, I know that librarians have found time and inclination for literary work, and that some notable instances might be cited in support of my statement.

I might also suggest that the same machinery which is now used in some of our libraries for the preparation of their catalogues, might very well be utilized for the more extended work of compiling local or district bibliographies.

A librarian, with the requisite time at his disposal, is to my thinking the man, above all others, most fitted to undertake such a work, inasmuch as from the nature of his daily avocations he must necessarily become more or less acquainted with the wants of his particular district, as well as of the literature connected therewith or relating thereto, and he should aim to be an authority on matters purely local, in order that he may guide the seeker after information.

Nearly all our librarians are now, I presume, making "local collections" a special feature of their work, and here, and in the catalogues, is to be found the nucleus of the more extensive collections which shall take in at one grasp the literary features or the book-lore of each particular district.

I do not for a moment suggest that the hard-working librarian has either the time, the money, or the material that is necessary to produce these works without great and substantial aid. This would be a very unpractical proposal. I therefore content myself with suggesting that the librarian should take the initiative in the matter, gathering the materials as he goes on; endeavouring in the first place to awaken public opinion to the necessity for such a work, and the means by which it is to be brought about; next seeking for co-operators and co-workers in the great task of collecting from all available sources, as well as the equally necessary pecuniary assistance, without which it would be impossible for any one to succeed. The librarian has undoubtedly great influence, and his influence is widening steadily and surely; and if that influence be used in the direction I have indicated, he may promote the aims of bibliographical research very considerably.

Of course my suggestions can be, at the best, but of a general character, as local circumstances must at all times govern the actions of those who undertake such labours, as well as influence the success of any such project.

My next and last proposition has almost been anticipated by the others. It is simply to ask the members of this Association for practical suggestions as well as for offers of co-operation. I would also repeat my former suggestion of the preparation of bibliographical lists to be published from time to time in "Monthly Notes," if the editors of that periodical will undertake the duty of their collection, compilation, or reception, now incorporated in the "Library Chronicle."

Would it not also be useful to publish from time to time lists of books (catalogues or other works) added to the Library of the Association, and let it be impressed upon members that it is desirable to send to our secretary copies of any such works in which they may have been engaged, making special mention of existing bibliographies connected with their respective districts.

For my own part, I shall be glad to receive hints from my brother members on any of the points to which I have alluded, as well as a notification of the works published in different parts of the country, the particular object of

which is to illustrate the literature of that district, and I will do my best to reciprocate.

In bringing my remarks to a close, I would commend its various suggestions to your favourable consideration, earnestly hoping that some practical good may be the outcome of my endeavours to place the matter before you.

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Notes.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM BLIGH.—In Mr. Tregellas' "*Cornish Worthies*," Vol. I, p. 139-140, we are informed:—"The Admiral was born, in all probability (though there has been some uncertainty on the subject), on the Duchy Manor of Tinten, in the parish of St. Tudy, about half a mile south of the 'Church Town,' about the year 1753—the son of Charles and Margaret Bligh; although I am aware that, according to another account, he is said to have been the son of John Bligh, of Tretaune, in the adjoining parish of St. Kew."

Both statements are incorrect. William Bligh was born 1754, and was the son of Francis Bligh, of H.M. Customs, born 1721, who died 27 Dec. 1780, and whose tombstone is in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth; which tombstone states that Francis was the son of Richard Bligh, of Tintan, in St. Tudy. The wife of Francis Bligh, was Jane (said to have been a daughter of . . . . Bond), Francis Bligh was her second husband, the name of her first is doubtful.

Admiral William Bligh married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Betham, first collector of Customs in the Isle of Man. By her, he had six daughters.

1, Harriet Maria, b. 15 November, 1782, m. 3 January, 1802, Henry Aston Barker, she died 26 February, 1856; 2, Mary, who married Sir M. O'Connell; 3, Elizabeth, who married Richard Bligh in 1817, and had issue, Richard, John, William Russell, Grace Jane Harriet Campbell, Frances Anne, Mary Jane, and Rose Helen, Mary Jane married the Rev. George H. Nutting; and Rose Helen married the Rev. ——O'Connell; 4 and 5, Frances and Jane, twins; 6, Anne, b. 1785, d. 1844.

Mr. Tregellas says, that "Bligh left six daughters and three sons, William, Henry, and Richard (the latter a barrister-at-law and author of several legal works), who sold the Tinten property." This is a mistake. Admiral Bligh had but two sons, twins, who only survived their birth a day or two, and it is uncertain whether they were ever baptized or named. Richard Bligh was the *son-in-law*, not the *son* of Admiral Bligh.

The descendants of the eldest daughter Harriet Maria, who married H. A. Barker, were as follows:—

1. William Bligh, b. 23 November, 1802, d. 23 October, 1805.

2. Henry, b. 21 April, 1804, m. Albina Elizabeth Andrews, 11 April, 1839, d. 8 September, 1883, with issue as below.

3. Elizabeth Caroline, b. 6 February, 1806, m. William Glennie, 26 November, 1833, and is still alive with issue, as below.

4. William Bligh, b. 28 July, 1807, m. Martha Lucas, February, 1833, d. April 1862, alive, with issue as below.

5. Robert, b. 28 July, 1809, d. 13 August, 1809.

6 Mary, b. 22 February, 1811, m. North Pritchard, 11 July, 1847, d. 11 June, 1877.

The children of Henry Barker and Albina Elizabeth Andrews.

1. Henry Andrews, b. 25 February, 1841, m. Elizabeth Sophia Littlehale, 29 October, 1862; and has issue, Henry, b. 11 September, 1863; Amy, b. 1866, d. 1867; Violet Amy, b. 6 November, 1868.

2. Robert, b. 3 February, 1844, m. Frances Nutting, 11 September, 1874, no issue.

The children of Elizabeth Catherine Barker and William Glennie.

1. Walter Henry, b. 16 January, 1835, m. Lucy Stephens, September, 1860; no issue.

2. Harriet Mary.

3. William, b. 19 February, 1839, d. unm. 19 March, 1861.

4. Catherine Sophia, b. 9 November, 1839, m. John Englis, 8 January, 1866; and has issue.

5. Isabella Maria.

6. Alexander William, b. 31 December, 1843.

7. Mary Elizabeth.

8. Gavin Henry, b. and d. 1848.

9. Margaret Gavina.

10. Elizabeth Anne.

11. George Frederick, b. 6 January, 1855.

The children of William Bligh Barker and Martha Lucas.

1. Henry, b. November, 1833.

2. William, b. 1835.

3. Mattie, b. 1850, m. Arthur Clarke, 1872, has issue.

4. Bligh Lucas, b. 1854.

I do not know any particulars of Richard Bligh, of Tinten, who married Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Admiral Bligh, nor the dates and descent of his children.

I may add a few scattered notes which may serve to amplify the scanty pedigree of Bligh of Bodmin, in Col. Vivian's *Visitations of Cornwall*.

Emmanuel Bligh, 2nd son of Thos. Bligh, of Bodmin, Mayor in 1559 and 1570, was buried at St. Neot, 20 February, 1562. Francis Bligh, of Bodmin, Mayor in 1674 and 1684, married Charity Richards, at St. Neot, 24 August, 1671. James Bligh, his brother, married Anne Rawley, 19 July, 1682, also at St. Neot. GENEALOGIST.

ORAL TRADITION.—It was argued in the Plymouth press, that the popular tradition of Drake's giving the water could not have been false on account of the number of corroborations it received, and the great facilities our forefathers had for correction. They would not have done a thing at great cost to themselves and given the credit to Drake. One case was instanced of a person receiving evidence from an intermediate, who, according to the ages, could have conversed with a man who had actually worked on the leat, and it would be useful if some of your correspondents would supply parallel information such as the following which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, 21 February, 1885 :—

"It seems, at first sight, incredible that an occurrence of 215 years ago could be reported with but one link, between the person who tells you and the actual witness. Such, however, is the fact. The narrator in question, was the venerable rector of Bushey (Rev. W. Falconer), just deceased, at the age of 84. He had heard his grandfather (the celebrated Dr. Falconer, of Bath), say that he had been told by his grandmother that she could remember being held up to the window to see Haley's comet, which appeared in 1669. She was then six years old. Dr. Falconer, the intervener, was born in 1774, and died in 1824. Assuming him to have been at least six years of age, when this story was told him, his grandmother must have been ninety. But the wonder might be increased. For if Dr. Falconer told the story in the last year of his life (1824), to a child of six years, it might be passed on to the next century, with only one link between the witness and the narrator. After all, we are not so dependent on writing as we sometimes assume ourselves to be."

The lady mentioned in the above paragraph could have conversed with a person who had worked on the leat.

OBSERVER.

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FRENCH CHURCH AT PLYMOUTH AND MR. PENTECOST BARKER.—The following extract from a letter written by Pentecost Barker of Plymouth to the Rev. Samuel Merivale of Tavistock, may be of interest to your readers, owing to its local allusions; as also will the copy of Will of the same individual which is appended thereto, from one in the handwriting of J. Herman Merivale.

Exeter. A.W.M.

May 1, 1762.

"The French Parson seems to be decaying. Should he die, as he must some time or other, I take it *that* church will be void, as most of the *now* French were born here or at Stonehouse. Those of whom I remember many scores, who came from France in 1685-6, &c., are mostly dead; and their offspring are more English than French, and will go to the English church, though some few may come to *us*. What an alteration Time makes! There was (when I was such another as Mr John ———) a French Calvinist church, and a Church of England French church here, besides a church at Stonehouse. Many women in wooden shoes,—very poor, but very industrious—living on limpets, snails, garlick and mushrooms. I'll make you laugh. A Gentleman employed a gardener to pick snails from the walls, and, coming into the garden behind his back, heard him, in killing the snails, say "—— take the French! When they came here first, they would not suffer a snail to live; but they are now grown so proud, that we are overrun with them." When I went to Rochelle, in the year 1713, I brought over several pair of *sabots de bois* (so they call them), for some at Stonehouse. But they are all dead and gone."

(From a note in the handwriting of J. H. Merivale.)

"The Will [of Pentecost Barker], which was proved at Doctors' Commons, Oct. 20, 1762 and bears date 17th Nov. 1758, commences in the following characteristic strain. 'I resign and commend my Soul or Mind to the Eternal Mind, the Great God, the Fountain of Light, Life, and Love, hoping for every good thing in an after state from the inconceivable Benignity or infinite Goodness of the Divine Nature, as divulged in the Gospel of Jesus Christ.' He then directs his body to be buried in the Upper Churchyard of St. Andrews, Plymouth, and eight poor inhabitants to carry him to the grave, and wishes his funeral to be performed 'in as public a manner as possible.' He gives all his estates in Devon, Cornwall, Kent, or elsewhere, together with all the residue of his personal property, to Tristram Avent, of Plymouth, William Phelp, of St. Kew, and Abraham Brown, of Endallion, Gentleman, &c., whom he also appoints his Executors, on trust to pay the rents, interest, &c., 'to his dear Wife Jane Barker, or as by some called Jane Mills, during her life,' and afterwards to several persons as his residuary legatees therein named; and the Will is proved by Avent and Brown, two of the Executors, the third having died in the interim.

"To sum up all that I have, besides, been able to discover with relation to this excentric personage, as well as to the unhappy disputes in the Plymouth congregations in which he bore so active a part, I have only to refer the reader to the reported Case of 'The King against Barker and others,' in the 3rd volume of Burrowes's Reports, p. 1265, from which it appears that on the 10th of June, 1761, the Court of K.B. was moved by Norton for a mandamus to the surviving trustees, &c. . . ."

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ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, EXETER.—In the Parish Register of this Church, there is to be found the following interesting note. It refers to the closing of the church during the time of the Commonwealth :—

"Since Ano. 1644, thre hath been no names entred in this register booke of Christnings Weddings or Burialls by reason thre hath been no Divine office of othre prayer or preaching constantly pformed in this pish whre unto this booke be longeth and shuch as hath been baptized maried or buried hath been (for the most pt) strangers or thos ministers that hath officiated the same hath been strangers.

"The Lord in his good tyme doth open the doors of the churches again (if it be his blessed will) and restor his ordinances in power and purity that so both pastar and peopl may meete wth freedom and safty to prays and glorify his blessed name wch is and allwaye shal be the prayor of the most unworthy Rector of St. Martins

ROB. PARSONS."

The following note has been added by some other person to the above.

"N.B.—Mr. Parsons was at the same time Rector of St. Martin's and Priest Vicar of the Cathedral Church, lived to be restored to both these Preferments and died according to Dr. Walker (*Sufferings of the Clergy*, pt. 2nd p. 32), about July, 1679." P. F. ROWSELL.

Exeter.

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THE MANOR OF TAUNTON DEANE—NAMES OF THE TENANTS IN THE YEAR 1450.—The Manor consists of five hundreds, of which in the year 1450 the following were its tenants :—*The Hundred of Holway* (including the Tithings of Ruishton, Henlade, Holway in the parish of Taunton, St. Mary Magdalen.

Chipleigh in the parish of Nynehead, Galmington and Sherford, in the parish of Wilton). John Lobbe, Johanna Baker, Silu'o Baudyn, Richard Lichefilde, Richard Cole, William Cocke, Reynald Spuvinge, Robert Ochard, John Godwyn, William Dawe, William Rexe, John Obve, John Carye, John Cary, Junr., Stephen Keme, Richard Burton.

The Hundred of Hull (including the Tithing of Dipford, in the parish of Trull, Hull and Rumwell, in the parish of Bishop's Hull, and North Trendle in the parish of Pitminster). John Cause, John Hawes, Thomas Lobbe, Robert Hayne, Johanna Upcote, Richard Scote, John Lewys, and Thomas at ocke [Shattock].

The Hundred at Pondisford (including the Tithing of South Trendle of Blagdon Pitminster, South Fulford and Duddlestone and Corfe). Thomas Warre, John Hatherigge, Thomas Atway, William Roocke, John Poke, Johanna Payne, Thomas Swayne, and William White.

The Hundred of Staplegrove (including the Tithings of Staplegrove and Byrland, in the parish of Staplegrove, Pyrland, Oldridge, Mill Lane, and Grass Grove, in the parish of Taunton, St. James, Holford in Combe Flory and Lydeard, St. Lawrence, and Ilbeer, in the parish of Kingston). John Hurrell, John Gaylard, Johanna Poyhnar, Thomas Prest, John Stone, John Pere, Johanna Huddon, John Wint, John Dawe, William Hoope, Henry Illarye, John Langham, Alice Bonde, Richard Winter, Julianna Norman, Richard Umale, Alice Joye, Christina Warman, and William Pere.

The Hundred of Nailsbourne (including the Tithings of Kingston, Nailsbourne, North Fulford, Cushuish, all in the parish of Kingston). Richard Saleway, Vicar of Kingston, Agnes Royer, John Att. Castle, William Hamlyn, Junr., John Bockland, John Royer, John Waterman, and Stephen Pere.

These were the Tenants of the *infaring* division. The manor of Rimpton, two miles north east from Sherborne, also formed part of this division.

The *outfaring* division contains the parishes of Angers Leigh, Bagborough, Bradford, Cheddon, Fitzpaine, Combe-Flory, Cothelstone, Heathfield, Hillfarrance, Lydeard, St. Lawrence, Nynehead, Norton, Fitzwarren, Oake, Orchard-Portman, Otterford, Tolland, and Withiel Flory. The lords of lands situated in the *outfaring* division held according to the custom of the manor of Taunton Deane, principally by military service, and were bound by oath to attend at the Taunton Castle. It is stated that when the lords of these lands died they were buried in Taunton Priory.

One of the customs which prevails within this manor is that of Borough English, the youngest son inheriting to the exclusion of the eldest.

Also this unique custom, viz., that the widow is heir to her husband, that is, she takes in case of intestacy his copyhold estate to herself, her heirs and assigns absolutely. Thus, if a tenant dies without a Will, his second wife would inherit to the exclusion of either his eldest or youngest sons by a former marriage. The Castle of Taunton, where the lord of the manor formerly held his Courts, was originally built in the year 700 by Ina, king of the West Saxons, as a frontier fortress to keep the Britons of Devonshire out of Somersetshire. A. J. MONDAY.

Taunton.

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ST. RENAN.—M. Ernest Renan, in his *Recollections of my Youth*, says, "St. Cadoc, St. Iltud, St. Conery, St. Renan (or Ronan), appeared to me as giants. In after years when I had come to know India, I saw that my saints were true *Richis*, and that through them I had become familiarised with the most primitive features of our Aryan world, with the solitary master of nature, asserting their power over it by asceticism and the force of the will.

"The last of the saints whom I have mentioned naturally attracted my attention more than any of the others, as that by which I was known. (The ancient form of the word is Ronan, which is still to be found in the names of places, *Loc Ronan*, the well of St. Ronan, [Wales.]) There is not a more original figure among all the saints of Brittany. The story of his life has been told to me two or three times, and each time with more extraordinary details. He lived in Cornwall, near the little town which bears his name (St. Renan). He was more a spirit of the earth than a saint, and his power over the elements was illimitable. He was of a violent and rather erratic temperament, and there was no telling beforehand as to what he would do. He was much respected, but his stubborn resolve, to take in all things his own course, caused him to be regarded with no little fear, and when he was found one day lying dead on the floor of his hut, there was a feeling of consternation in the country. The first

person who, when looking in at the window as he went by, saw him in this position, took to his heels. He had been so self-willed and peculiar in his lifetime, that no one ventured to guess as to how he might wish to have his body disposed of. It was feared that if his wishes were correctly interpreted, he would punish them by sending the plague, or having the town swallowed up by an earthquake, or by converting the country around into a marsh. Nor would it be wise to take his body to the parish church as he had sometimes shown an aversion to it.

"He might perhaps create a scandal. All the principal inhabitants were assembled in the cell, with his stark black corpse in their midst, when one of them made the following sensible suggestion:—'We never could understand him when he was alive; it was easier to trace the flight of the swallow then to guess at his thoughts. Now he is dead, let him still follow his own fancy. We will cut down a few trees, make a waggon of them and harness four oxen to it. Then we can let them take him to the place where he wishes to be buried.' This was done, and the body of the saint deposited on the vehicle. The oxen, guided by the invisible hand of Ronan, went in a straight line into the thick of the forest, the trees bent and broke beneath their steps, with an awful crackling sound. The waggon stopped in the centre of the forest just where the largest of the oaks reared its head. The hint was taken, and the saint was buried there and a church erected to his memory."

"Ronan, or Renan," says a writer in the *Nineteenth Century*, "seems properly to have been one of those autochthonous divinities, connected with earth and the elements, who preceded almost everywhere the advent of more exalted gods. He was received, however, after some hesitation, into the Christian Pantheon, and became the eponymous saint of a Celtic clan. This clan of Renan migrated from Cardiganshire to Ledano, on the Triaux, in Brittany, about the year 480, and has lived in honourable poverty, engaged in tilling the ground and fishing on the Breton coast. From this simple and virtuous stock, in the atmosphere of Old World calm, the subject of the present note, Ernest Renan, was born 60 years ago."

The Nemæan wood or forest in which the saint is said to have raised an oratory, was at the time full of wild beasts, and was not far from what is now Falmouth Harbour, and it would seem from the description of the church as given by C. S. Gilbert, V. 2, p. 774, that this, if not the actual structure raised by the saint, is probably on the site of the old oratory. The church, he says, "is a small gloomy building, and with its low tower wears the feature of remote antiquity. It is on a hill, whence the road rapidly descends to a neat fishing cove." This church is dedicated to St. Rumon, or, as it is written in the Valor of Pope Nicholas, St. Ruan, and is undoubtedly the same. The locality has greatly changed in the lapse of time: the little church above mentioned probably indicates the spot chosen by the saint; its surroundings have much altered, but the legends connected with the locality still remain, and in the name of the distinguished Frenchman may it long be perpetuated.

In an historical survey of the county of Cornwall by W. Penaluna, he says "that the two parishes, St. Ruan Major and Minor, were formerly included in one, and both were included in St. Keverne. Near the church of Grade is an estate, which is known from tradition to have been the residence of St. Rumon and is therefore denominated St. Rumon at present." This quotation partly answers my question: at the same time there is perhaps more to be added by some Cornish antiquary. In Murray's *Handbook for Devon and Cornwall*, edit. 1872, p. 430, it is said that the relics of St. Rumon were enshrined at Tavistock, but in the *Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters*, Vol. 1, second edition, p. 405, it is said that "the relics of Ronan, son of Berach, were placed in a shrine formed of gold and silver." In the same volume, p. 275, "The Age of Christ, 664," it says, "great mortality prevailed in Ireland this year, and the following saints of Ireland died of it: St. Feichin, Abbot of Fobhar, on the 14th February, St. Ronan, son of Bearach," etc., etc. There is, it will be seen by this, evidently room for further enquiry.

Perhaps some of the Cornish readers of the *W.A.* will be kind enough to say where St. Renan or Ronan is situate, as I cannnot find the story above transcribed in any book on Cornwall, nor can I find the name of the saint either in Welsh, or Roman, or English Calendars of Saints. The nearest approach to the name, and to the circumstances related in the life and death of the saint, is that of St. Rumon, now written Ruan, Major and Minor, two villages on the banks of the Fal, situated in the hundred of Kirrier. Mr. Whitaker, quoting from William of Malmesbury, who has preserved the memorials of St. Rumon, says, the scene of Rumon's retirement is fixed by his biographer in terms which indicate the latter to have written, when his name was well-known in the country.

The hagiology of Cornwall has yet to be written, and it would be difficult to find a richer field for the research of the antiquary than this would afford, for every nook and corner of it is teeming with legends of the most extraordinary kind. The stories connected with the names of these Cornish saints would form a curious and entertaining volume. E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

P.S.—Probably the story of St. Renan may be found in the Rev. S. Baring-Gould's *Lives of the Saints*, but I have not the work to refer to. E.P.

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STATUE OF ST. PETER, "FATHER PETER," EXETER. This ancient figure, which is situated at the corner of High-street, on the premises of Messrs. Holman, Ham & Co., chemists, cannot fail to attract the attention of visitors to Exeter, whether they have a love for antiquities or not. As it has recently been re-painted, it may not perhaps be out of place to give some little account of it in the columns of the *Western Antiquary*.

Some five or six years ago, when it was re-painted, the top of the head was found to be in rather a queer condition, and it was then filled up with putty. Alex. Jenkins in his *History of the City of Exeter*, 1806, writing of the old house to which it was formerly attached, says, "The only remains of this ancient structure is a statue of St. Peter, large as life, treading on another representing Paganism; this statue is of wood, well-executed in a crouching posture, supporting the angle of the house (its original position, about six feet from the ground), holding in its right hand a Gothic church and in its left a book, open, and at the fourth and fifth fingers hung the usual emblems, two keys, but these are now broken off." Whether Jenkins was right or wrong in saying that two keys were between the fourth and fifth fingers in its left hand, they are not so now, for it holds two keys in its right hand with the church. These may possibly have been placed there since the time of which he wrote. As regards its position it was placed where it now stands, some 12 or 14 feet from the ground, in a niche over the corner of the shop, in 1821, when North-street was widened by the Improvement Commissioners. I have heard one or two gentlemen say that they remember quite well seeing it in its original position, and Mr. James Cossins in his *Reminiscences of Exeter Fifty Years Since* (1877), says, "I remember when a child, being lifted from the street to touch the 'black man'; the figure was protected with iron rails." There appears to be great doubt as to its history.

The late T. G. Norris, Esq., in a paper read by him to the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, at the College Hall, Sept. 22nd, 1862, gave the following:—"Walter Stapledon, one of the most valued of our early bishops, was murdered in the fourteenth century in Cheapside, being at that time entrusted with the custody of London, during the reign of Edward II., with whom he stood in high favour. His brother, Canon Thomas Stapledon, granted a rent of £1 4s. for the maintenance of the obit of his family on a tenement that once formed a corner house in High Street." Upon these facts he founds the theory that the citizens of Exeter may have erected the effigy of the patron saint of their cathedral to the memory of their beloved prelate, against the very house yielding money value towards the observance of his obit; the house being in the most frequented part of the city.

Should any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* know more about this ancient statue, it would no doubt be of interest to many, if they would note it in these columns. P. F. ROWSELL.

Exeter.

[An illustration of this figure appeared in Vol. I. of of the *W.A.*, facing page 115.—EDITOR.]

WE are pleased to call attention to the fact that *Elfrida: an Historical Romance of the Twelfth Century*, by our valued contributor, Mrs. Edmund Boger, is now ready, and may be had at all the libraries. The publishers are Messrs. Swann, Sonnenschein & Co. We hope to review the book in our next issue.

✠ Queries. ✠

CELEBRATION OF THE "MASS" IN A CORNISH CHURCH AFTER THE REFORMATION?—Can any of your Cornish readers throw any light on the statement made some time since by a writer in the *Times*, that monumental inscriptions in St. Columb Major Church "reveal the somewhat startling historical fact that so late as the year 1602 . . . Mass must have been said . . . within the precincts of an edifice appropriated to the Protestant Established Church"?

Is there any reason to believe that the Arundels, to whom these inscriptions relate, retained the actual possession of the aisle named after their family, for a time, just as the Duke of Norfolk holds the chancel of Arundel Church at the present moment, and has recently vindicated (in the law courts) his right to the exclusive possession of it and to the celebration therein of services according to the Roman Catholic rites—though the rest of the church is used by the parishioners for worship according to the forms of the Church of England? HIBYSKWE.

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KENNAWAY FAMILY. IS IT OF SCOTCH OR OF DEVONSHIRE ORIGIN?—According to a tradition in the family it sprang from a place called Kennaway in Fifeshire. The following evidence will show that if there be any foundation for this tradition, it must be sought for in a period anterior to the influx of Scots into England, on the accession of James the 1st; that is to say, a period when the intercourse between Scotland and south-west Britain was of the slightest possible kind.

About the year 1854, the late Rev. Dr. Oliver published in an Exeter newspaper a valuable series of articles under the title *Biographies of Exonians*. Of this series, No. 25 is devoted to the family of the first Sir John Kennaway. It commences, "The Kennaways, we learn from wills that we have seen, came originally from Dartmouth. In the early part of the last century some of the family settled in Exeter. William Kennaway prospered as a merchant—married on the 12th February, 1750, at St. Leonard's Church, Frances Tozer [a near connection of Sir Robert Palk by the mother's side] . . . and, dying on 18th January, 1793, æt. 75, was buried in [Wynard's] chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity." This William Kennaway, the great grandfather of the present baronet, was the eldest of the three sons of William Kennaway by his wife, Joan, fourth daughter of Robert and Joan (Hollocombe) Abraham of Ashburton, whose fifth daughter, Frances, was married to Walter Palk of that place and was the mother of Sir Robert Palk, the founder of the recently ennobled family of Haldon.

One of the wills referred to by Dr. Oliver, was no doubt, that of Richard Kennaway of Dartmouth, proved in the Principal Registry at Exeter, 4th April, 1608, or about a century before the marriage, in the same part of Devonshire, of the above William and Joan (Abraham) Kennaway. The testator mentions his wife, Alice; a son,

William; and three daughters, Margaret, Dorothy, and Tamison.

Other evidence of the presence of Kennaways in the neighbourhood of Dartmouth early in the seventeenth century is found in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Stokenham, at that time belonging to the Cary family, then of Cockington, but now of Torre Abbey. At three different courts held 3 Jac. I (1605) the jury and homage presented that Hugh Kennaway, a tenant of the manor, had made default in attendance. At this time several Dartmouth people held fish cellars on the coast near the Start and were content to incur the small fines imposed on non-attenders at the Stokenham Court Leet. Hugh Kennaway was probably one of these.

In the Parish Register of Holy Trinity, Exeter, we find that "Peter Genaway of this parish" was buried on the 26th of November, 1717. This is the earliest occurrence of the name which I have met with in Exeter, and, as parish registrars of that period had very loose and phonetic notions of orthography, it may be that this *Genaway* was really a *Kennaway*, and his connection with Trinity may have led to the later settlement of the family in that parish, as stated by Dr. Oliver.

Can any of your readers, especially those of the neighbourhood of Dartmouth, throw any further light on the early history of the Kennaways? We find them in Devonshire for three centuries, and shall not willingly resign to Scotland the claim to be the cradle of so worthy a race. R.D.

Exeter.

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LOVER'S LEAP, BUCKLAND DRIVES.—Where can I find an account of the tradition (if any such exists) which gave such a romantic name to this spot. I have searched Carrington's *Dartmoor*, Rowe's *Dartmoor*, King's *Dartmoor*, and other works which treat of the locality, without finding a trace of the story. F.G.

Plymouth.

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HOOE, NEAR PLYMOUTH.—Can any of your readers give particulars of the early history of Hooe? It is certainly a very old village. Mr. Worth, in his *History of Plymouth*, states that Hooe sent two ships and twenty-four men to the siege of Calais in 1346: therefore it must have been a place of some importance at that time, and there is every reason to believe it has been the scene of many interesting incidents and occurrences. R.S.K.

Modbury, South Australia.

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DEVONSHIRE PAINTERS.—Can any of your correspondents tell me of a work which gives brief biographies of the principal Devonshire painters? I know of Dr. Pycroft's admirable book, *Art in Devonshire*, but I have been informed of another work dealing with the same subject, published in Exeter, neither the author nor title of which I have been able to discover. W.B.

Plymouth.

GHOST STORIES OF THE WEST COUNTRY.—I would emphasize your request made in reviewing Mr. Ingram's *Haunted Homes and Family Traditions*, and urge upon your correspondents in various parts of Devon. Cornwall, and Somerset, to communicate in your pages the particulars of any well-authenticated ghost stories with which they may be acquainted. Amongst a people so superstitious as the natives of these counties, there are doubtless many traditions which have never yet been "put upon paper"; and, not only might Mr. Ingram be glad to know of such, but, possibly, you also, Mr. Editor, may be tempted one of these days to collect and publish a little work which will do for Devon and Cornwall what Mr. Ingram's book has done so well for the country generally. FRANK PLUME.

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COCKER OR COKER FAMILY OF SOMERSET (?).—On page 97 is a query, copied from *Notes & Queries*, relative to the Cocker family of Devonshire. It would be well to know whether there was ever a Cocker family of Somerset. My reason for supposing there was, is this: Near Yeovil are two villages called East and West Coker, and also a seat called Coker Court, now the residence of H. Helyar, Esq.

By referring to Robson's *Royal Court Guide and Peerage*, 1840, I find that in some places it is spelt Cocker, in others Coker; this would suggest that the word has been gradually corrupted from Cocker into Coker.

Further information on this subject would be interesting, and can no doubt be supplied by some of your correspondents. P. F. ROWSELL.

Exeter.

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MORRIS OF TOPSHAM.—Can any correspondent tell me if there is any mention of this family in Westcote's *Devonshire Families?* This family appears to have used *Arms*, (sa.), three hawks (ar.), belled (or), each perched on a rest gold, and a crest separately, a man's head crowned. The above arms agree with those of Trehawke of Trehawke and Rosilian, co. Cornwall, into which family they may have married, and assumed their arms. Can anyone tell me if there is any marriage with Morris in the pedigree of that family, and what is their crest.

Portswood, Southampton. G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

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JOHN MUTTON.—In St. Neot Church, Cornwall, there is said to be "an extremely fine" stained glass window called "The Mutton Window," and at the foot of it is the legend, *Orate pro anima Johannis Motton hujus ecclesiæ benefactoris.* Can any of your readers say who this John Mutton was, where was his residence, and what is known of him? There was some 123 years ago, a John Mutton, the son of a John and Mary Mutton, who resided in the adjoining parish of Cardinham. Was he a descendant of the donor? What were the family arms? N.H.

Liskeard.

THE FAMILY OF HILIUN.—In the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, the arms of the family of Hiliun are given as belonging to the County of Devon in the year 1539. The arms tricked out are those of a buck, or hart's head caboshed. Can any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* inform me where the family of Hiliun resided in the county of Devon in the year 1539? The arms are similar to those quartered by the Raleighs of Warwickshire, in the "Visitation" of that county in the year 1619, through the marriage with Rose, the heiress of Sir Peter Helion of Upton Helions, co. Devon, *temp.* Edward III. Also the same as those borne by Sir Walter de Helion of Helions in the county of Hereford, a crusader, who married the heiress of Walsh. A. J. MONDAY.

Taunton.

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REV. HENRY BORLASE.—Can anyone inform me of the exact date of the death of the Rev. Henry Borlase, who died at Plymouth in either October or November, 1835? He was the first man who set up a society of Plymouth Brethren; not, however, on the present lines of that body. If any of your readers have access to the files of some local newspapers of that date, an entry may be found which will elucidate the difficulty. I may add that several authorities give October, 1835, as the date of death, but I have strong reason for accepting Nov., 1835, as the true date. ALEX. GORDON, M.A.

Belfast. ✠ ✠ ✠

Replies.

BARDON, BADON AND BADBURY, BARBURY.—Your correspondent could hardly have read my article aright, for "Churton" states that King Arthur *won* the Battle of Badon or Bardon, and therefore Saxon influence did not rest there for the *British* Arthur destroyed the *Saxon* invader.

As to whether Churton is right in calling Badon "Bath" I do not say.

Since she wrote the letter to you, I have looked the matter up. I find the following—Nennius (chapter 61 and 62)—quoted in Lingard's *History of England* (vol. 1, p. 51), which seems to assert that the battle was fought at Mount Badon.

I find also in Green's *History of England*, p. 10, "The fall of Pevensey fortress, in 491, established the kingdom of the South Saxons . . . . and the true conquest of Southern Britain was reserved for a fresh band of Saxons, who struggled under Cerdic and Cymric up from Southampton waters in 495, to the great downs, where Winchester offered so rich a prize. Five thousand Britons fell in a fight which opened the country to these invaders, and a fresh victory at Charford, in 519, set the crown of the West Saxons on the head of Cerdic. We know little of these incidents . . . . but it is certain that a victory of the Britons at "Mount Badon" in the year 520, not only checked the progress of the West Saxons, but was followed by a general pause in the English advance."

I now turn to Bede (Bohn's Edit. p. 34), who refers to the time when Britain had respite from foreign wars (referring I suppose to Arthur's success), but was cut up by civil war. He then speaks of the wickedness of men, and the ruin this brought on the country, and then suddenly refers to Gildas, who was born about 520, and educated at Lantwit Major, Glamorganshire, (and was, I believe, a monk there). Bede says, "Among other most wicked actions (*i.e.* of the Britons), not to be expressed, which their *own* historian Gildas mournfully takes notice of, they added this—that they never preached the faith to the Saxons or English who *dwelt amongst them*" (that is, Britons). Then Bede goes on to speak of the coming of Augustine, in 596. If Gildas speaks of his experience in Glamorganshire, how did the Saxons get there between 520 and 577, excepting through Somerset? It is quite possible also that the birthplace of Gildas, was this very place, "Bardon" or "Badon," as he was called Bardonicus, and is therefore likely to be of the West Country because he was a Briton.

Green, in page 14 (where he goes on with the West Saxon conquest), says, "It may have been that the success of these (Midsex and Essex) landings on the eastern coast may have roused the West Saxons of the southern coast to a new advance. Their capture of the hill fort of Old Sarum in 552, threw open the reaches of the Wiltshire downs; and pushing along the upper valley of Avon to a *new battle* at Barbury Hill, they swooped at last from their uplands on the rich prey that lay along the Severn. Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath, cities which had leagued under the British kings to resist this onset, became the spoil of an English victory at Deorham, in 577." Could not a mistake have been made in the names of Badbury and Barbury? For I do not find the battle of Badbury mentioned anywhere. Further, Freeman, in his *Norman Conquest*, does not, I believe, mention the battle of Badbury or Barbury at all. In Second Edit., Vol. I., p. 33, he says, "Twenty years before the coming of Augustin Ceawlin, the West Saxon, Betwalda, had won the battle of Deorham, had carried the cities of Bath, Gloucester and Cirencester. The district overrun by Ceawlin beyond the Avon, like the other West Saxon possessions north of the Thames, ceased for ever to be Welsh, but they did not become for ever West Saxon; but the land between the Avon and Axe, the northern part of *Modern Somersetshire*, became a permanent portion of the West Saxon realm." This does not deny the possibility of there having been settlers in Somersetshire before this time.

Seeing your correspondent quotes Leland, I have referred to his *Itinerary*, but cannot find the assertion that he doubts the identity of the battle of Badon with Bath. In Vol. III., fol. 154, he says, "*West Saxon Kings* had hard bye the towne (Winburne) a castelle now caullid Badbyri but clerely down. The Ditches, Hills, and Site thereof be yet evidently seene. Now Conyesborough in it." Could not this castle have been built by the Saxons, and not conquered by them?

This is the only reference I can find to Badon, Bardon, Barbury, or Badbury, in Leland's index.

Kilmarth. E. W. RASHLEIGH.

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LANGDON AND AMERICA.—Richard Lee, seventh son of Robert Lee, see pedigrees of Lee in *Miscellanea Genealogica*, No. 7, July 1884, emigrated to Virginia, styles himself a "Colonel." Will dated 1663, in which he describes himself of Stratford Langton, in the county of Essex, Esquire, married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Langdon, and widow of N. Maynard.

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LANGDON OF CORNWALL.—Sir Wm. Godolphin, Knt., of Cornwall, married Blanche, daughter of John Langdon, whose daughter, Grace Godolphin, married Sir John Sydenham, visitation of Cornwall, pedigree attested by Francis Godolphin, 1620.

"Nicholas Maynard (son and heir of Constantine Maynard), living 1620, married as his second wife, Eliza, daughter of Walter Langdon, of Keverell." Visitation of Cornwall, pedigree attested by Nicholas Maynard and Henry Maynard, 1620. Arms of Langdon, of Keverell, *Argent, a chevron between three lizard's heads, sable.* Pedigree of Lee, *Miscellanea Genealogica.*

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THOMAS A'BECKET, AND THE CHOUGH IN HERALDRY—(4th Series, 165).—According to Hume and Smollett, Thomas a'Becket was born in London, and of "reputable parentage, possibly of Cornish descent." In Burke we find thirteen families or descents of the name "Becket" and "Beckett"—two of Cornwall, others of Yorkshire, Wilts, Norfolk, Lincoln, and Ireland. One only of the Cornish bears "a chough" (Cartuther, co. Cornwall), and that as a crest, "ducally gorged." It is borne also as a crest "proper" by the Irish and Wiltshire families, though above different arms. A shield is given "Beckett" (but *without* a county) "Arg, 3 Cornish Choughs proper," corresponding to E.W.R.'s inquiry.

It should be pointed out that the "Cornish Chough" is by no means a bearing peculiar to Cornish families: it is quite as familiar in such Welsh families as Jones, Morgan, Lewis. It is the principal charge (arg, a fesse gu. between six Cornish Choughs proper) of the Onslows, a Shropshire family, from whom the Earl of Onslow derives; and instead of indicating a Cornish family, it is quoted by Guillim (arg, a cross raguled sable, between four Cornish Choughs) as the arms of *Ithell*, Temple Dingley, co. Hertford. The pages of Burke's *Armory* show that, next to the eagle, falcon, martlet (or martin), it it is probably one of the most familiar of heraldic birds. In the middle ages the chough was doubtless a more familiar object in natural history, and, at the present time, though scarce, is more plentiful on the Welsh than the Devon or Cornish coasts. Col. Montagu's *Ornithological Dictionary* states the chough as a habitant of parts of Scotland and the Hebrides, and, though seen with us mostly on our rocky coasts, has built in the vale of Llangollen, and is to be found upon the Alps, Southern Siberia, the mountains of Persia, and even attending the inundations of the river Nile! SAMUEL KNIGHT.

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JOHN QUICK—*Western Antiquary*, p. 169.—I should like to add to the very interesting account given by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, that in a work entitled "1564-1621. Daniel Chamier: Journal de son voyage à la cour de Henry IV. Par M. Charles Reed. Paris, 1858," is to be found "Daniel Chamier's Icon. The Life of M. Daniel Chamier. By John Quick, Minister of the Court in London." This life, which occupies pp. 75-198, is taken from the MS. in Dr. Williams's library.

The two sermons preached after the decease of Mr. Quick bear the following titles:—

"A funeral sermon occasion'd by the death of the Reverend Mr. John Quick, late Minister of the Gospel in London. By Thomas Freke. London: printed by R. Tookey for John Lawrence at the Angel in the Poultry. 1706. 8vo."

"A funeral-sermon occasioned by the death of the Reverend Mr. John Quick, Minister of the Gospel. Preached May the 7th, 1706. By Daniel Williams, Minister of the Gospel. London: printed by J. Humfreys for John Lawrence at the Angel in the Poultry, 1706. 8vo." GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

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REPLY TO QUERY ON "CRUEL."—In Polwhele's *History of Cornwall* he mentions "cruel" thus:—

"*Cruel*, very; cruel-good, cruel-sick. (A Cornish and Devonshire word.)"

In Devon it is used as an amplifier in a more general manner. A Devonshire woman being told a surprising story, answered thus: "Massy! Massy! cruel soce! Unaquontabel-i! What do-e tell aw? I don't at al doubt o't." In Hampshire *desperate* is used in the same sense.

Soce or *soace*, friends [socii]. "Cruel soace."

Saltash. H. BOYLE RUNNALLS.

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RESUSCITATION.—In connection with the communication of "DEVS., Junr.," in your last number (p. 193), I send the following, taken from *The Danger of Premature Interment*, by Joseph Taylor, 1816: p. 28.

"The late Sir Hugh Ackland of Devonshire apparently died of a fever, and was laid out as dead: the nurse, with two of the footmen, sat up with the corpse. Lady Ackland sent them a bottle of brandy to drink in the night: one of the servants, being an arch rogue, told the other that his master dearly loved brandy when he was alive, and, says he, 'I am resolved he shall drink one glass with us now he is dead.' The fellow accordingly poured out a bumper of brandy, and forced it down his throat: a guggling immediately ensued, and a violent motion of the neck and upper part of the breast. The other footman and the nurse were so terrified, that they ran downstairs;

and the brandy genius hastening away with rather too much speed, tumbled down stairs head foremost. The noise of the fall and his cries alarmed a young gentleman that slept in the house that night, who got up, and went to the room where the corpse lay, and to his great surprise saw Sir Hugh sitting upright. He called the servants; Sir Hugh was put into a warm bed, and the physician and apothecary were sent for. These gentlemen in a few weeks perfectly restored their patient to health, and he lived several years after. The above, says the writer, is well-known to the people in Devonshire, as in most companies Sir Hugh used to tell this strange circumstance, and talk of his resurrection by his brandy footman, to whom, when he really died, he left a handsome annuity."

If the above narrative be true, the subject of this fortunate but uncomfortable joke must have been one of two persons, viz.:—Sir Hugh Acland, 5th baronet, who died at an advanced age, and was buried at Broadclyst, 9th March, 1714-15; or Sir Hugh Acland, his grandson, and the sixth baronet, who died 29th July, 1728, aged 32. I think the former is the more likely.

Can any of your correspondents confirm or refute the narrative? It has been submitted to one or two accomplished antiquaries, who know nothing of it.

Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

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THE DIPPING ROD.—Your notes on this subject (S. IV., pp. 96, 195), remind me that thirty years ago I witnessed the employment of the "dipping rod" in search for water at Newport, Monmouthshire. I was completing my pupilage to a firm of London architects who had extensive practice in South Wales.

A local builder had contracted to erect a detached house on part of a field near to the town, and on going to the ground with a representative of my chiefs, for the purpose of "setting out" the proposed buildings, we were mystified at seeing the builder solemnly pacing about the field, in company with an elderly countryman who held between his hands a forked stick of the shape noted by your correspondents. The contractor gravely told us they were "dipping for water"; but in such a tone as conveyed to our astonished minds that it was the ordinary custom. Part of the builder's work was to sink a well for the new house, also to serve building purposes, for mortar, etc., during erection. The "dipper" (or "diviner," as he may be called) was a sober Welshman, ignorant of our language, but he pointed out a certain spot of ground where the well *should* be sunk. This spot, on setting out the plan—the site being limited,—was found to be *inside the house;* in the proposed dining room, if I remember rightly! A pump close to the sideboard had not been contemplated by the architects, and, with a laughing twinkle of the eye, my companion speedily pointed out a position in the proposed kitchen yard appropriate to the well, insisting on *that* site. The "dipper" looked blank, and departed in a huff; and the builder shrugged his shoulders, declaring it was waste of time and money to sink anywhere but at the "divine" spot: nevertheless the well was sunk in its proper place, and an abundant water supply obtained.

I refrain from comment upon the science of "dipping"; but so ancient a practice is likely to have had some justification. Nor must it be supposed a well of water may be obtained in every kitchen yard! A study of local geology will best qualify for "dipping."

London. SAMUEL KNIGHT, F.R.I.B.A.

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Reviews.

The Diary and Letters of His Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., B.A. (Haward), LL.D. (Oxon.), Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of His Late Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay, in North America; with an Account of his Administration when he was Member and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and his government of the Colony during the difficult period that preceded the War of Independence. Compiled from the Original Documents still remaining in the possession of his descendants. By PETER ORLANDO HUTCHINSON, one of his great-grandsons. London (Sampson Low), 1883.

This book is intended to fill an important blank in the history of the outbreak of the American Revolution, and this it undoubtedly does. There is a manifest gap in the British annals of that period, and it is somewhat remarkable that English historians, with rare exceptions, have exerted themselves but little to fill up this gap, or to vindicate their country in the steps she took in that important contest. On the other hand, our American cousins have manifested the greatest possible interest in the matter, and they are to be commended, inasmuch as the War of Independence was to them their birth as an independent nation and their starting-point in the race for competition with the other nations of the world. It is not our purpose in this brief review to enter upon the controversial aspect of the questions treated in the book, which has a decidedly English leaning; but simply to point out its value as a work bearing upon the history of America, and upon a portion of our own country's history which has been too much overlooked. Governor Hutchinson, as a servant of the Crown, and compelled to

carry out his instructions under very trying circumstances, was subjected to much slander, personal abuse, and misrepresentation in the discharge of his duties, and it is no wonder that his descendants have now, although somewhat tardily, come forward to make an effort to defend his character, if it needed defending, or at any rate to remove misconceptions which certainly did exist. The compiler of this volume has only dealt with the correspondence of Thomas Hutchinson up to the year 1775, but, should this work meet with general approval, he intends to continue his labours down to May, 1780, the period covered by the Diary which comprises seven MS. volumes, besides a large mass of letters all of historical interest. As we are informed that the volumes yet remaining to be dealt with are by far the most bulky, it is certain that more than one such volume as that before us would be required to reprint the whole diary; it is expedient, therefore, that a careful selection should be made, and that only those portions which are of real historical interest and value should be put in type. There is much in the present volume that might reasonably have been excluded, and doubtless, the compiler will see the wisdom of abridging the remaining portion when he has decided to print it.

The Evelyns in America: compiled from Family Papers and other Sources, 1608-1805. Edited and Annotated by G. D. SCULL. Oxford (Parker): Printed for private circulation.

This is another notable record of the connexion of English family history with the history of the early colonization of America. The Evelyns emigrated to America (Virginia) early in the seventeenth century, and some of them were engaged in the war of the Revolution. George Evelin was the first commander of Kent Island, 1637; Robert Evelin (1634-1648) was one of the adventurers who founded a Company for the settlement of the province of New Albion. Captain William Glanville Evelyn (1774-1776) was a participant in the American War of Independence, and died at New York, of wounds received at the battle of Long Island; his letters, from which copious extracts are made, give a good idea of the character of this brave officer. Lieut.-Col. William Harcourt (1776-1777), afterwards Earl Harcourt, was a family connection of the Evelyns, and as such his letters occupy a prominent place in this volume, for they also refer to the same period. The name of John Evelyn, the Diarist and author of *Sylva*, is enough in itself to commend a work of this kind to the notice of the student, but we may add that the book is of great historical value, as dealing with a period in which students on both sides of the Atlantic are now taking a deep interest. The old bitterness has died out, and each section of the great Anglo-Saxon family can look with impartial judgment upon the actions of their respective ancestors who took part in that notable struggle. The book before us being privately printed, and the edition being limited to 250 copies, the supply must necessarily soon become exhausted.

Dorothea Scott, otherwise Gotherson and Hogben, of Egerton House, Kent, 1611-1680. A new and enlarged edition. By G. D. SCULL. Oxford: Printed for private circulation, by Parker & Co., 1883.

This work is the narrative of the troubled life of Dorothea Gotherson, for circulation among her descendants in America. To it is appended the reprint of a work written and published by her, entitled—*A Call to Repentance*, which was addressed to Charles II. and the people of England in 1661. As a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, she did not escape the persecution of the times in which she lived. She became a minister among her people and held meetings, besides writing and publishing religious exhortations. She ultimately settled in America (Long Island). Trouble and persecution followed; her religious views, being reckoned peculiar, brought her from time to time under great obloquy. What she endured may better be gathered from the following lines, which are

prefixed to the volume before us, than from any words of our own :—

"Reader ! Within this unpretending volume lies
The story of a gentle life, surcharged with tears ;
A worn and stricken heart, assailed by fears
And wrongs, that cry aloud across the centuries.
Hers was the hapless lot, to bear enduring strain
On love maternal, Christian's faith and joy,
And her sad life suffused with such alloy
As drove her from her Kentish vale across a stormy main.
She bade her old ancestral hall a last farewell,
And to the western world her laggard footsteps pressed ;
There, nigh the uncultured savage, did she dwell,
Till folded by kind nature in eternal rest.
Strange chance, thus late, that one of her own kindred race
Should pen this In Memoriam page, to note her resting-place."

Mediæval Yorkshire:—Memorable Invasions, Battles, Revolts, Conspiracies, and Military Achievements, recorded in the Annals of Yorkshire. By EDWARD LAMPLOUGH, Author of *The Siege of Hull.* Hull : Henry Bolton, 1884.

A most interesting little volume, unpretentious, yet comprehensive, and eminently calculated to awaken an interest in the events of Yorkshire history. Commencing with the days of Edward the Confessor, the reader is brought on stage by stage through most stirring scenes, down to the period of the Scottish Invasion in 1346. Moreover, the author has judiciously arranged his work in a series of short chapters, each having a distinctive title, and yet all in due chronological order. This is just the book which we should recommend as a present for a youth, as likely to give him an insight into English history, which at this time, more perhaps than at any other period, was largely affected by the scenes enacted in Yorkshire. The names of such notable men as Siward, Tosti, Harold, Hardrada, Piers Gaveston, and many others, recall the most romantic days of our national history.

"Failed to Pass"; or the Modern Midshipman. Plymouth: W. H. Luke. 1885.

This racy little volume will be read with avidity by naval men and all who are interested in nautical affairs. Although containing but little to satisfy the inordinate craving of some readers of sensational literature, who delight in plots of the most intense and impossible character, yet the narrative possesses peculiar interest which will ensure its being read from beginning to end. We are given an amusing peep at naval life at Malta; a glimpse of the recent bombardment of Alexandria; some sketches of life aboard ship; besides various little incidents, sentimental and otherwise. Perhaps the best and most exciting chapter in the book is that describing a "man overboard" incident, which the writer narrates with telling effect. Very pathetic, too, is the death of poor Chick, the gun-room mess "slavey." Of course the pith of the story is the system of Exams: for the naval service, and the manner of cramming, coaching, cribbing, and plucking which it involves. We are pleased to commend the book to our readers as very nicely and tastefully printed, and reflecting great credit upon the publishers. We trust it will meet with the favour it deserves.

Sketches of Old Castles and other Antiquities of South Devon. By R. KING. Plymouth: Brendon, 1884.

Mr. King has improved upon his book of Plymouth sketches in the work now before us ; the drawings are more faithful and not so roughly finished, and we are glad to see that our hint has been taken, by the inclusion of some descriptive notes. We could have wished, however, that Mr. King had confined his attention in this issue to the castles of South Devon of which there are numerous fine specimens; as it is we are given Berry Pomeroy, Plympton, Dartmouth, Compton Castles only, the other sketches being of Buckland Abbey, Hayes Barton, Widey Court, Buckfast Abbey, Crowndale, Boringdon House, and one or two other places. Mr. King's notes are, with one exception, taken from Murray's *Handbook of Devon.* There is ample scope for a series of works such as this, to illustrate *Old Devonshire*, and we trust some artist, who has time, talent, and public spirit, will ere long set himself the task of giving us faithful representations of the ancient buildings of the county, arranged in groups with brief descriptive and historical notices.

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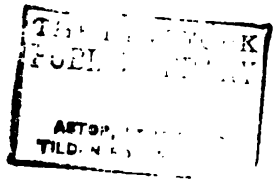
✠ Notes and Notices. ✠

ALTHOUGH we have in the present number exceeded the usual number of pages, we are compelled to hold over several important contributions from want of space. Reviews of some interesting works are in type, and will duly appear. Other works, received as we are going to press, must also necessarily stand over.

FOR the same reason, we are unable to give, as promised, "Notes on the Drake Portraits." These will appear as an article in our next issue. The description of the "Arms of Exeter City Companies," intended to accompany Mr. Townsend's excellent drawing, which appears in the present number, is also unavoidably crowded out.

IN our April number we shall give an interesting article by Mr. G. C. Boase, entitled "Mrs. Bray and her writings." This article originally appeared in the *Library Chronicle, a Journal of Librarianship and Bibliography*, and the official organ of the Library Association of the united kingdom. We shall reprint it by permission of the Editor and also of the author, and trust it will be followed by other equally valuable contributions towards a *Devonshire Bibliography.*

ACCORDING to the *Athenæum* of March 7th, 1885, "The new novel by the author of 'John Herring,' entitled 'Court Royal,' which is announced to commence in the April number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, will be laid in the same scenes which the author has made familiar to the public, but deals with the two extremes of social life."



Fra: Drake

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall and Somerset.

No. 11.] APRIL, 1885. [Vol. 4.

MRS. BRAY AND HER WRITINGS.

BY G. C. BOASE.

ANNA ELIZA BRAY was born in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, on the 25th December, 1790, at six o'clock in the morning precisely. Her father, John Kempe, of a Cornish family, was born in 1748; became bullion porter in the Royal Mint in the Tower of London, which situation he held during fifty years, and died in the New Kent Road, London, 1st June, 1823. His wife was Ann, daughter of James Arrow, of Westminster. She was born at Tothill Fields, Westminster, 24th February, 1745-46, and died at Rodney Buildings, New Kent Road, London, 17th March, 1835.

The subject of this notice was born with a delicate constitution, and when five years of age had a violent inflammation in her eyes, from the effects of which she suffered throughout the remainder of her life. Up to the age of ten she took no delight in reading, till somebody gave her an abridgment of Robinson Crusoe; this she read with avidity and delight, and from thenceforth she was a student of many books.

About this period she was sent to school under her cousin and godmother, Miss Jane Wrather. Several of the girls at this establishment had brothers at Westminster School, and, knowing what was done there before the holidays, they obtained permission from their parents and from the schoolmistress to act a play among themselves before the breaking-up at Christmas. The play chosen was "The West Indian," in which the small part of Varland, the lawyer, was assigned to Anna Kempe; in it, however, she proved herself to be the best actor in the company. The love of acting was encouraged by frequent private performances in her father's house; and a friend, Mr. William Dowton, the celebrated comedian, at last made arrangements for her public appearance at the Bath Theatre. The night was fixed for the 27th May, 1815, the character to be Belvidera in "Venice Preserved," and the programmes were printed and publicly distributed. Miss Kempe proceeded to Bath by the coach to fulfil her engagement; the weather, however, was unpropitious; on the journey she caught a severe cold, entirely lost her voice, and on the long-anticipated evening was ill in bed. The opportunity passed, she continued ill for some time, and finally had reluctantly to admit that with weak health and shaken nerves she must give up all thoughts of entering on so laborious a career as the stage.

Years passed by, and in the year 1818, she was married to Charles Alfred Stothard. This artist, a son of Thomas Stothard, R.A., was born in London, 5th July, 1786. As early as 1802 he commenced making drawings from the monuments in the churches at Stamford. The first number of his great work, "The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain" appeared in June, 1811. In 1816, he was deputed by the Society of Antiquaries to make drawings from the tapestry at Bayeux. It was whilst on his route to Bayeux that he made the discovery of the monuments of the kings and queens of England in the ruins of the

abbey of Fontevraud. He made three journeys to Bayeux, in the last of which he was accompanied by his wife. In 1821 he was in England, collecting materials for continuation numbers of "The Monumental Effigies," and whilst employed in Beer-Ferrers' Church, Devon, on the 28th May, fell from a ladder, and striking his head against a stone monument was killed on the spot. Mrs. Stothard's only child, Blanch Ann Eliza Stothard, was born on the 29th June following, but died after a short life of seven months' duration, in January, 1822. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1822, p. 257, are found verses addressed "To an afflicted lady, on the much lamented loss of her highly talented and amiable husband, and the sweetest solace of that loss her only and infant daughter," these verses are dated "Bromley college, Feb. 13."

Mrs. Stothard's first literary work was entitled—"Letters written during a tour in Normandy," brought out in 1820. On account of its being illustrated by her husband, it met with great success. Her next undertaking was, in connection with her brother, Alfred John Kempe, F.S.A., to continue and complete "The Monumental Effigies" left unfinished by her husband, and then to write an account of her late talented partner under the title of "Memoirs of the late Charles Alfred Stothard."

Within a period of two years she married the Rev. Edward Atkyns Bray; he was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.D. 1822; was appointed Vicar of Tavistock in 1811, which appointment he held until his decease, 16th July, 1857, aged 78. He was the author of Poems, 1799; Idylls, 1801; Funeral Ode on Lord Nelson, 1801; Sermons selected from the Works of the most Eminent Divines, 1818; Discourses adapted to the Pulpit from Tracts of Eminent Divines, 1821; and a Sermon, 1833. Mr. Bray was a stout old-fashioned tory, a kind of man one does not expect to find in a town belonging to the family of Russell. It was very pardonable in Mrs. Bray to believe that in her husband the Church possessed one of her most powerful preachers; but as he not unfrequently gave political sermons that were distasteful to the majority of his hearers, or else preached learned discourses which they did not understand, some difference of opinion may exist as to the amount of benefit he conferred on the Church. Many stories are told about the attempts of the rustics to find out what some of Mr. Bray's words meant. "Trismegistus," asked a farmer of his friend as they walked up the street from the church together, "Who is Trismegistus?" "Lord lov'e," was the reply, "how should I knoa? why there's no end to the 'postles."

Mrs. Bray's first work of fiction was "De Foix; or, Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Fourteenth Century. An historical romance," 1826; and from this time onwards her appearances before the public were very frequent. On the publication of her novel, "The Talba; or, Moors of Portugal," in 1830, she introduced herself to Robert Southey; he afterwards visited her at Tavistock, and was in literary communication with her to the date of his death, after which time his widow, Caroline, corresponded with Mrs. Bray. In the same year in which her second husband died she removed to London after a residence of thirty-six years at Tavistock. The serenity of her declining years was disturbed by the public report that when at Bayeux in 1816 she had stolen and taken away a small piece of the tapestry. The small piece in question having come into the hands of the authorities at the South Kensington Museum was by them restored to the Custodian of the Tapestry at Bayeux. The custodian it appears was accustomed to inform visitors that "Madame confessed the theft on her death bed." A letter from her nephew, Mr. Charles Kempe, to *The Times* produced a leading article, and it was proved that Mrs. Bray could not possibly have taken away the fragment, as at the time it was stated to have been stolen she had never seen Normandy. She died at her residence, 40, Brompton Crescent, London, Sunday, 21st January, 1883. She believed

profoundly in herself and her works, and made no secret of it; but there was a childlike openness and sweetness in her self-confidence which attracted instead of repelling. The autobiography of Mrs. Bray recently published does not contain all the information about this authoress which one had a right to expect; it is very discursive, and what is generally known as "light reading." The editor, Mr. John A. Kempe, has taken very little trouble about the book; their is neither table of contents nor index. No list of Mrs. Bray's works is given, nor is any attempt made to supply deficiencies in dates, &c., left by the deceased lady. Even the date of birth on the title-page differs from that given in the body of the book. A caution must be added as to the name of this authoress: nearly all her works are said on the title-pages to be by "Mrs. Bray," but there is also another lady who writes under the same appellation, namely Emily O. Bray, who was born at Buryhill, Dorking, in 1847, and is the wife of Mr. Reginald M. Bray. I believe all the following works are by E. O. Bray:—Our duty to animals, 1871; Month at the sea-side, a sequel to Willie and Mary, 1872; Madge, a tale, 1873; Petite; or, the story of a child's life, 1873; History of Jack-a-Nory and his brother, a Cornish story, 1876; Paul Bradley, a village tale, 1876; Ten of them; or, the child of Danehurst, 1877; We four, a story, 1881. There is also a third lady, the wife of Mr. Charles Bray, who is also known in the literary world as Mrs. Bray. She has published "Physiology for schools." Lond., *Longmans*, 1860, 12mo., and other works. The books in the following list being all modern and easily procurable, it has not been thought necessary to give the collations. Some of Mrs. A. E. Bray's works are said to have been translated into German.

Annexed is a bibliography of her own works and of those she edited. When not otherwise mentioned, it is to be understood that the words, "By Mrs. Bray," appear on the title page:—

Letters written during a Tour in Normandy, Brittany and other parts of France, in 1818, *with numerous illustrations afters the drawings of Charles A. Stothard, F.S.A.* By Mrs. Charles Stothard. Lond. *Longmans, Nov.* 1820, 4to, £2 12s. 6d.

The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, 147 *etchings by Charles A. Stothard*, with historical descriptions and introduction by A. J. Kempe (his brother-in-law). Lond. 1817-32, fo. £19 *large paper*, £28. Mrs. Stothard assisted her brother in the completion of this work.

Memoirs, including original journals, letters, papers and antiquarian tracts of the late Charles Alfred Stothard, with connective notes of his life, and some account of a journey to the Netherlands. By Mrs. Charles Stothard. Lond. *Longmans*, 1823, 8vo, 15s.

De Foix; or, Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Fourteenth Century, an historical romance. Lond. *Smith and Elder*, 1826, 3 vols. 8vo, £1 7s. Price after wards reduced to 12s.—New and revised edition. Lond. *Chapman and Hall*, 1884, 8vo, 3s. 6d.

The White Hoods, an historical romance. Lond. *Longmans, 11th Feb.*, 1828, 3 vols. 8vo, £1 11s. 6d. The Remainders passed to Smith and Elder, who reduced the price to 12s.—New and revised edition. Lond. *Chapman and Hall*, 1884, 8vo, 3s. 6d.

The Protestant, a tale of the reign of Queen Mary. By the author of De Foix. *Lond. R. Colburn, Nov.*, 1828, 3 vols. 8vo, £1 11s. 6d.—New and revised edition. Lond. *Chapmon and Hall*, 1884, 8vo, 3s. 6d.

Fitz of Fitzford, a legend of Devon. *Lond. Smith and Elder, Feb.*, 1830, 3 vols. 8vo, £1 7s., afterwards reduced to 12s.—New and revised edition. Lond. *Chapman and Hall*, 1884, 8vo, 3s. 6d.

The Talba; or, Moor of Portugal, a romance. Lond. *Longmans, Dec.*, 1830, 3 vols. 8vo, £1 7s. The Remainder passed to Smith and Elder, who reduced the price to 12s.—New and revised edition. Lond. *Chapman and Hall*, 1884, 8vo, 3s. 6d.

Fables and other Pieces in Verse by Mary Maria Colling, with some account of the Author, in Letters to Robert Southey, Esq., Poet Laureate. Lond. *Longmans*, 1831. 12mo. Published by subscription.

Trials of Domestic Life. Lond. *R. Colburn*, 1834, 3 vols. 8vo. £1 11s. 6d..—Another edition. Lond. 1848, 3 vols. 12mo.

Warleigh; or, the Fatal Oak, a legend of Devon. Lond. *Longmans, Nov.*, 1834, 3 vols. 8vo. £1 11s. 6d. This title is frequently found misprinted as Warleigh; or, the Fatal Oath.—New and revised edition. Lond. *Chapman and Hall*, 1884, 8vo, 3s. 6d.

The Borders of the Tamar and Tavy. Lond. *John Murray, Feb.*, 1836. 3 vols. 8vo, £1 4s. Mr. Bohn purchased the remainder copies, and gave the work a new title-page as follows:—

Traditions, Legends, Superstitions and Sketches, of Devonshire, on the Borders of the Tamar and Tavy, in a Series of Letters from Mrs. Bray to Robert Southey, Esq. Lond. *Bohn*, 1838, 3 vols. 8vo.

The Borders of the Tamar and Tavy, their Natural History, &c. A new edition. Lond. *W. Kent and Co.;* Plymouth (Brendon), printed in 1879, 2 vols. 8vo, £1 1s.

Trelawny of Trelawne; or, the Prophecy, a legend of Cornwall. Lond. *Longmans, 5th Dec.*, 1837, 3 vols. 8vo, £11 1s. 6d.—Second edition, 1845, 8vo.

Trials of the Heart. Lond. *Longmans*, 1839, 3 vols. 12mo. £1 11s. 6d.—New edition. Lond. *Longmans*, 1845, 8vo, 6s

The Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland, with descriptive Sketches of other parts of the Continent. Lond. *Longmans*, 1841, 3 vols 12mo, £1 11s. 6d.

Henry de Pomeroy; or, the Eve of St. John, a legend of Cornwall and Devon. Lond. *R. Bentley*, 1842, 3 vols. 8vo. £1 8s. 6d.—A new edition, revised and corrected by the Author (with the White Rose, a domestic tale). Lond. *Longmans*, 1846, 1 vol. 8vo, 6s.

Courtenay of Walreddon, a romance of the West. Lond. *R. Bentley*, 1844, 3 vols. 8vo, £1 11s. 6d.—New edition. Lond. *Longmans*, 1845, 8vo, 6s.

The Novels and Romances of A. E. Bray. Lond. *Longmans*, 1845-46, 10 vols. 8vo, £3.

The Father's Curse, and The Daughter's Sacrifice. Two tales. Lond. 1848, 8vo.

The Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A., with personal reminiscences by Mrs. Bray. Lond. *J. Murray*, 1851, 4to, £1 1s.

Novels and Romances by A. E. Bray. Lond. *Longmans*, 1853, 10 vols. 12mo, 6s. each. Passed to Thomas Tegg, who reduced the price to 1s. 6d. per vol.

A Peep at the Pixies or Legends of the West, *with illustrations by H. K. Browne*, Lond. *Grant and Griffith*, 1854, 8vo, 3s. 6d. *; coloured* 4s. 6d.

Handel: his Life, Personal and Professional, with thoughts on Sacred Music. By Mrs. Bray. Lond. *Ward and Co.*, 1857, 8vo. 2s.

Poetical Remains of the late Rev. E. A. Bray; selected and edited, with a Memoir of the Author by Mrs. Bray, Lond. *Longmans*, 1859, 2 vols. 8vo, 12s.

A Selection from the Sermons, General and Occasional, of the Rev. E. A. Bray. Lond. *Rivingtons*, 1860, 2 vols. 8vo, 14s.

The good St. Louis and his times. Lond. *Griffith and Farran*, 1870, 8vo, 7s. 6d.

The Revolt of the Protestants of the Cevennes, with some Account of the Huguenots in the Seventeenth Century. Lond. *John Murray*, 1870, 8vo, 10s. 6d.

Hartland Forest, a legend of North Devon. Lond. *Longmans*, 1871, 8vo, 4s. 6d.

Joan of Arc and the times of Charles the Seventh King of France. Lond. *Griffith and Farran*, 1874, 8vo, 7s. 6d.

Roseteague; or, the Heir of Treville Crewse. Lond. *Chapman and Hall*, 1874, 2 vols. 8vo, £1 1s.

Silver Linings; or, Light and Shade. Lond. *Griffith and Farran*, 1880, 8vo, 7s. 6d.; reduced Nov. 1883, to 3s. 6d.

Autobiography of Anna Eliza Bray (born 1789 *sic*, died 1883), edited by John A. Kempe. Lond. *Chapman and Hall, Feb.*, 1884, 8vo, 10s. 6d. *with a portrait.*

Reminiscences of Thomas Stothard, R.A., By A. E. Bray. *Gentleman's Magazine*, N.S. vol. ii, 321-323 (1834).

Cothele and the Edgcumbes of the Olden Time. By A. E. Bray, *ib.*, xl. 351-357, 444-50 (1853).

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PHILOSOPHERS OF SOMERSET.

BY MRS. EDMUND BOGER.

ROGER BACON, 1214-1292.

GREATEST among, not only the Philosophers of Somerset, but the Philosophers of Europe of that age; and having regard to the ignorance and obstacles he had to overcome—probably the greatest in the world, stands the name of Roger Bacon, known in his own day as "Mirabilis Doctor." There was a quaint custom in that age of giving the most celebrated teachers of the day some appellation by which they were distinguished among the learned. Thus Thomas Aquinas was the Angelical Doctor; Alexander Hales, of Gloucester, the Irrefragable Doctor; but none so well deserved his title as Roger Bacon, the Wonderful Doctor.

It is remarkable that both the year of the birth and death of Roger Bacon are carefully recorded. He was born at Ilchester in the year 1214. "The life of Roger Bacon," says Greene, "almost covers the thirteenth century. He was the child of royalist parents, who had been driven into exile and reduced to poverty by the civil wars. From Oxford, where he studied under Edmund of Abingdon—otherwise known as Edmund Rich or St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury—he went to Paris.

It was the custom in those days before the building of separate colleges had placed the students under a more exact and careful surveillance, for the scholars to remain at one University as long as they chose, and having gained all they could from it to migrate to another. They attended the lectures of their professor, and having extracted all the favorite information he had to give them they passed on, it may be to Paris or Bologna. At this period Oxford and Paris stood highest in all Europe for the excellence of their professors. But Oxford then was far different from the fair and stately city that we see now. "In the outer aspect of the University," says Greene, "there was nothing of the pomp that overawes the freshman as he first paces the 'High' or looks down from the gallery of St. Mary's. In the stead of long fronts of venerable colleges, of stately walks beneath the immemorial elms, history plunges us into the mean and filthy lanes of a mediæval town. Thousands of boys, huddled in bare lodging-houses, clustering round teachers as poor as themselves in church-porch and house-porch, drinking, quarrelling, dicing, begging at the corners of the streets, take the place of the brightly-coloured train of doctors and heads."

Such is a picture of the life into which the young student from Somerset was thrown. He studied under William Sherwood, Archdeacon of Lincoln, celebrated for his mathematical attainments, and both at Oxford and Paris under Richard Fishacre, a distinguished lecturer on the sciences.

But Bacon soon cast aside the trammels of Aristotelian philosophy, and was himself, rather than his great namesake, Francis Bacon, the author of Inductive Philosophy. The spirit in which he worked is shown by his saying, on a disputed fact in physics—"*I have tried it, and it is not the fact but the very reverse.*" In Paris he pursued his investigations in science but was continually hindered by the want of money for the purchase of books, instruments, etc., etc. He spent all his own heritage, and must have managed to imbue others with a belief in him, for he is said to have spent the sum of £2,000 on his experiments, an immense sum in those days, fully equal to £50,000 at the present day.

Discontented with the learning of the schools, he chiefly employed himself in the study of what we call the laws of nature: and soon discovered how fruitless and barren in results was the philosophy of Aristotle. So strongly did he feel its tendency rather to hinder than assist original research, that he said, "Si haberem potestatem super libros Aristotelis, ego facerem omnes cremari; quia non est temporis amissio studere in illis, et causa erroris et multiplicatio ignorantiæ ultra id quod valent explicari."

It was about this time, but whether when studying in Paris or on his return to Oxford does not seem certain, that by the advice of his friend, Grostête, he assumed the Friar's gown. These begging Friars were a feature in the ecclesiastical as well as scientific development of that age. The new order seems to have been formed partly with the idea of having a body of preachers alike untrammelled by parish duties or monastic discipline, a sort of ecclesiastical knights-errant, who owed allegiance directly to the Pope and acted as a kind of mission clergy. At first they were welcomed by earnest churchmen, such as Grostête, and it was by his advice that Bacon and others joined their order: and there is little doubt that their wandering lives, the various degrees of society in which they mixed fostered a free spirit of enquiry than obtained among the other clergy.

He returned to Oxford in 1240, and, under the shelter of his Franciscan gown, both studied and taught diligently. He and his brother, or more probably his uncle, Robert Bacon, distinguished themselves by preaching before the king, Henry III. Robert inveighed against Peter de Rupibus or Peter des Roches and the excessive deference paid by the king to his opinion. Roger had "a pleasant wit,"*

* The above is borrowed, not as the reader may suppose, from John Gilpin, but from Speede's *Chronicle.*

and enforced his relative's exordium by telling the king that the most dangerous things at sea were Petræ et Rupes, in allusion to the Bishop's name signifying stones and rocks. "The king, therefore, taking the good advice of Schollers which he would not of his Peeres, summons a Parliament to be holden at Westminster, giving the world to know withall, that his purpose was to amend by their advice whatsoever ought to be amended."

But Bacon's name is chiefly memorable as the first great master in science who investigated nature for himself, and his discoveries, his guesses, his glimpses of truth are more wonderful than any like fact we know, especially when we consider the gross ignorance that prevailed, and the utterly empirical methods that were in vogue at the time. At any rate, it is he and not his great namesake, Francis Bacon, who should be called the father of inductive philosophy, and it seems absolutely certain that the latter had read Roger Bacon's works and taken to himself the credit of the method. The coincidence of the name after a period of four hundred years approaches to the marvellous, but this wonder is rather lessened when we realize that the younger philosopher borrowed his ideas from the elder—unacknowledged.* But Bacon's studies were not confined to what we call science. He studied Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Arabic. He rectified the mistakes in the Calendars, though his corrections were not adopted at the time, but later science has proved their correctness. As a mechanician, Bacon was more renowned than as an astronomer, and the admiration and stupid wonder which his achievements excited fixed upon him the character of a magician. Optics he greatly improved, and led the way to, if he did not actually invent the telescope.

But it was in chemistry that his discoveries were most conspicuous. He invented gunpowder and had considerable knowledge of practical medicine. But now the idea of magic, and the unlawfulness of the powers with which he worked spread to the authorities and he was confined to his own cell. It was by the order of Pope Innocent IV. that he was forbidden to lecture in Oxford, and that he was afterwards imprisoned.

The Cardinal Bishop of Sabina—a man whose name should be held in honour as being above the prejudices and in advance of the ignorance of his age—hearing of this "Doctor Mirabilis," sent to him and requested him to transmit to him a full account of his discoveries. This, however, he could not do, as he was forbidden by his superior to write and publish his works.

In a short time, however, the Cardinal became Pope Clement IV., and his authority over-riding every other, Bacon wrote to him to tell him he was ready to comply with his desire. He set to work at once to prepare his "Opus Majus," a sort of digest or new edition of his former works, but here new difficulties beset him: he wanted at least £60 in order to procure instruments, to pay transcribers, etc. He had spent all his money, his family were ruined, but some of his friends, by pawning their goods, managed to furnish him with the sum he wanted in default of an advance from the Pope which he had expected. Meanwhile he set to work with almost superhuman energy, and in little more than a year his work was completed. It was presented to the Pope, but, his work was his sole reward. But this year A.D. 1267, this Annus Mirabilis of English science should be marked as a red letter day in her Calendar.

He sent his work to the Pope by the hand of John, of London, his favorite pupil, of whom he speaks with remarkable tenderness and appreciation. In the letter of introduction to Clement, that accompanied his book, he says, "When he (John, of London†) came to me as a poor boy I caused him to be nurtured and instructed for the love of God, especially

* It is not, I think, well-known that Milton, a little later, committed the same dishonourable piracy: the whole scheme and many passages almost entire, of his *Paradise Lost*, are borrowed from the Old Saxon Poet, Cædmon—with no acknowledgment.

† Or as some say, John, of Paris.

since for aptitude and innocence I have never found so towardly a youth. Five or six years ago, I caused him to be taught in languages, mathematics, and optics, and I have gratuitously instructed him with my own lips since the time that I received your mandate. There is no one at Paris who knows so much of the root of philosophy, though he has not produced the branches, flowers, and fruit because of his youth, and because he has had no experience in teaching. But he has the means of surpassing all the Latins if he live to grow old, and goes on as he has begun." This is all we know of this promising youth.

The work was received by Clement, but his death soon afterwards seems to have prevented his giving him any material help. He was succeeded by another Pope, hostile to progress and investigation, and by the influence of the general of the Franciscan Order, Bacon was again silenced and imprisoned. The prohibition appears again to have been withdrawn, for treatise after treatise have of late been disentombed from our libraries; they are but developments of the magnificent conception he had laid before Clement. From the world around, he looked for and found no recognition—" Unheard, forgotten, buried," the old man died as he had lived, and it has been reserved for later ages to roll away the obscurity that had gathered round his memory, and to place first in the great roll of modern science the name of Roger Bacon.

But it is proposed, not only to tell the real, but also the mythical history of our Somerset heroes. And the principal myths and legends with regard to Roger Bacon, are apparently embodied in a drama by Greene—a contemporary of Shakespeare—of which is subjoined a brief sketch. The play is entitled—" The Honourable History of Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay."

The fame of these two learned Friars of Oxford, had travelled abroad, and so great.was the desire to witness their marvellous deeds of magic that the Emperor of Germany came to England to witness Bacon's powers. He brought over with him, one Jacques Vandermast, who was supposed to be the greatest necromancer of the age. He had been crowned as conqueror with laurel at Padua, Sien, Florence, Bologna, Rheims, Louvain, Rotterdam, Frankfort, Utrecht, and Orleans, for overcoming allwho had come to try conclusions with him.

It was agreed between the sovereigns that the King of England—Henry III.—and the Emperor should repair to Oxford, and there be present at a trial of skill between these learned masters of magic: and whichever gained the day was to be crowned—not with bays, but—with a coronet of choicest gold.

With these came a third, the King of Castile, who had brought over his daughter, Eleanor, to be married to Prince Edward. The kings being seated, a preliminary trial of skill is proposed between Vandermast and Bungay And they begin with one of those quibbling discussions on words which forms so great a part of the learning of the middle ages. Having tired of this fruitless struggle from which no result can be obtained, Vandermast proposes a trial of magic and asks Bungay what he can do. Bungay offers to raise the tree that in the garden of Hesperides was guarded by a fearful dragon. The tree appeared and the dragon spouted out fire and smoke. Then King Henry asked what they thought of such cunning skill, but Vandermost laughed at it as no more than any tyro in the art could do. He declares that he will produce Hercules, who shall destroy the tree in spite of the dragon; and at the call

" Hercules! Prodi, prodi, Hercules"

Hercules appears and begins to strip the tree. Bungay owns himself worsted in the conflict, and Vandermast demands that he shall be be crowned.

But now Bacon enters. Vandermast orders Hercules to proceed with the stripping of the tree, but Hercules professes himself unable to do it in the presence of so great a master; but when Bacon desires him to take Vandermast, the tree and all to Hapsburg, straight

he obeys and the foiled necromancer is carried off. Bacon then asks the company to dinner and gives them only pottage and broth; at which, after such proofs of his skill they are not unnaturally offended. He says that he only wished to show them a poor scholar's fare, and promises a feast which shall be furnished from Egypt, Persia, Spain, Candia, and Judæa.

We are now introduced to Bacon's cell in Brazen-Nose College, at Oxford. He thus describes the wondrous head of brass, which had taken seven years' study to construct, and what he intends to do by its power:—

"I have contriv'd and fram'd a head of brass
(I made Belcephon hammer out the stuff),
And that by art shall read philosophy:
And I will strengthen England by my skill,
That if ten Cæsars liv'd and reign'd in Rome,
With all the legions Europe doth contain,
They should not touch a grass of English ground;
The work that Ninus rear'd at Babylon,
The brazen walls fram'd by Semiramis,
Carv'd out like to the portal of the sun,
Shall not be such as rings the English strand
From Dover to the market-place of Rye."

For threescore days have he and Bungay watched the head, and nature now craves rest. He desires his servant, Miles, to watch the head and wake him instantly if it speaks or all his labour will be lost. He sleeps. After a time a "great noise" is heard, and the head says—

"Time is."

But Miles gibes at it, and asks, after his master's seven years' toil, had it nothing more worth the saying: and surely it is not well to wake him from the sleep he so sorely needs, for two words. So he waits and watches. Another great noise and commotion. Again the head speaks, and says—

"Time was."

Miles still declines to wake his master, and soliloquises "Yes, marry, *time was*, when my master was a wise man, but that was before he began to make the brazen head." A fresh noise, and

"Time is past,"

says the head. Lightning flashes forth and a hand appears that breaks down the head with a hammer. Miles now awakens his master, declaring that the end of the world is come. Bacon awakes to find that—

"'Tis past indeed
My life, my fame, my glory, all are past.—
Bacon,
The turrets of thy hope are ruin'd down,
Thy seven years' study lieth in the dust:
Thy Brazen Head lies broken through a slave
That watch'd, and would not when the head did will."

After this episode, Bungay comes in to rouse Bacon from his fit of despair.

Meanwhile, two Oxford scholars seek Bacon in his cell. They introduce themselves as Suffolk men, sons of neighbouring squires, who are friends, as they themselves are. They desire to know how their fathers fare, and crave a sight of them in Bacon's wondrous glass.

They behold their fathers engaged in an angry discussion which ends in a deadly struggle, in which they slay each other. The sons seeing this, engage with each other, and they in like manner fall down dead.

Bacon, horrified at this double catastrophe, forswears necromancy and breaks his glass, vowing that he will

"Spend the remnant of *his* life
In pure devotion, praying to *his* God
That He would save what Bacon vainly lost."

This play, whose date is of the time of Queen Elizabeth, of course, represents the popular opinion with regard to Bacon. The brazen head seems an allegory: on the known moral fact that an opportunity let slip, lost time, etc., can never be restored. For the legend of the glass, it is evidently a distorted account of the wondrous powers of the Telescope which he certainly, in some degree, invented. It is thought that Friar Bungay—who was a real personage—was a charlatan, and tried to mimic some of Bacon's discoveries by trick and so-called magic; but whether he was this, and if so, by his pretended powers, was in some degree answerable for Bacon's

being deemed a wizard and his consequent persecution—or whether he was only a humble friend and admirer of his great master's marvellous knowledge is not, I think, known.

Authorities for the life of Bacon:—Various Biographies and Greene's *History of the English People*; for the legends, Robert Greene's *Play of Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*.

* * *

KEYNSHAM ABBEY.

BY JOHN TAYLOR, BRISTOL.

THE following transcript of a document dealing with the disposal of the estates of Keynsham Abbey, one of the most important of the Benedictine establishments of Somerset before its overthrow at the Dissolution, may be of more interest by being introduced with a few particulars concerning the monastery itself.

Keynsham is situated four miles from Bristol on the road to Bath. The only prominent object that now arrests the eye of the traveller through the broad pastoral country is the church, which has a western tower, rebuilt, and of no great merit. Within the church is a portion of a fine chancel rood-screen and some monuments of the Bridges. Of the noble abbey that once stood eastward of the church he would, until recent years, have been able to discover nothing: the work of dilapidation had been so thoroughly done that only a suspicious looking elevation of part of the surface of a green field a little removed from the public roadway gave any indication of the site of what was in mediæval days a grand monastic church, with the various buildings of a complete conventual establishment, with its gatehouse, almonry, dormitory, refectory, calefactory, guest-house, granaries, and other apartments, some of which, like the cloistral walks with their grassy interspace, would not meet the gaze from the outside. So unsparingly had the work of destruction been effected that the editors of Dugdale's *Monasticon* were justified in stating that, according to visible evidence, "not the least remains of it (the abbey) are now extant." That the building stood eastward of the parish church was the accepted belief, and this was verified by the gradual disclosure, on digging foundations for new houses, of the outlines of the church of the monastery, including many fragments of columns, carved niches, fretwork, and encaustic pavement of rich design. By an effort of imagination we may, in standing amid these broken relics, see the massive Norman piers with their rudely carved capitals again ascend from the ground, and the bold, round arches bend to unite pillar with pillar together to support the spreading roof, while by the sombre light of the cavernous windows of clerestory and aisles, we view the black robed brethren pass in silent procession to chant their solemn litanies or dirge-like penitential psalms in the choir.

Like Bolton Abbey on the Wharfe, Keynsham Abbey on the flowing Avon was founded in memory of a beloved son. The founder was William, Earl of Gloucester, son of the famous Robert the Consul, natural son of Henry I., and the most powerful of the barons who opposed King Stephen. The first Earls of Gloucester were not less distinguished for their architectural works than for their deeds of warfare, one of which latter on the part of Robert, included the capture of Stephen and his confinement in Bristol Castle, the Earl's chief stronghold. The original foundation charter of Keynsham may be thus translated:—

"William, Count of Gloucester, to all his barons and servitors of France, England and Wales, and to all the faithful of Christ both present and to be, in salutation: Know that Robert my son and heir, while lying in his last sickness, being moved by divine inspiration, requested in the presence of religious men, for the sake of his soul, and that I should found a house of religion; which petition and desire of my son, when I had signified my purpose to my lord King Henry, son of the Empress Matilda, and himself had graciously heard me concerning the matter, by the counsel of Roger, Bishop of Worcester, my brother, and of other distinguished and faithful men, my own friends, for the welfare of my own soul, of the Countess Haweria my wife, and of my aforesaid son, Robert, and of others my friends and ancestors, for the honour of God, of the Blessed Mary, of the Apostles Peter and Paul, I carried

into effect and have founded the abbey of canons regular in my manor of Cainsham."

The signatories were Roger, Bishop of Worcester, the Bishops of Bath and Exeter, the Abbots of Gloucester, Evesham, Pershore, Ford, Neath, and St. Augustine's, Bristol, the Prior of Taunton, and Haweria, Countess of Gloucester. This was in the year 1171.

In due time the baronial founder of the Abbey was sepultured within its precincts, as was also, in 1495 the powerful Jasper Tudor, Earl of Bedford, uncle of King Henry VII., the mayor of Bristol meeting the funeral procession of the latter from Thornbury, with 2,000 men on horseback, all in black gowns. King Edward I. in 1280 stayed at the Abbey; as may be found by his *Itinerary*. In 1520 we find the great Duke of Buckingham, so familiar to the reader of Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." coming from his manor of Thornbury to make an oblation at the "Monastery of Keynsham." On May 18, of the same year, three maidens of Keynsham were afforded 8d. for "bringing hawthorns to my lord's grace, being in his orchard" at Thornbury. Not long after this three terrible messengers of the king's body came with a letter, that conveyed a dismal and fatal summons to the proud noble.

Upon the Dissolution, the abbot and fifteen monks deserted allegiance to the Pope and subscribed to the King's supremacy. Keynsham with its abbey and rectory, became part of the jointure from the Crown to Katharine Parr, whence "Queen's Charlton" of the adjoining village. Just before the confiscation of the house, John, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary, and of the Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, as he is styled, 30th Henry VIII., demised the granges of Westover and Estover, &c., with the rectory of Keynsham, &c., to John Panter, gentleman, for the term of 80 years for £36 yearly return. Furthermore, it was agreed (as explained below) that John Panter and his assigns shall receive 12 conventual loaves and 20 flagons of convent ale every week, and other donations and privileges. The site of the monastery was afterwards devised to John Panter for a term of years. The revenues of the house at the Dissolution, were valued at £450 3s. 6d., which we must multiply at least by ten to find the present equivalent.

King Edward VI. granted the site of the Abbey, in 1553, to Thomas Bruges or Bridges, brother of John, first lord Chandos, sheriff of Gloucester, with whose family interest in the estates the subjoined record deals:—

Augmentation Office.

Translation of the particulars for Grant to Tho. Bridges Esqre. 6 Ed. 6.

County of Somerset.

Parcel of the Jointure of Katherine very lately Queen of England, and formerly parcel of the Possessions of the late Monastery of Kaynsham in the County aforesaid.

Granges of Estover and Westover with the Rectory of Keynsham are valued in * * * * *

The Farm of two Granges lying situate & being within the parish of Keynsham in the County afores[d] with their Appurts called Westover & Estover with all Houses Buildings Dovecotes Barns Stables Sheephouses & all other useful Buildings to the afores[d] Granges or Farms of old time appertaining or belonging And also with demesne lands meadows Feedings & Pastures Woods Underwoods Moors Commons Pastures upon the Downe there and in all other void lands & pastures there & also with all the Works of Customary Tenants there together with the rents & farm of Stockwood in the County afores[d] and with the other Commodities Liberties and Advantages whatsoever to the af[d] Granges or Farms & other the premises above specified of old time had accepted or reputed to appertain or belong or to any parcel of the Premises And also of all that the Rectory of Keynsham with all and singular their Appurt's together with all Lands Meadows Feedings & pastures to the same Rectory appertaining and belonging And also all and all manner Tithes as well of Corn Grain Hay as other Tithes called the Strewe* Tithing together with all other Tithes whatsoever and Profits to the af[d] Rectory or to any of the Premises in any wise of old time belonging or growing except & entirely reserved One Close called the Cosyns Close in Fylton near Whitchurch in the County af[d] One other Close called the Cowelease One Underwood called Ilsing-grove One other Close called the Brodemead in Chewton and also all other Demesne Lands now being in the hands of any Tenants

* "Shrive"—Confessional.

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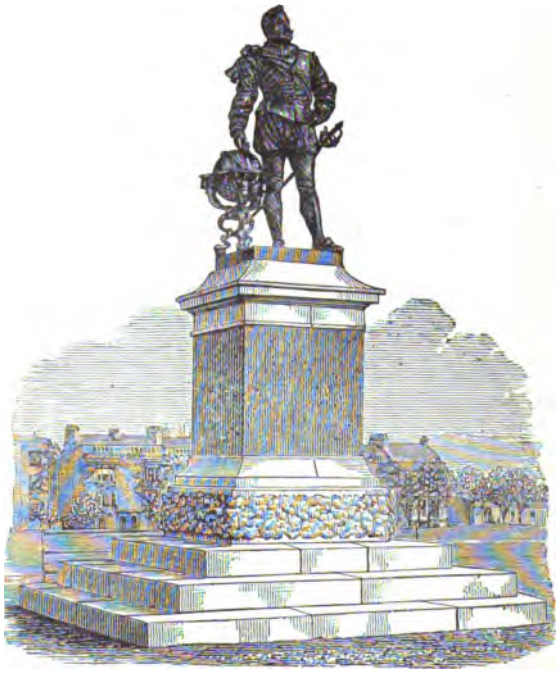
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Arms of Sir Francis Drake.



Memorial Statue of Sir Francis Drake
on Plymouth Hoe.

for Term of Life or Years by Indenture or a Will before demised together with all Tithes as well of Corn Grain & Hay as of other Tithes of Chewton Charleton & Whitchurch & Bristelton in the County afd so demised to John Panter Gent by Indenture of John late Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary & the blessed Apostles Peter & Paul of Keynsham in the County of Somerset, and the Convent of the same Place dated under the Conventual Seal of the same late Monastery the 1st day of Septr in the 30th year of the reign of the late King Henry the 8th amongst other Things may more fully appear to have & to hold all the aforesd Granges or Farms with all the sd Houses & Edifices above specified the demesne lands meadows Feedings and Pastures Woods Underwoods Moors Commons Pastures upon the Downs afd Works of Customary Tenants together with the sd rents of Stokewood afd with all other the Prem'es above specified with their Appurts And also the afd Rectory of Keynsham together with all & all manner Tithes as well of Corn Grain & Hay as of the other Tithes aforesd called Strewe Tything afd with all other the Premises above specified with their Appurts except before excepted & reserved to the sd John Panter and his Assigns from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next after the date of the presents for the end & term of 80 years next following & fully to be compleated rendering therefore yearly during the term asd 36£ of good & lawful money of England at 4 terms of the Year, viz. Xmas, Lady Day, Nativity of St. John Baptist & Michl by equal portions for all Services and it is covenanted that the Abbot & Convent and their Successors during the Term aforesd shall well and sufficiently repair sustain & maintain the sd Granges or Farms and all other Houses Buildings Dovecotes Barn Stables Sheep and other Houses to the sd Granges apperts or belonging in Walls Timber Tiling &c. at their proper charges when necessary And further it is agreed that the sd John Panter & his assigns shall have & receive 12 conventual loaves & 20 flagons of conventual Beer in every week in as ample manner & form as Robt Storege or Arthur Player before had or 12d. in money every week during the sd Term And it is further agreed that the sd John Panter & his Assigns shall have power to shred cut & carry away the Boughs of Underwood &c. as by the sd Indenture exemplified in the Court of Augmentations 28 April 31 Hen. 8 more fully appears 36£.

Memorandum that the Premises abovesaid are not parcel of any Manor but entire Granges of themselves

Exr ℔ Hen. Leke. And.
15 Dec. 1552.

Scite of the late Monastery of Keynsham demised to John Panter by Indre for a Term of Years £1. 6s. 8d.

Coun. Somerset.

There is growing in a Pasture called the Clowde belonging to the Premises 650 royill Oaks &c.

16 Decr 6 Edw. 6
for Thos. Bridges Esqre.

PORTRAITS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

BY "WYVERN GULES."

ONE Mr. Drake (a gentleman, who died aged above ninety) saw the original of your illustration (p. 179) for the first time when he was over eighty—and was affected to tears by the resemblance it bore to his father. He remarked the set of the head and shoulders, spread of chest, elevation of eyebrow, look of vacant surprise, and form of the cheek bones. His son rallied him for having always disclaimed Sir Francis Drake and having written out a statement that, according to tradition, he belonged to "the true old Drake family of Devon that bore the red dragon," and not the fess and pole stars. The dragon in the back ground and on the helmet led him to conclude (reasonably enough) that all the Devon Drakes were of one family. On being pressed for a more precise statement, he said that his brothers had paid more heed to the subject than he had, but he remembered that his father frequently (on his way to visit a Plymouth friend, named Prideaux, who came from Dartmouth) took him, when a child, into St. Andrew's Church, to show him the arms on a Drake monument under the tower, and his own and only reason for repudiating Sir Francis rested on Prince's well-known anecdote. He was surprised to learn that Bernard Drake's property, including Ash, was mortgaged to Sir Francis at the time of the alleged altercation,—that Sir Francis had advanced money to Bernard's brother, Richard, to take him to Court, where he became equerry to Elizabeth,—that the friendship between Richard and Francis was well-known, inasmuch as eulogistic verses on Francis were dedicated to Richard, and that they were styled cousins on legal and other contemporary documents. The author of the anecdote lived three generations later than Drake; Prince published it about forty years after his informant's decease; it rested only on hearsay which the portrait before him could contradict, and the error was not without motive. Prince, in these exacting days, is considered a random and careless writer; he states in the same narrative, that Sir Bernard Drake, after being attacked by the jail fever at Exeter, had strength to reach his home at Ash, and died and was buried in Musbury. He left Exeter in another direction—probably to reach his "brother, Fortescue," and died on the way and was buried in Crediton.

The Drakes of Ash, however, sometimes differenced their dragon by "nowing" its tail. A note at p. 27, explains that Drake bore the dragon by right, but the general reader is not aware of the penalties in force at the time for assuming arms without warrant. It was akin to forgery. The hapless aspirant would be treated as a culprit, and publicly branded as "*ignobilis.*" Drake's state papers, sealed with the arms represented, often came under the eye of Elizabeth, who would not have brooked the slight, on seeing her token of honour subordinated to the dragon as in the portrait. Evidently credulity, or something less pardonable, holds the place of accurate knowledge with the supporters of Prince's fable. Barrow says, "The falsehood is scarcely worth a contradiction."

Old Mr. Drake admitted that, after his father's death, he had made particular enquiries among relatives and old friends of the family, who concurred in stating that he was of the same line as Sir Francis Drake, but he had doubted it nevertheless. His grandfather, a yeoman, and the Courtenays of Powderham and Woolborough, were like members of one family, and this to his mind proved that his grandfather came of gentler stock, than Sir Francis did. When he made enquiries in Woolborough, an aged gentleman and old inhabitant had died about six months before, who knew and often related the history of the Drake family there, and it satisfactorily explained the intimacy with the Courtenays; but no one living had taken interest enough to remember the particulars. There is latent history, however, which is irrelevant here. Old Mr. Drake, whose opinion was revolutionized by the portrait, was no ordinary observer; he had been an artist and had painted portraits. He excelled in correct drawing as I can testify, for I drew once—*et non sine laude*, but—*longo intervallo*. He also had arched eyebrows, a similar expression of surprise, similar cheek bones and expanse of chest; though a short man, he told me that when young he measured 48 inches round the chest, and his father, a taller man, measured more. I have since seen a photograph from a miniature of Mr. Drake's brother, painted more than seventy years ago—and the remains of the head, after blocking out all the face below the eyebrows, in both engraving and miniature, are closely alike, and in the peculiar tuft of hair over the centre of the forehead, the burin and brush had followed in much the same lines. Mr. Drake's brothers shared the great Admiral's characteristics of personal courage and dogged determination. Importance attaches to the foregoing now that the theory of heredity commands scientific attention.

My acquaintance with these circumstances awakened a curiosity to know the origin of the portrait which suits Stow's description of Drake. Mr. Seymour Lucas, the artist, informed me that he had selected it as the model for his "game of bowls" because he was convinced that it was taken from life as the inscription states. It bears the arms that Drake used on his seal at that date; in his later years he substituted a mantle for the lambrequin. It shows the excrescence on the left side of the nose which is observable in the best portraits of Drake, posthumous as we know those to be which bear arms other than those represented. The engraving has been attributed to Elstracke and is said to have been retouched by Vertue; Walpole even classes it among Vertue's works and describes it as "large and poorly done." In the early stage, the forefinger of the right hand rested on the top of the helmet, in the finished plate it was brought down as now seen, pointing to and touching the dragon.

Stow, a most painstaking writer, who was born before, and lived after, Drake, stated that the Admiral had two wives, a fact, which has been treated as a modern discovery. He described him as "more skilful in all the points of navigation than any that ever was before his time, in his time, or since his death; he was also of a perfect memory, great observation, eloquent by nature, skilful in artillery, expert and apt to let blood, and give physic unto his people according to the climates, he was low of stature, of strong limbs, broad breasted, round headed, brown hair, full bearded, his eyes round, large and clear, well favoured, fair and of a cheerful countenance. * * * Many princes of Italy, Germany, and others, as well enemies as friends in his lifetime, desired his picture." There was a portrait of Drake in Rome, painted by an Italian, which happening to hang next to that of the King of Spain, gave umbrage to a Cardinal who had it removed. (Strype, *Ann. Reform.* Vol. III., pt. 2, p. 47.)

With the exception of one painted by John Rabel, alluded to below, I know of no authentic portrait extant, besides the original of your illustration. Connoisseurs pronounced it a Dutch engraving, and we know that Drake when aged about 43, visited the Netherlands to obtain help for his Cadiz project. It has no date to give a clue to the name of the engraver or painter, the internal evidence inclined me once to ascribe to it a later date than the Armada, but it might well have been produced in the interval following the Cadiz action.

The arms in the background I have no doubt, were painted under Drake's own instruction. The garb is such as Drake actually wore. A contemporaneous drawing, beautifully executed on parchment, of Drake's attack on St. Iago in 1585, represents the English officers and men similarly attired, while the Spaniards were in armour (see Egerton MS. 2579). Although the legend describes Drake as brave and invincible it stops short at 1580, before the date of Drake's crowning exploits (see Legend, p. 179). The name is spelt on the portrait *Draeck*. William Hawkins, the cousin of Sir Francis, spelt it *Dracke*.

I once collected engravings and still have several portfolios full, but I met with this engraving only within the last twenty years, I have bought five or six copies for myself and friends at prices ranging from one to two guineas each. We will now take leave of it since we can extract no more evidence from it.

The engraving next in importance is one based upon it, repeating the legend verbatim—"*Habes Lector Candide*," etc. and assigning the same age to Drake. It was engraved by Thomas de Leu, after a portrait painted by John Rabel, and was dedicated to Sir Edward Stafford, the English Ambassador, resident in Paris, at the Court of Henry III. of France. John Rabel was a painter of note, whose works were much sought after (Moreri); he lived in Paris and died there 4 March, 1603. As Drake never visited Paris, so far as we are aware, and as his portrait was much sought after, Rabel, I presume made a copy to order of the original painting, or executed a portrait from the Dutch engraving, the eyebrows are less arched, the aspect is more martial, the figure is arrayed in armour and is altogether of a more Frenchified type.

Now Sir Edwd. Stafford was knighted in 1583, he was styled Ambassador resident in France, when the Earl of Derby went, in 1585, to invest Henry III. with the order of the Garter. In the beginning of 1588, the King secretly informed Stafford of his sincere friendship for Elizabeth and good wishes for her success (see Froude XII. 389, note). Catherine de Medici had tried to compass a marriage between Elizabeth and Charles, elder brother of Henry III., who was crowned King of France in 1575; in 1588, he was undoubtedly privy to the assassination of the brothers Guise, and was assassinated in turn by Jacques Clement the monk, 1 Angust, 1589. Drake was a hero in the eyes of the French Huguenots, and Henry III. was ready to connive at their success, therefore this portrait would have been prized in Paris. It must have been produced between 1583 and 1589, which fact establishes the authenticity of its prototype.

There is another portrait of Drake engraved by Francis Wyngaerde. Antonio Waengaerde or Wyngaerde, we know, was an artist employed in Queen Mary's time by Philip II. to sketch the chief palaces of England. His drawings are in the Sutherland collection at the Bodleian Library. Francis Wyngaerde's portrait of Drake is a variation of Rabel's—the nose is made a little more aquiline.* Another published in Amsterdam in 1596, is stated to represent Drake at the age of 46. It is based on Wyngaerde's, but has two globes introduced in the foreground. Hierony Wierix, in his engraving, copied Rabel more closely than Wyngaerde did. A portrait of Drake engraved by L'armessin, gives Elizabeth's augmentation coat and the crest Sir Francis always bore, viz.—the eagle displayed. It bears very little resemblance to the authentic portrait, the tuft of hair which should cling to the forehead is brushed up on end—I think this appears in the *Heroologia*, it re-appeared in Fuller's *Holy State*, engraved by W. M. on a smaller scale, the arms omitted. Houbracken's well-known engraving is founded on this, and I fear Mr. Boehm's statue is also. The portrait in the collection of the Marquis of Lothian was engraved by Freeman, and published in 1823. The same plate retouched, or a new one by Freeman, was published in 1829. A larger copy was drawn by Wm. Hilton, R.A., engraved by H. Meyer, and published in 1820. The excrescence on the side of the nose is distinctly marked in the Lothian portraits. The three-quarter length at Nutwell Court, engraved by W. Holl, is in my opinion, a made up picture. Queen Elizabeth's jewel is introduced, suspended from Drake's neck—but that is no proof of the authenticity of the portrait. Another engraved by R. White has received consideration, because the original was in the Sydenham family into which Drake married. One "supposed to be Sir Francis Drake" was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Oct., 1790. I have a few others in my collection which are equally spurious and not worth describing.

I have seen several portraits in oil of Drake, but none have impressed me favourably. The one in Plymouth Guildhall has been painted and re-painted over, and suffered no doubt in the process.

* Some idea of Wyngaerde's portrait can be formed from the illustration given in the *Western Antiquary*, p. 186, S. 1.

NOTE.—According to one version of his pedigree, Mr. Drake's grandfather was the grandson of William Drake, of Crowndale, in Whitechurch (much the same as Tavistock), whose first wife was Margaret Knighton, of Grenoven, in the same parish. Higher Grenoven was occupied by the Drakes for many years.

William Drake had a Courtenay descent through his grandmother, Joan Glanville, and in the same year (1678) that he married Margaret Knighton, John Knighton married Joan Courtenay, in the same parish.

It is generally known that Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham, married Sir Francis Drake's widow; his grandson, Sir William (great-grandfather of the first Viscount Courtenay), inherited property in Whitechurch, in 1671, and, in 1682, paid rates for Crowndale Mill, Scoyne's tenement, and one part of Crowndale, while the above William Drake paid rates for the other part. Scoyne's tenement was the Drakes' freehold and was sold by them to the Duke of Bedford.

The Courtenays at this time were living at Woolborough or Newton, as well as at Powderham, and Sir William's younger son, James, moved to Whitechurch, where his son, George Courtenay, witnessed the will of Edmund, younger brother of the above William Drake. This Edmund held the estate of Ash, in Whitechurch.

Mr. Drake's grandfather removed to Woolborough or Newton, to take possession of a small estate which had been in his family before the Courtenays had settled there. He was on intimate terms with three generations of the Courtenays, viz.—Sir William Courtenay and the first and second Viscounts.

William, the son of William Knighton, of Grenoven, in Whitechurch, was cut off by his father for forming a *mésalliance;* after leading a profligate life he died, leaving a son, William, two years old, a daughter, one year old, and a widow, so straitened, that it was under consideration whether they should enter the Workhouse. But the grandfather left £500 for the benefit of his infant grandson, born 1776, who was sent to Newton to be educated, probably under the supervision of his family connections, the Drakes. He left school early and remained with his uncle, Mr. Bredall, surgeon, of Tavistock, till his 19th year. When twenty-one he settled in Devonport as a surgeon, but soon migrated to London. Without closely following up his biography, which was published by his widow, Lady Dorothea Knighton, in 1838, 2 vols. 8vo., he at last became private secretary to George IV., and virtually King of Great Britain and Ireland, according to the

opinion expressed by Mr. Charles Greville in his *Diary*. From these jottings it may be concluded that Mr. Drake's opinion of the portrait in question is of unusual value.

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CIDER MILL, OR MILL FOR PULVERISING THE TIN ORE IN ANCIENT TIMES.

BY ALEXR. G. GIBSON, PENZANCE.

IN the Scilly Islands, on Tresco, on the summit of the hill to the north of the Abbey pond and overlooking Old Grimsby harbour is to be seen a relic of a bygone age; called by the islanders the OLD CIDER MILL.

Projecting but a few inches above the level of the surrounding turf is a granite rock, roughly circular, varying from eight to nine feet in diameter. In the centre is a hole, eight inches *square* by eight inches deep. About two feet from this hole is a channel or trench cut round in the rock, about twenty inches wide at the top, narrowing to about fourteen inches in the bottom; average depth one foot. The circle forming the outer face of this channel varies from three to twelve inches in width, according to the inequalities of the outer edge of the rock, which, apparently, has never been disturbed from its natural position. In this outer edge there are five small holes of varying sizes (into which one might insert, say, two or three fingers), as though stanchions had formerly stood round the edge. The centre portion of the rock (that is, inside the trench), is slightly conical, having a gradual slope *from* the centre *towards* the trench. This rock was surrounded by a circle of stones years ago, of which, however, nothing is now left. Lying on the ground near by was once a circular stone four feet in diameter, nine inches thick, having in the centre a round hole about eight inches in diameter. This evidently was a top stone fitting on the centre portion of the rock already described, an upright post in the centre hole of which would pass through the centre hole of this top stone.

About a hundred years ago, a young man, of the class designated by the old Cornish folk as *plum* managed to get this stone to the edge of the hill, and, aiming for the back window of a little cottage that stood at the base, set it rolling. The inequalities of the hillside, however, turned it from its destined course, and after crashing through two hedges and other obstacles in its downward career, and by whose rough reception its symmetry was considerably impaired, imbedded itself in a field at the bottom where it remained for a number of years. Subsequently it was built into the side of an out-house where it still remains, the present occupier of the cottage using the centre hole for a fowls' nest.

I enclose herewith two photographs; one of the rock with the channel or trench in it; and the other the top stone, the nest of eggs in the centre hole showing the novel use now made of it.

If this was a cider mill, it differs from those to be met with on the mainland in that it has no lip; therefore, any liquid must have been baled out of the trench. It is also about double the size of most that are to be seen in West Cornwall.

The Rev. A. H. Cummings in his *Churches and Antiquities of Cury and Gunwalloe*, page 74, in referring to the ancient practice of pulverizing the tin-ore with stone mullers, makes mention of this machine and supposes it to have been used for pulverizing tin in ancient times. He says—"That the ancient Britons did use mullers, both large and small, to grind their fragments of rock and tin-ore, seems evident from an elaborate description of one in the Scilly Islands, the remains of which are still visible.—*Vide* Hitchins (Vol. I., 249): 'Upon the top of the hill is a natural rock, about nine inches above the surface of the ground, with a round hole in its centre, eight inches in diameter, supposed for an upright post to work round in; and at the distance of two feet from this hole in the centre is a gutter cut round in the rock, out of the solid stone, fourteen inches wide, and nearly a foot deep, wherein a round stone, four feet in diameter and nine inches thick, *did go round upon its edge, like a tanner's bark-mill, which is worked by a horse.* The round stone has a round hole through its centre about eight inches in diameter. This is supposed to have been a mill for pulverizing the tin-ore in ancient times, and worked either by men or a horse, before stamping mills were known of the present construction.'"

Evidence in support of either theory is about equally balanced: one portion of the island still retains its name of "Apple tree point," and on another portion of the same island are to be seen the "Old Tin pits," which very much resemble in appearance the "Old men's workings" near Botallack mine on the mainland. The portions of an ordinary size stone cider mill (similar to those to be seen in West Cornwall) are still preserved in a farm-house on St. Mary, the principal island of the group; but has never been used within memory.

Is there anything similar in size or shape to this machine to be seen on the mainland?

Whether cider mill or tin pulveriser it seems an interesting relic of old times, and an account of it may not perhaps be deemed unworthy a place among the curiosities of the *Western Antiquary*.

Newquay, North Cornwall, on the Atlantic. Railway Communications with all parts of the Kingdom. Bracing Climate, Perfect Drainage, Ample Water Supply. Four Miles of Shell-sand Beach. Absolutely Safe Bathing. Newquay: HARTNOLL.

Such is the all-embracing title of an eight paged pamphlet recently issued to bring this rising Cornish watering-place under the notice of tourists. We have great pleasure in giving the additional publicity of these pages to this seasonable announcement.

Notes.

FREE SCHOOLS OF CORNWALL.—From Tonkin's MSS. with notes added:—

One at Bodmin mentioned by Carew the Historian.

One at Truro, said to have been founded and endowed by one of the Borlases.

One at Liskeard, founded (since Carew's time) and built on the site of the old castle.

At Probus, a free school was endowed by John Williams, of Trewithy, Esq.

At Fowey, one founded by Shadrack Vincent, Esq., of Loselyan, St. Blazey. He endowed it when M.P. for Fowey, and settled by will, £500 to be laid out in the purchase of land, to pay £30 a year to the master (at the rate of 6 per cent). John Treffry, the other M.P. also gave land, and so did Jon. Rashleigh. Nich. Sawle gave £200 towards it. But the greatest gift at that time, was a school founded by John Specott, of Penheale, who by will, dated 1703, Aug. 19, left £1,000 for a mathematical master to teach mathematics and navigation at Looe. E. W. R.

THE LATE THOMAS ROWE, OF EXETER.—The *Western Antiquary* in its capacity as a Note-book for the Western Counties should contain a record of one of Exeter's most esteemed and respected citizens. I refer to the late Mr. Thomas Rowe, whose lamented and somewhat sudden death occurred on January 12, 1885. Born at St. Just, in Cornwall, on April 28, 1828, he has for upwards of forty years been connected, in Exeter, with the firm known formerly as James & Rosewall, but of late years as E. James, Rowe & Co.; of which at the time of his death he was the head. In connection with Exeter, Mr. Rowe held many important offices, among them being a Justice of the Peace, and a member of the City Council.

In November last he was earnestly urged to accept the Mayoralty, but declined on account of the extra work involved by his new business in Bristol.

Those who knew him as a business man could not fail to honour and admire his thoroughness and strict integrity.

Mr. Rowe was a most active member of the Wesleyan Church, and as such was highly esteemed and beloved. Among his many noble qualities was that of charity; for none really needing help ever applied to him in vain, and his gifts to such are described as having been princely.

Hundreds will miss his kindly recognition, and willingness to advise and help in times of trouble and perplexity.

By his death Exeter has indeed lost one of her most benevolent and philanthropic citizens. P. F. R.

Exeter.

DRAKE AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.—Drake had the good fortune of being appreciated both by his contemporaries and by posterity. Perhaps the following verses on him may not be familiar to your readers, and may be worth noting by Plymouth men as deserved panegyrics of the great sea-dog of Devon.

Heywood wrote:—

"That glory of his country and Spain's terror,
That wonder of the land, and the sea's minion
Drake of eternal memory."

Dick of Devonshire.

Peele's ode on Sir Francis Drake in relation to the Portuguese expedition was written soon after the Armada.

It is too long for quotation but its language is strong enough.

"You follow Drake, by sea the scourge of Spain
The dreadful dragon, terror to your foes,
Victorious in his return from Inde
In all his high attempts unvanquished.

* * * * *

O, ten-times-treble happy men that fight
Under the cross of Christ, and England's Queen
And follow such as Drake and Norris are!

W. S. L. S.

Queries.

CHURCH DEDICATIONS IN DEVONSHIRE.—Mr. J. Brooking Rowe (*Trans. Devon. Asso.*, 1882) gives a list of the "Dedications of the Antient Parish Churches and Chapels, and Religious Houses of Devon." This is an exceedingly valuable addition to Devonian literature, and as such will often be used as a work of reference; but I would ask for a still further contribution in the same direction, viz., a list of modern dedications. Take Plymouth, for instance: Mr. Rowe's list contains only St. Andrew, St. Catherine (no longer in existence), St. Nicholas (also non-existent), Our Lady of Grace (?). A list, therefore, of all modern church dedications would be of great service, and I would ask that it be commenced in your columns. Let us begin with the Three Towns, and then let your various correspondents throughout the county send in their contributions to the record.

CHURCHMAN.

HAUNTED HOUSES IN PLYMOUTH.—What traditions are there extant of haunted houses in Plymouth? When a boy I remember to have heard of such tales as applied to several old out-of-the-way houses, but I regret to say that my memory has preserved but little. Doubtless some of your readers may be able to assist me, and at the same time put upon record many very interesting matters.

FRANC PLUME.

SIR GAWEN CAREW.—I should be obliged if further information could be afforded hereon. What is the date of his death? Presumably in 1558, the year his will was proved. Where was he buried? Does the will say, that contains "instructions" as to his tomb? In the cathedral, under the tomb or near; is there any evidence in the Cathedral Registers—or was he buried at Kentisbeare—where Sir Gawen lived at Wood, the ancient seat of the Whytings, and which he held under lease of the devisees. Wood would be within 21 miles of Exeter.

At Kentisbeare his second wife probably died, and was certainly buried in the church there, in Whyting's aisle, 13th Sept. 1557. Where is her tomb, her age being about 57? She is on the brass described as the daughter of Sir Robert Wotton, K.G., of Kent, *Controller of the Household* to Henry VIII. Her first husband was Sir Henry Guildford, K.G.; he was *Master of the Horse* to Henry VIII.—a soldier and scholar, and the friend of Erasmus. Fine portraits in oil, by Holbein, of this lady and her first husband, Sir H. Guildford, both painted in 1527, still exist—Sir Henry's is in the possession of Her Majesty, and Lady Guildford's in the collection of Edward Frewen, Esq. A portrait also of Sir Gawen, in chalks, is among the Windsor Castle collection.

Who was the brother that interceded with Queen Mary, when Sir Gawen, incarcerated in the Tower, stood in some jeopardy for complicity in Wyatt's rebellion?

Where were his other wives buried? No authorities seem to say, nor of Sir Gawen's.

Confusion as to the court offices of Lady Mary (Guildford) Carew's father and husband appears to have existed with genealogists. A.

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DR. JOHN MORICE.—I have to thank Mr. P. F. Rowsell for his notice of my query. No place is mentioned in the pedigree of Morice of Werrington; merely "died in 1605": it is singular that the burial of a Dr. John Morice is given in the St. Martin registers in 1644, but this could hardly be the same man?

I shall be glad to receive any notices of the name of Morice or Morris in connection with Exeter or neighbourhood. G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

Portswood, Southampton.

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TAVISTOCK.—A writer in the *Athenæum* for March 7th, 1885, in a note on "Patronymics in ——ing," mentions Tavestock, as originally *Tafingstock*. I shall be glad to know any and what authority there is for this statement, and, if possible, how the corruption came about? KEARLEY.

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GAY'S FABLES.—How many editions of these celebrated fables have been published, and what is the date of the first edition? REHPARGOILBIB.

NAVAL AND MILITARY QUERIES.—Now that our navy and army are justly gaining so much prominence and *prestige*, it may be well to open up an enquiry upon a matter somewhat out of the beaten track, with regard to both branches of the service. Firstly, I would ask some of your older correspondents and those who are well-informed upon nautical matters, to place upon permanent record in the pages of the *Western Antiquary* a list of the *nicknames* applied to the ships of H.M. Navy. Of course, every man-of-war has its proper name, but I believe many of them have also an improper name, applied to each by the ship's crew from some peculiarity of construction, or some prejudice against them. So with regard to the regiments of our army. Secondly, I should like a list of the *sobriquets* applied to commanding officers in olden days (I mean more particularly during the period of the Peninsular War). Most admirals, generals, and other chief officers, had doubtless some name, either complimentary or the reverse, by which they were known to the men connected with their service, and I know of no better place than the pages of the *Western Antiquary* for preserving a record of the same. The term "Iron Duke," as applied to the Duke of Wellington, and in our own day "Chinese" Gordon are notable instances of what I seek. KEARLEY.

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SAND GLASSES IN DEVON, CORNWALL & SOMERSET CHURCHES.—Are the glasses by which clergymen used to measure the length of their sermons still to be found in any of the churches of the Western Counties? If so it would be interesting to note their existence in the *W.A.* I am led to ask this question, because the one that was used by the Rev. William Guthrie is still to be seen (or it was in 1882) in Fenwick Church, Scotland.

Exeter. P. F. R.

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CAMELS-HEAD, NEAR PLYMOUTH.—Will one of your correspondents who has made a special study of local etymology or place-names, kindly tell me the origin of this name? It will be remembered that it is applied to a wooden bridge on the road leading from Plymouth to Saltash; and also to the district immediately adjoining, at the junction of the Plymouth and Devonport roads.

QUERIST.

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BURLEIGH FAMILY OF DEVON.—I should be greatly obliged if you will insert the following among your queries in the next number of the *Western Antiquary*:—

Giles Burley came to Ipswich, Mass. 1647, and his uncle, Andrew Hodges, came in 1635; surmised they came from Devonshire. Any information on the subject and communications from any persons by the name of Burley is respectfully solicited. CHARLES BURLEIGH.

Portland, Maine, U.S.A. Librarian, Maine Genealogical Society.

FISTONES, EXMOOR FOREST.—The boundary of this forest was in many places marked by stones, their names here and there still existing. In the perambulation, in Ed. I, one such point is named "Fistones." Would any of your readers kindly help me towards the meaning of the first syllable? JAMES TURNER.

Hawkcombe, Porlock.

(*Notes & Queries*, 6. S., XI., March 14, 1885.)

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DEVONSHIRE FAMILIES.—I am desirous of obtaining trustworthy pedigrees, with evidences as far as procurable, of the following families belonging to South Devon :—

Sture, or Steere, of Poole, Chadder, Hayne of Harleston, Hawkins of Kingsbridge, Roope of Kingsbridge, Ilbert of Bowringsleigh, Elford, Adams of Bowden, Ford of Kingsbridge, Easton, Lightfoot, Pearse of Easton, Coryndon, Carkett of Petertavy, Churchill, Strong, Martin, and Weymouth of Kingsbridge. Any references to existing pedigrees in print, up to date, if possible, or genealogical information relating to these families, will be gratefully received if sent to "Lieut.-Col. W. F. Prideaux, care of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, to be forwarded." W. F. P.

Calcutta.

(From *Notes & Queries*, 6. S., XI., March 14, 1885.)

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WAS KING ARTHUR A REAL PERSON?—I lately read in the *Western Antiquary*, the article by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, with the above title. I am quite unable to enter into a discussion on such a point, but I may say that, travelling in the Austrian Tyrol a few years since, I, to my great surprise and pleasure saw in the grand old Cathedral at Innspruck, a beautiful bronze statue of "Arthur, King of England," which will doubtless go a long way toward establishing his reality. Nevertheless I would repeat the question in the hope that some of your correspondents may be able to throw light on the subject. I at once procured a photograph of the statue which I send for your own and the reverend gentleman's inspection. With the aid of a magnifying glass the inscription can be read on the pedestal. W. E. HEARD.

Newport, Mon.

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EPITAPHS.—

1. In Calstock Churchyard, Cornwall :—

"'Twas by a fall I caught my death ;
No man can tell his time or breath ;
I might have died as soon as then,
If I had had physician men."

Does this still exist, and to whose memory is it ascribed?

2. Penryn Churchyard :—

"Here lies William Smith : and what is somewhat rarish,
He was born, bred, and hanged in this here parish."

What is the date of this, and does it also exist?

3. Staverton Churchyard, Devon :—

"Here lieth the body of Betty Bowden,
Who would live longer, but she couden :
Sorrow and grief made her decay,
Till her bad leg carr'd her away."

Same query as in 2.

These are from Hone's *Year Book* (1838), p. 824.

Salcombe Regis, Sidmouth. BASIL H. SOULSBY.

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PERPLEXING MARRIAGE.—"At Gwennap, in Cornwall, in March, 1823, Miss Sophia Bawden was married to Mr. R. Bawden, both of St. Day. By this marriage the father became brother-in-law to his son : the mother mother-in-law to her sister ; the sister of the mother-in-law her daughter-in-law ; the sister of the daughter-in-law her mother-in-law ; the son of the father, brother-in-law to his mother-in-law, and uncle to his brothers and sisters ; the wife of the son, sister-in-law to her father-in-law, and aunt-in-law to her husband ; and the offspring of the son and his wife would be grandchildren to their uncle and aunt, and cousins to their father."

William Hone's *Every Day Book*, Vol. III., p. 475. (1838.)

Does any reader of the *Western Antiquary* know the christian name of the bridegroom, and the day of the month of the wedding? S.

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✠ Replies. ✠

WORSHIPFUL OR RIGHT WORSHIPFUL.—Referring to this query, "Quis Quis," an amusing and entertaining writer in the *Plymouth and Exeter Gazette* for Sept. 30th, 1884, makes some interesting remarks, which I herewith append. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"Your pleasant little contemporary, *The Western Antiquary*, gives currency to a query concerning the style, *Right Worshipful*, which a correspondent says is 'usually applied to the Mayor of Plymouth in common with many other cities and towns.' He asks, 'Is this strictly correct, or only a title by courtesy?' and also desires to know the difference between *Worshipful* and *Right Worshipful*, and 'by what authority, whether by charter or otherwise, these titles are so given?' These questions, in another form, were put to me in the course of conversation last week; and, if you have no objection, I will offer an answer through your columns. No charter, so far as I am aware, provides any especial style or title (beyond that which designates the office) for the Chief Magistrate of any incorporate city or borough; but, by ancient prescription, the Mayors of York and London assume the title of Lord, and the prefix or style of Right Worshipful. I place the Northern Metropolis first, because the Chief Magistrate of York probably assumed the lordly distinction before his brother of London. It is said that King Richard II.,

after granting to the citizens of York a new and most extensive Charter of Privileges in 1389 on his coming to the city in that year, took his sword from his side and gave it to William de Selby, then Mayor, to be borne before him and his successors; which sword, by the express words of the Charter (or any other sword they pleased) was to be borne before them with the point erected, except in the king's presence, within the precincts of their Liberties for ever. 'From this emblem of justice,' says Drake, 'we deduce our title of *Lord Mayor*, he being by it constituted the King's more immediate Vicegerent than before.' Now, if this be the sole reason why the Mayors of York and London are so distinguished above their brethren, surely then the Chief Magistrate of the city of Exeter is equally entitled to be 'The Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor of the City of Exon,' for he derives the same privileges by succession from the hand direct of Edward IV., confirmed and augmented by Henry VII. He also may have his sword borne before him, with the point thereof erected, into the Cathedral of St. Peter, provided he is not too late for the opening of the service; for, coming in after 'time,' the swordbearer must abase his point, and doff that fearful and wonderful Cap of Maintenance which calls forth the reverence of every Dryasdust, and provokes, I fear, the flouts and jibes and jeers of young Exeter whenever it appears in public. I know not what the earlier Charters of the city may have to say upon this important question; in the latest, that of Charles II., there are no regulations relating to precedence, robes, maces, swords, and wands; but the former Charters are substantially confirmed, and some one or other of them may perchance touch upon the style and title of the Mayor. I observe that the solicitors practising before the City Bench always address the Chairman as 'Your Worship.' If the Magistrates are *Worshipful*, then the Mayor, who is the Chief Magistrate, ought, one would think, to rank as *Right Worshipful*. I, for one, am proud enough of the splendid 'record' of the Ever Faithful City to believe that her relations with various British sovereigns entitle her chief citizen to enjoy each and every especial honour that has been conferred, in past times, upon York and London. History and precedent are both in favour of the Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor of Exeter; and if the style be dropped through negligence it surely may be taken up. What does the College of Arms say?

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THE TILLY FAMILY.—I have to thank the Rev. Frederick Brown, M.A., F.S.A., of Beckenham, Kent, for the following original and interesting notes on this family.

Taunton. A. J. MONDAY.

Inq. p. mortem at Wells, Somerset, Nov. 6th, (4 and 5 Edward VI., 1551), on death of James Tilley, Esq. Lands in Wythiel, Cannington, Charlinch, Somerset, etc.

George Tilley, his son and heir, aged 6.

Inq. p. m., at Taunton, Somerset, Lionard Tilley, Gent. Lands in Huntspill. (I have omitted the date.)

Thomas Tilley, Esq.—Inq. p. m. Oct. 6, 29 Henry VIII., 1537, on death of Thomas Tilley. He died Nov. 20th last. Lands in Westhill, Moreland, Cannington, Charlinch, etc.

James Tilly, his son, aged 18.

Thomas Tilley, Esq.

Will dated June 26th. 1566. Proved Aug. 7th, 1565!!	Leonard Tilley died at Cannington, June 27th, 1566, (7th, Elizabeth) =Johan Pym, d. 1577 (will).
	Alexander Tilly, son and heir, aged 11, (8 Elizabeth.)
	James Tilly.

[Kidd, 15.] Richard Tapp alias Tylley of Stockland, Bristol, Somerset, Yeoman, Feb. 16th, 159⅝. £40 to the poor of Cannington, at the discretion of Mr. Edward Rogers and Mr. Alexander Tilley, on Feby. last, 159⅝.

Episcopal Registry of Wells.—1561, Sept. 3. Humphrey Walrond of Bradfield, Devon Co., Guardian of George Tillie, son and heir of James Tillie, late of Uphawtrey, Devon, died. Presents John Morse, Clerk to the Church of Charlinch.

Devon Visitation:—

Thomas Tilley of Cannington.
|
William Tilley
= Tremayle
|
James Tilley
= Brent
|
George Tilley of Poyntington.

He = at Compton Pauncefort, Somerset, Aug. 6th, 1564, Mrs. Mary Joyce, Admr. May 12th, 1590, George Tilley, Esq., of Poyntington, to Mary, his relict, another Adm. Feb. 1st, 160⅝, Mary Tyllie of Poynington. Ann Tylleye *alias* Walter, daughter of deceased.

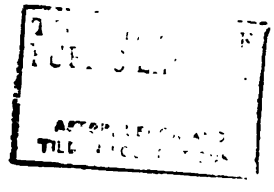
[Wells Will.] Mary Tilley of Poyntington, Somerset, July 23rd, 1600, to my dr Ann Walter £10, and residue to Elizabeth Parham, wife of Thomas Parham, my daughter, etc. No date of proof.

See monument at Poyntington of George Tilley (Collinson).

Married at Sherborne, Dorset, Nov. 2nd, 1590 William Walter of Shapwich, Somerset, and Anne, daughter and heir of George Tilley.

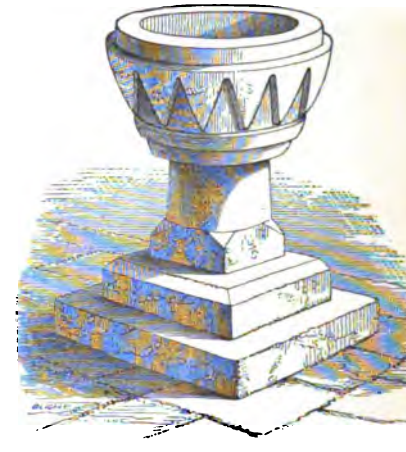
Admr., June 14th, 1633, Sir Edward Parham, late of Kensington, Middlesex, but dying in foreign parts, to Thomas Kirke, Crediton—Lady Bridget Parham, the relict, renouncing.

Sir Edward Parham married, 2nd, Bridget, one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Tresham.

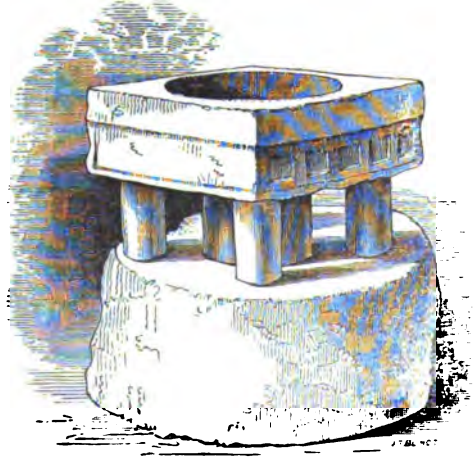


ILLUSTRATIONS OF CORNISH CHURCHES.

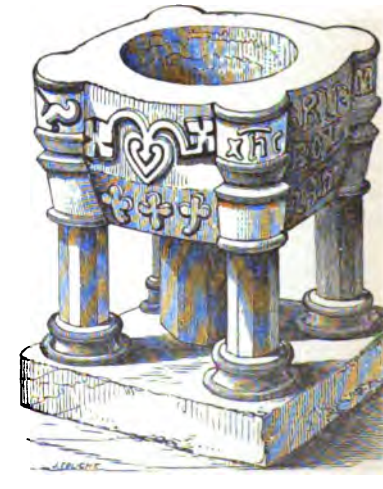
FONT, ST. ANTONY.



FONT, ST. RUAN MINOR.



FONT, ST. MADRON.



FONT, LANDEWEDNACK.

Sir Edward Parham was charged at Winchester, Nov. 4th, 1603, as involved in the conspiracy of Sir Walter Raleigh. He narrowly escaped execution. He was a strong Roman Catholic: he is mentioned in the *Jesuit Records* by Father Foley, Vol. V., 973.

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THE GIFFORD FAMILY.—In reply to a query in the *W.A.*, for December, I write to say that Mr. Charles Gifford was a brother to Lord Gifford, the celebrated lawyer. He resided for many years at Cliff's End House, Exeter Road, Exmouth. He died in 1854, above 80 years of age, and was buried in the graveyard of the Unitarian Chapel at Gulliford, situated close to the high road to Exeter, about three miles from Exmouth. His sister, Miss Harriett Gifford, of Parker's-Well House, Exeter, who died a few years after her brother, above 90, is buried in the same vault. Mr. Charles Gifford married a sister of the late Admiral Sir Fairfax Moresby, K.C.B., of Exmouth, and left two sons and a daughter. The eldest son settled in Canada, where I believe he is now living. No member of the family is at present residing at Exmouth. G. S.

Exmouth.

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THE JEPHSON-GARDINER FAMILY.—To the information contained in the last supplement of the *Western Antiquary* may be added that at the end of January last, amid great *éclat*, the Rector of Black Torrington was married for the second time (his first wife having died some years since), to Clara, daughter of the late Charles Wood, Esq., of Bath, and niece of a former High Sheriff of Breconshire: he thus becomes connected with one of the leading families of England. The Jephsons are a family of considerable repute, the second Marquis of Ailsa having married a daughter of the late Sir R. M. Jephson. Sir J. S. Jephson, who for some time filled the important and responsible position of Secretary to the Carlton Club, died in November last.

SIR EDMUND WILLIAMS, K.T.S.—This gentleman was nominated a "K.T.S." in 1815. He married Miss Hawker of Plymouth. His son, the Rev. E. T. Williams, M.A., has been Vicar, since 1841, of Caldicot, Monmouthshire. Lady Williams was, I believe, the sister of the late Lady Seymour, grandmother of the present Sir M. C. Seymour and the universally respected Vicar of Barnstaple, the Rev. A. E. Seymour.

THE WREFORD FAMILY.—The writer is referred to p. 1370 of Burke's original *Landed Gentry* (under Taylor of Ogwell), in which it is stated that the oldest estate of the Wrefords is Middlecote, situate in the parish of Morchard Bishop, whence they removed to Clannaborough towards the close of the 17th century. It should have been stated the younger branch removed to Clannaborough. The elder branch remained at Middlecote till it was sold many years ago by the late Mr. Wreford, who died in 1857, father of the present Mr. Wreford of Sevenoaks, and grandfather of Capt. Langmore Wreford, who married a few months ago the niece of Sir Richard Cross, the late Home Secretary.

ISAACSON OF MARGATE.—Your correspondent apparently refers to the Leighs of Cheshire, and not to the Devonshire Leighs, though it is considered by many probable that the families were closely related, Reginald de Lega possessing lands in Cheshire, and Walter de Legh possessing lands in Devonshire. The before-mentioned A. H. Isaacson had a son, the Rev. A. A. Isaacson, Vicar of Newport in Wales, whose only son, Mr. Egerton Isaacson, is a solicitor of repute at Margate, and registrar of the county court there. T.W.

Barnstaple.

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✠ Reviews. ✠

Churches of West Cornwall; with Notes of Antiquities of the District. By the late J. T. BLIGHT. Second Edition. Oxford and London: Parker & Co., 1885.

Cornish antiquaries will welcome this new edition of Mr. Blight's valuable work. We fully endorse the sentiment contained in the publishers' "Advertisement" to this edition, that "by Mr. Blight's death Archæology has lost not only an enthusiastic student, but a hard worker, and it is much to be feared that his too eager devotion to his favourite pursuit amidst his daily toil brought on the illness which had so sad a termination." Mr. Blight's labours were thoroughly appreciated during his lifetime, and the best monument to his memory is in this and similar works which he has left for the benefit of posterity. In no district in the country are to be found so many ancient and interesting churches as in Cornwall, and their peculiarities have found an able and enthusiastic exponent in the writer, who for many years gave his almost undivided attention to this branch of archæology. Thirty-five churches are here described, nearly all of early date, and the careful investigation which the author has made into the various features of these edifices has done much to restore many beauties previously hidden, as well as to awaken an interest in the ecclesiastical buildings of West Cornwall, which did not previously exist. As the writer informs us in his preface, "When

the county histories were written nothing was known of church architecture, and it is needless to say that the occasional descriptions of churches which they contain are wholly untrustworthy, and indeed quite valueless. Late Norman work is called "Saxon;" late Perpendicular figures as "Early English;" and one writer of eminence assumes the present church at St. Germans to be the ancient "Cathedral of Cornwall" itself, before Leofric, dilating on the great antiquity of certain windows with geometrical tracey in particular." Mr. Blight's book has removed this ignorance about the churches of West Cornwall and has given us a work which is a valuable compendium of all that is most noteworthy in the district.

Elfrica: An Historical Romance of the Twelfth Century. By Mrs. EDMUND BOGER, Author of *Southwark and its Story.* 3 Vols. London: W. Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1885.

Mrs. Boger, to whose pen we are indebted for a most valuable series of articles on "The Philosophers of Somerset," has, in this work produced a very attractive story, which will be read by all, save those who delight merely in the sensational literature of the day, with interest almost akin to enthusiasm. She tells us that whilst collecting myths, legends, and lives of the "men of old" connected with her native county of Somerset, she lighted upon the story of Sir John de Courcy, of which the tale of the championship only was familiar to her. With his history she has cunningly interwoven the romantic career of his friend, Sir Almeric de Tristram, as given chiefly in the pages of Camden and Burke. Nearly all the characters in the story are historical, as are also the chief incidents; but intermingled with the historic scenes we find some of the most charming legends of the West of England, notably those of King Arthur and Camelot, which Mrs. Boger has identified with Cadbury Fort. Again some of the legends of the Isle of Man, though probably well-known, are brought in very appropriately, the heroine Elfrica, being a daughter of Godred, King of Man. The talented authoress has shown her devotion to her native county by the glowing description she gives of the renowned Glastonbury Abbey in its palmiest days, and by the interesting events which cluster around that venerable shrine in the course of the narrative. Most graphic is the finding of the remains of King Arthur and Queen Guinevere, in which it may be at first assumed that she has taken a little poetic license; but she bases her narrative upon the account handed down by Geraldus Cambrensis, who was present when the discovery was made. The picture of Ireland during the visit of Prince John, and afterwards under the firm rule of De Courcy is also faithfully given, and much may be learned of the present heritage of trouble entailed by and on that country from the light thrown by this twelfth century romance. Having perused the book for the purpose of criticism, we have read it thoroughly with increasing interest and must confess to regret when our pleasant task was concluded. As we said before, it is not a book to suit the readers of modern light fiction, but it will be read with attention and profit by all who take an interest in the early days of English history, and who are, moreover, fond of poring over the myths and legends of the West of England.

The Early Sieges of Exeter and their connexion with the General History of England. A paper read at the Exeter Literary Society, January 22, 1885. By REV. BARTON R. V. MILLS. Exeter: H. S. Eland, 1885.

The author of this interesting pamphlet rightly says that the sieges which Exeter has sustained "illustrate in a most remarkable way the general military history of England." "Exeter," he says, "has played a part in every important war which has been waged on English soil. No city in England has stood more sieges."

The scope of the paper is limited to the earlier sieges of the city, the later ones having been recorded at some length, and with great ability by one of the historians of of Exeter—John Hooker, otherwise called Vowell. In this sketch we are first taken to Roman times, then to the period of the Heptarchy; afterwards to the incursions of the Danes in the eighth century. Through the reigns of Alfred, Athelstan and Ethelred, we are carried on to the coming of William of Normandy; then follows an account

of a siege at the hands of Stephen, which is commented upon at considerable length, as one of the most memorable in the chequered history of the city. Brief reference is made to subsequent sieges, which, as the author of the paper states, have been well treated by Mr. Cotton in his published lectures.

No one acquainted with ancient or modern history will for a moment ignore the claims of the "Ever Faithful" city for loyalty in all the multitudinous conflicts in which it has been engaged through the vicissitudes of twelve centuries, and we are sure that few persons, be they natives of Exeter or strangers, will require the strong defence of the writer of this paper on some points in which he is very enthusiastic. He is angry "that a city which has resisted the arrows of invaders, and the artillery of rebels, should be forced now to succumb to the *axe* of reformers." We fail to see wherein lies the degradation of which he speaks so severely, nor do we think he is just or politic in his sneering references to "the inhabitants of ex-fishing villages and mushroom manufacturing towns." But despite these strong signs of partiality, we must commend the paper as one of great value and interest.

St. John's Hospital and Exeter School. A Lecture by the Rev. EDWARD HARRIS, M.A. Exeter: Eland.

In Part IV. of the present series of the *Western Antiquary* was published a very interesting paper on this noble institution, from the pen of Mr. A. H. A. Hamilton. We have only, therefore, to call attention to the lecture of Mr. Harris, as an amplification of the same theme. An institution which can trace its history back to the twelfth century, must necessarily have much to commend it to the notice of modern readers. Moreover, there is no doubt that the influence of such an institution upon the fortunes of the city of Exeter must have been great. In the paper before us, the writer has very carefully and very lovingly told the story of the school over which he once had the honour to preside.

The Last Abbot of Glastonbury. A Tale of the Dissolution of the Monasteries. By the Rev. A. D. CRAKE, B.A., F.R. HIST. SOC. Oxford and London (Mowbray).

Mrs. Boger, in the work noticed above has treated of Glastonbury Abbey when in the zenith of its fame under the able and wise government of the great Abbot-Bishop, Henry of Blois. The writer of the work now before us has given a picture of the same great monastic establishment and seat of learning at the time when Henry VIII. in his avaricious greed for plunder, conceived the idea of dissolving the monasteries and confiscating their property, with little or no regard for the sufferings of those who up to that time, had been looked upon as wise and holy men. Mr. Crake has told the story of the tragic fate of Richard Whiting, the last Abbot of Glastonbury in such a way as to awaken in the minds of his readers intense sympathy with the suffering and persecuted monks, and great indignation against those who conceived and sanctioned the acts of pillage and spoliation which wrought much mischief at the time, and which cannot fail to awaken in the mind of the most ardent Protestant, feelings of grief at the wanton destruction of such noble edifices as Tintern, Reading-Furness or Glastonbury Abbeys. Their ruins now preach to us most eloquently. Mr. Crake has boldly attacked the popular assumption that "bluff King Hal" was a great and good man, and has given him a character in which he is borne out by some modern historians. Whether his opinions are altogether correct we shall not here stop to enquire, certain it is that the perusal of "The Last Abbot of Glastonbury" will give a new idea of some points of English history to many readers. The notes appended to the volume are interesting and valuable.

Bouquet. By WILLIAM BAILEY. London, 1883.

This charming little volume has a decided air of antiquity about it, although it is by no means a real antique. The paper, type, and binding are in the antique style, and the verses themselves are flowers culled from the gardens of the Greek poets. It contains specimens from Pindar, Horace, and Aristophanes, besides many exquisite flowers from the Greek anthology, styled by Lord Byron "Gems and Attic Flowers." A more sweet and variegated posy of choice poetic flowers has rarely been gathered. We may add that only a small edition was issued, and that the few copies remaining are now offered at a low price by Mr. Geo. Harding. 6, Sardinia Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

India for the Indians—and for England. By WILLIAM DIGBY, C.I.E. London: Talbot Bros., 1885.

The writer of this work is no theorist; he has practical knowledge of his subject; and few men have gained a greater insight into the necessities of India than Mr. Digby. His intimate acquaintance with India and the Indians, from some years residence amongst them as a journalist, was heightened and increased by the active part he was called upon to take at the time of the great Famine, in the relief of the people. His aim in writing this book has been to give English men and English women a fair knowledge of their fellow subjects in the East, and to suggest what he believes will be for the amelioration of the condition of the millions of India, and the corresponding advantage of this country. Mr. Digby has written because he believes the government of India has been very largely a failure; he has written what he knew and felt; he has endeavoured to remove misconceptions from the minds of English people respecting the administration of Indian affairs; and he claims justice for India. Mr. Digby's book ought to be read by all thoughtful people, and should command a ready sale.

Charles George Gordan. A Sketch. By REGINALD H. BARNES, Vicar of Heavitree, and CHARLES E. BROWN, Major, R.A. London: Macmillan, 1885.

This little work, brief as it is, contains sufficient to show the workings of the inner life of the late lamented hero-soldier, General Gordon, with whom the writer, Rev.

Prebendary Barnes was most intimate. We are shown more of the real promptings of a good man's heart in this little work, than in many an elaborately worded biography extending to hundreds of pages. Gordon's perfect reliance on God, his whole character, the complete story of his life, seem all summed up in one short sentence in a telegram announcing his departure for the Soudan—"If He goes with me, all must be well." Every true Englishman admires the grand simplicity of this undaunted man, and few could read this sketch without being moved to greater admiration.

ELLIOT STOCK'S SHILLING REPRINTS. This public-spirited publisher has sent us copies of three valuable little works, which, although published at a low price are certain to command the attention of all book-lovers and book-buyers. They are:—

1. *The Pilgrim's Progress.* By JOHN BUNYAN. being a *facsimile* Reprint of the First Edition, published in 1678.

2. *The Compleat Angler; or, The Contemplative Man's Recreation.* By ISAAK WALTON. Being a *facsimile* Reprint of the First Edition, published in 1653; and

3. *The Temple: Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations.* By Mr. GEORGE HERBERT. Being a *facsimile* of one of the Gift Copies printed for circulation by Nicholas Ferrar before the publication in 1633, of which only one copy is known to exist.

We trust that Mr. Stock will be encouraged by a ready sale to continue his good work in other directions.

Shunted. By OREZ. Plymouth: S. B. McCallum.

A book to amuse; the hero a sort of gentlemanly Handy Andy, pursuing a kind of *ignis fatuus* in the shape of a semi-divine Maud. Always too late, he encounters numerous ludicrous adventures, and in the end finds his charmer wedded to one of his boon companions. The situations though absurdly improbable, are narrated with a good deal of ingenuity, and the little volume is just the thing to while away the tedium of a long railway journey.

CURRENT numbers of the following Magazines are to hand:—*Book-Lore. Antiquary. Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer. City News Notes and Queries. Palatine Note-Book. Library Chronicle. Bedfordshire Notes and Queries. Northamptonshire Notes and Queries, East Anglian Notes and Queries. American Antiquarian. Midland Antiquary. Parodies. Hakluyt Voyages. Prospectus of Bibliotheca Curiosa* and other Publications of E. & G. Goldsmid, Edinburgh. *Collectanea Cornubiensis, or Biographical Notes of Cornwall:—Penneck to Permewan. Publisher's Circular. The Collector. Western Figaro Annual, &c., &.*

* * *

Miscellaneous Notes.

THE *Athenæum* of March 7th, 1885, says—"A praiseworthy step has been taken by the Edinburgh Town Council in resolving to place memorial tablets on all spots of historical interest in the city. The first place to receive this mark of attention is the site in Chambers Street (formerly College Wynd) of the house where Sir Walter Scott was born; and it has also been decided to erect a memorial stone over the grave of the novelist's father in Greyfrairs' Churchyard."

Does not the above point a moral in the *West Countries*? Are there not many notable spots in the towns of Devon and Cornwall, where men of renown have been born, have lived, or lie buried, which at present have nothing to mark their interesting associations to the passer-by? A short time since a firm of Plymouth merchants caused a tablet to be erected upon the site of the house in which John Kitto was born; and it has before been suggested in your pages that others might follow this good example. The places of birth of Haydon, Eastlake, and Prout might be pointed out, as well as of others equally worthy; and at Plympton, the building associated with Sir Joshua Reynolds should be similarly honoured, while in Exeter, Taunton, Truro, Penzance, and other places equally interesting memorial tablets might be placed. PLYMOUTHIAN.

MR. ERNEST RADFORD, LL.M., sends us a *Syllabus of a Course of Twelve Lectures upon the Method of Art Study*, for Lent Term, 1885. The course seem to have a most comprehensive grasp, and in addition is given a list of Books of Reference for the guidance of the Art Student.

"THE *Western Antiquary*, edited by W. H. K. Wright (Plymouth, Luke), has developed greater breadth and usefulness to the cause of genealogical and antiquarian research during the past year, since its establishment on an independent basis. This was, no doubt, something of a venture, but a public-spirited one, and we are glad to see good evidence of its success. The part for February contains sketches of the arms and a tabular pedigree of Ley, *alias* Kempthorne, showing their marriage with the heiress of Waddon; besides an illustration of an old house in Exeter, now destroyed, one more of the relics of the past which the nineteenth century improves off the face of the earth." (*Notes & Queries*, March 7th, 1885.)

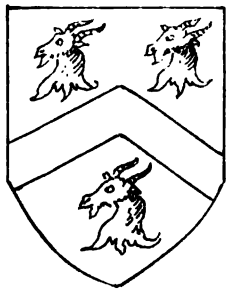
* * *

Notes to Illustrations.

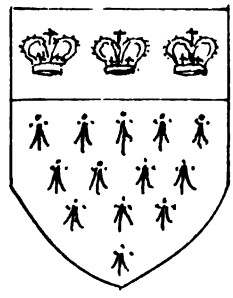
WE give, with the present number, illustrations of four ancient Fonts in Cornish Churches. For these we are indebted to the kindness of Messrs. Parker & Co., Oxford, the publishers of Mr. Blight's work on the *Churches of West Cornwall*, a review of which appears on page 244-5. From the same work we glean the following brief details of these relics of olden time and the churches in which they are found. The first illustration represents a very finely carved font at ST. ANTONY, IN KIRRIER. This

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

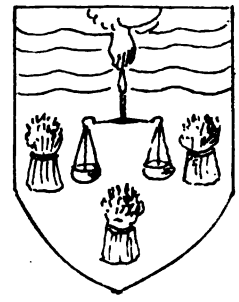


CORDWAINERS



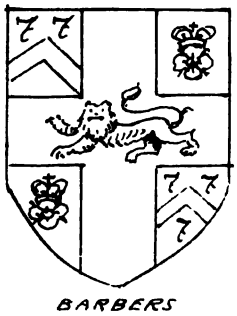
GLOVERS & SKINNERS

TAYLORS

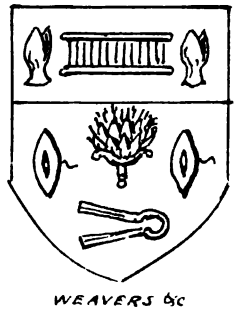


BAKERS

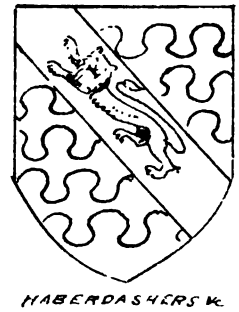
Arms of the Ancient Companies of



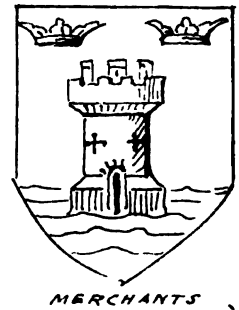
BARBERS



WEAVERS &c

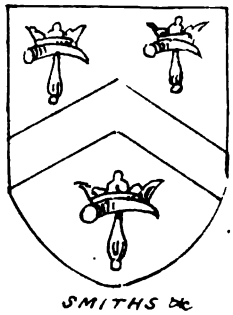


HABERDASHERS &c

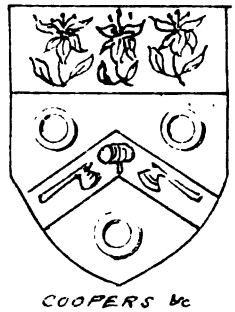


MERCHANTS

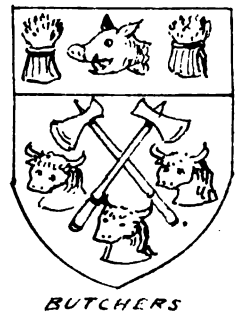
The City of Exeter



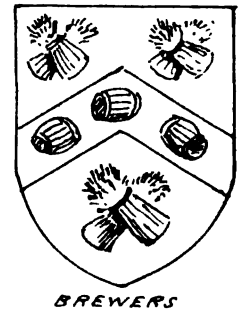
SMITHS &c



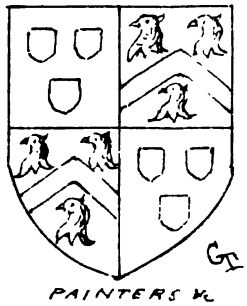
COOPERS &c



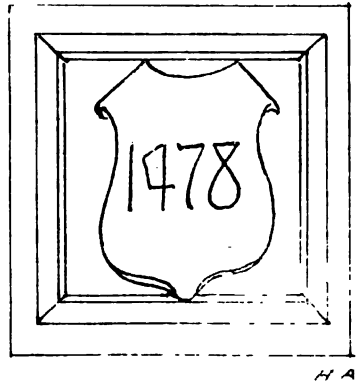
BUTCHERS

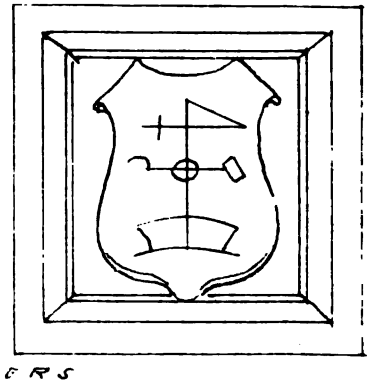


BREWERS



PAINTERS &c





HATTERS

church is situated on a narrow neck of land between the Helford River and the Durra. Its situation is charming but peculiar, and it is said to have been built as a thank-offering by some Normans of rank who were crossing from Normandy to England, soon after the Conquest, and were driven ashore there by a tempest; in their distress they called on St. Antony, and vowed if saved to build a church in his honour on the spot where they landed. The ship was wafted into the Durra creek, and there the pious Normans fulfilled their vow. The church has many interesting features which will be found fully set forth in Mr. Blight's book. "The font" he says, "standing in the western end of the aisle, appears to be of the thirteenth century, and like many others in Cornwall, has around the bowl four angels bearing shields. Around the upper part of the bowl is an inscription—"*Ecce Karissimi de Deo vero baptiz-abuntur spiritu sancto,*" with the initials Q.P., B.M., B.V., P.R.; two letters being placed between each angel. Height of the font, including base, 3ft. 3in."

ST. RUAN MINOR, in which stands the font which appears second in our illustration, is the smallest church in the deanery of Kirrier, and nearer the Lizard. It appears originally to have been a chapel, consisting only of the present chancel and nave as far as the porch, which is modern. The north aisle and tower were apparently added in the sixteenth century. The font, with a plain zigzag ornament, and the basin of the piscina in the chancel, are according to Mr. Blight of the transition Norman period. This church has recently undergone a thorough restoration.

The third illustration represents the font at ST. MADRON. This church stands on the brow of an eminence which slopes gradually down for about two miles to the shores of Mount's Bay. From the church St. Michael's Mount can be seen distinctly. It is a very ancient structure, and has many points, both within and without to interest the archæologist. The registers of the see state that Bishop Grandisson consecrated the high-altar on the 13th of July, 1336; but there is evidence to prove that a church existed here many years earlier. The font is undoudtedly a portion of the Norman church. The lead with which it is lined is brought over the upper edge and nearly half-way down the side. The forms of square panels may be seen on one side,—doubtless the other sides were similar; but the font appears to have received violent injury; portions have been plastered up, and it is also thickly coated with lime. The block of granite on which it stands is extremely rude. The dimensions of the font are as follows:—Height, 3ft. 5in.; height of shafts, 11in; length of each side, 2ft. 6in.

LANDEWEDNACK, the most southerly church in England, is about a mile from the Lizard, and possesses considerable remains of Norman work, including a fine doorway. The font, as shown in our illustration is supported on a central pillar and four shafts, a form frequently met with in Cornwall; and it is probably of the thirteenth century. It bears an inscription in early English characters —"I.H.C.D. Ric (Dominus Ricardus) Bolham me fecit."

Dr. Oliver says the church is dedicated to St. Winwolus —the same as Gunwalloe; but it is difficult to imagine how Winwolus, or Winwoluc, could be corrupted into Wednack, as some have conjectured. The present name evidently had the same origin as Landevenach, in Bretagne. According to Dr. Borlase, the last sermon in the Cornish language was preached in Landewednack Church, not long before the year 1678, by the rector, the Rev. F. Robinson. After the language ceased to be used in churches it soon became extinct.

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DESCRIPTION of the Arms of the Exeter Companies. From Izacke's *Remarkable Antiquities of the City of Exeter*, 1st edition, 1676; 2nd, 1724.

See sheet of "Arms," by Mr. G. Townsend, given in *Western Antiquary*, Part X., March, 1885.

(1) *Cordwainers.* Azure a Chev. Or between 3 Goats Heads Argent attired.
Motto—"Vinullâ invertitur ordo."

(2) *Glovers and Skinners.* Ermine on a chief Gules, three Crowns Imperial.
Motto—"Soli Deo Gloria."

(3) *Tailors.* Arg. a Tent between two Robes d'estate Gules attired Or, on a chief Azure a Lion Passant Gardant of the third.
Motto—"Concordiâ parvæ res crescunt discordiâ maxima dilabuntur."

(4) *Bakers.* Gules a balance held by a Hand in chief between three garbs d'Or, a chief barry wavy of four Argent and Azure.
Motto—"Praise God for All."

(5) *Barbers.* Quarterly parted with a cross Gules, and thereon a Lion Passant Gardant Or, the first and fourth sable, a Chev. between three Phelgms Arg., the second and third quarters Arg. a Rose Gules crowned Or.
Motto—"De Præscientia Dei."

(6) *Weavers.* Party per faltier Azure and Gules, on the first two Shuttles Or, on the second above a Brush, beneath a pair of Sheers Arg., a chief ermine and thereon a Slea between two Burling Irons Or.
Motto—"Labor labori laborem addit."

(7) *Haberdashers.* Barry nebuly Arg. and Azure on a bend Gules, a Lion Passant Gardant Or.
Motto—"Serve and Obey."

(8) *Merchants.* Azure a Castle or, standing on the Waves of the Sea proper, in chief two ducal Crowns d'Or.
Motto—"Deo Duce, Fortuna Comite."

(9) *Smiths.* Sable a Chev. Arg. between three Hammers Crowned Or.
Motto—"Tractent Fabrilia Fabri."

(10) *Coopers.* Gerundy of six pieces Gules and sable a Chev. Arg. charged with a Mallet between 2 Axes of the second between 3 Hoops Or, on a chief of the third three Lillies Azure.

Motto—"Qui fugit molam fugit Farinam."

(11) *Butchers.* Azure two Axes salterwise Or, between three Bull Heads couped Arg, upon a chief of the third a Boar's Head Gules between two Garbs of the first.

Motto—"Omnia subjecisti subpedibus Oves et Boves."

(12) *Brewers.* Gules on a Chev. Arg. three Tonns sable between six Garbs disposed salterwise Or.

Motto—"In God is all our Trust."

(13) *Painters, &c.*

Painters. Azure a Chev. between three Phenixes heads erazed or.

Joiners and Carpenters. Arg. a Chev. engrailed between 3 Compasses dilated sable.

Masons. Sable on a Chev. between 3 Towers Arg. a pair of Compasses dilated sable.

Glasiers. Arg. two crossing Irons in Saltier sable between four Nails on a chief Gules a demy Lion Passant Gardant Or.

Motto—"Amor queat obedientia."

✠ ✠ ✠

✠ Correspondence. ✠

DEVONSHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

EVERY one interested in Devonshire must have been glad to see that the difficult task of compiling a bibliography of the county has been commenced by so "eminent a hand" as Mr. G. C. Boase. That gentleman's article on Dr. Kitto practically answers the question put by W.S.L.S., in the issue of the *Western Antiquary* for February 1884 (p. 183), and no one can do better than follow on the same lines. The system of co-operation, which has been advocated by the Editor is the only one which will admit of the work being quickly and thoroughly done. Bio-bibliography is essentially a branch of literary labour which demands not only special knowledge and aptitude, but also sympathy with the period under treatment. No writer could supply a more interesting subject for a bibliography than Gay, but the taste and knowledge required to do justice to it would be entirely different from the qualities necessary for the effective treatment of earlier worthies like Raleigh or Drake, or of later ones like Coleridge or Northcote. As to the scope of the proposed work, I do not think better counsel can be given than is contained in a review of Davidson's *Bibliotheca Devoniensis* in the *Athenæum* of Dec. 4, 1852, p. 1323. The writer points out that the work under review takes far too wide a range, and recommends that in a typical *Bibliotheca Devoniensis* the following classes of publication should only be included:—

1.—Books on the topography of any part of the County, or on local subjects.

2.—Books written *(a)* by natives of Devonshire, or *(b)* printed within its limits.

3.—Publications circulated among the residents and not generally known elsewhere.

4.—Productions in the dialect of the county.

5.—Books relating to matters of family history.

If these limitations were observed, the task of producing a serviceable bibliography need not be unreasonably long, for proud as every Devonian is of his county, he cannot but concede that its contributions towards the "making of England" have generally speaking been in other fields than those of literary activity, and that even on the brows of its most distinquished son, the helmet of Mars was more often seen than that of Minerva. In the meantime, it is satisfactory to know that a beginning has been made, and under the skilful guidance of the Editor, we may hope that the work of progress and ultimate completion will not be long delayed. W. F. PRIDEAUX, LIEUT-COL.

Calcutta.

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Editorial Notes.

WITH the May number, the Fourth Series of the *Western Antiquary* will be completed. The Index number will be prepared and issued as early as possible, in order that Subscribers may have their volumes bound without delay. The Editor in tendering his acknowledgements to his Subscribers and Contributors for valuable assistance in the past begs to assure them of his earnest desire to make the periodical, as far as practicable, what was designed at the outset—"a medium of intercommunication for antiquaries and others interested in the History, Literature, and Legendary Lore of the Western Counties." Having now included the county of Somerset in the field of labour, at the express wish of many subscribers, it is hoped that articles may at all times be forthcoming of sufficient interest and value to suit the varied tastes of all classes of readers. Further, it may be added, that the success of the last series has been greater than could have been anticipated, and such as to warrant the belief that the little journal is growing in favour, and is looked upon as a proper medium for investigating all matters coming within its scope, appertaining to the three western counties.

The Editor is now preparing his plan and prospectus of the Fifth Series, and is prepared to receive offers of Articles for publication in the early numbers. Several valuable papers are already in hand, and others are promised. A special feature of the new series will be made of the "Bibliography of Devonshire," and the Editor trusts that he may receive sufficient co-operation in this desirable work, to warrant his allotting a portion of each number, or a supplement, to the publication of Bibliographical lists as suggested in the communication of Lt.-Col. Prideaux, and previous contributions on the same topic.

The names of new subscribers will be most thankfully received, and it is earnestly hoped that all those who have contributed in any way, either as Contributors or Subscribers, will continue their support, in order that the next Series may be equal in interest to the present, and that the Editor may be able to redeem his pledges to those who have helped to fill his pages with interesting matter. Subscriptions to the Fifth Series will now be received, and a special appeal is made to those whose pevious subscriptions remain unpaid, to remit as early as possible.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall and Somerset.

No. 12.] MAY, 1885. [Vol. 4.

SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

BY JOHN ALT PORTER.

AWAY down in the west of England, off the southern coast, rises the rocky islet of St. Michael's Mount. Its origin no one knows: its history none can tell. Now insulated by the sea, and comparatively bare of vegetation, was it once, in ages past, a tree-crowned hillock in the midst of forest land? As we look towards the great Atlantic, peacefully reflecting the glittering sheen of summer sunshine, can we realize that once that sea burst with sudden fury over miles of pasture-field and meadow, separating for ever the Scilly Islands from Mount St. Michael and Penzance? Were these seven acres of ground in front of a small fishing village, the *Iktis* of Diodorus Siculus; the ancient emporium for Cornish tin?

One fact, at least, seems certain. Time has once seen that island mountain rear its lofty head unsevered from the mainland shore; although of the "grey rock in the wood," the "carakh-ludgh-en-luz" of the pre-historic ages, there has been no record left.

Even in later and more modern times we have to do with legend. The Archangel Michael visits earth, at first on Mount Garganus in the kingdom of Apulia in the year of Christ 391. When again he downward wings his flight; it is to Britain—to our islet in Mount's Bay!

A hundred years have passed away, and thither, in honor of Saint Michael's visitation, St. Keyna, the daughter of Braganus, prince of Brecknockshire, makes pilgrimage to pray. Then other pilgrims wind up that mountain side so "curuing," so "narrowe," so "rockye," and so "steepe," to what has now become a Benedictine monastery (A.D. 900) whose chapel has a shrine. Then:—

"To all members of Holy Mother Church, who shall read or hear these letters, Peace and Salvation. Be it known unto you all, that our most holy Lord Pope Gregory, in the year of Christ's Incarnation 1070, out of his great zeal, and devotion to the Church of Mount Saint Michael, in Tumba, in the county of Cornwall, hath piously granted to the aforesaid church, which is entrusted to the Angelical Ministry, and with full approbation, consecrated and sanctified, to *remit* to all the faithful, who shall *enrich*, *endow*, or *visit* the said church, a *Third Part* of their *Penance*. And that this grant may remain for ever unshaken, and inviolable, by the authority of God the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; he forbids all his successors from attempting to make any alteration against this Decree."

Upon the Mount, this colony of Benedictines long watched and prayed until succeeded by the brothers of St. Gilbert, who frocked and cowled, and stern and grim, flashed St. Michael's light across the sea.

When Norman William ruled the land, Earl Robert of Mortaigne, made the priory an alien, and a cell to the abbey of S. Michel off the coast of France. When Richard Lionheart left his kingdom for the wars abroad, Henry de la Pomeroy feigned anxiety to see a nun, a Gilbertine, in the castle convent. Gaining entrance, under this pretence, he seized and fortified the island for King Richard's brother, Lackland John. But the return of Cœur-de-Lion fills Pomeroy with fear, and in his fear, he bleeds himself to death.

When the third Edward fought the French, and seized these alien English priories, he made exception of St. Michael's and the payment of 300 marks a year. "Holy" Henry gave it to his newly founded Cambridge College, whence it passed to "ye Convent of Our Ladye at Syon," in the reign of Edward IV. When the evening shadows fall upon the day whose morning dawned so cold, so raw, so foggy on the battle-field of Barnet, from Gladsmuir Heath flies John, Earl of Oxford, to this Cornish castle, where, with his "pilgrim knights" he sought and gained admission, then threw away disguise, and kept his mastery there.

Subsequently the history of St. Michael's Mount becomes connected with rebel risings in later times. On the 12th August, 1498, Perkin Warbeck and his wife, the Lady Catherine Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Huntly, are landing at St. Ives. With them come four ships of war, with crews of men-at-arms. The villagers hail Perkin as their king, and march with him to Bodmin, while they lodge his lady in the fortress. But Warbeck fails in insurrection, and then the land has rest awhile till Dissolution—Reformation—and the scattering for ever of the Monks upon the Mount.*

Civil War—"tap, tap, over heath and holt comes the sound of the Roundhead drum," and for "the man, Charles Stuart," as his King, Sir Francis Bassett holds St. Michael's, till Blake begins to threaten with his ships. The stronghold is reduced, and impoverished by their loyalty, the Bassetts at the Restoration, sell the Island to St. Aubyn of Clowance.†

In the year 1726-7, the then Sir John St. Aubyn builds at the base of the Mount a pier.

* I subjoin a list of the Abbots and Priors.—*Abbots:*—Mainard I., 966, d. 991; Mainard II., d. 1009; Hildebert I., d. 1017; Hildebert II., d. 1023; Theodoric, d. 1033; Suppo, d, 1061; Radulphus de Beaumont, d. 1058; Ranulphus, res. 1106; Roger, res. 1123; Richard de Mere; Bernard, d. 1149; Gaufridus; Robert de Torigny d. 1186; Martin, d. 1191; Jordan, d. 1212; Radulphus des Isles, d. 1231; Thomas de Chambres; Radulphus de Villedieu, d. 1237; Richard III. (Turstin), d. 1264; Nicholas (Alexander); Nicholas Franciscus (Farnigot), d. 1279; Ranulphus II. (de Bonsueyo); John, d. 1298; William (du Chateau), d. 1314; John de la Portâ, d. 1334-5; Nicholas II. (Le Vitrier) d. 1362; Gaufridus II. (De Servon), d. 1385; Peter (le Roy), d. 1410; Robert Jolivet (le Breton) succeeded in 1411 and governed the house at the Dissolution. *Priors:*—Radulphus de Cartaret, 12 Dec., 1266; Richard Perer, 11 Apr. 1275; Gaufridus de Gernon, *alias* Forum, 8 July, 1283; Peter de Cara Villa, or Carville, 12 Sep., 1316; Nicholas Isabel, 24 Sep., 1342; 1342; John Hardy, 3 Oct., 1349; John de Volant, 24 Apr., 1362; Richard Harepath; Richard Auncell, 7 Dec., 1385 (whose brass seal, discovered at Exeter, is now at Prior Park, Bath); William Lambert, 21 Oct., 1412. *Archpriest:*—Rev. John Arscott, 16 Nov., 1537. (From *Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis*, by G. Oliver; Exeter, 1846-54.)

"When the priory of St. Michael which by Robert, Earl of Cornwall, had been made a cell to the monastery of St. Michael, in Normandy, was seized into the hands of the crown during the wars of France, it was first given to King's College, Cambridge, afterwards to the Monastery of Sion, in Middlesex, to which it continued to be attached till the Dissolution. In 1533 it was given, with all its revenues, to Humphrey Arundell, Esq., of Lanherne. This Arundell put himself at the head of a rebellion which arose in Cornwall, 1549, about the subject of reformation. Having left the Mount of which he was Governor, several Cornish gentlemen well affected to the King took possession of it; but it was soon recovered by Arundell, who immediately despatched a party of horse and foot to besiege it. After some partial success, Arundell was defeated by Lord Russell, in Devonshire, taken prisoner, and executed in London. The government and revenues of St. Michael's Mount were granted on lease by the King to Job Milliton, Esq., Sheriff of Cornwall. The lease was renewed to his son, William, and to Will. Harris, Esq., of Heyne, in Devonshire, who married the widow of the latter. Arthur Harris, Esq., son of William, died governor of the Mount, in 1628. In the year 1599, long before the expiration of Harris's lease, the fee was granted to Thomas Bellott and John Budden as trustees, it is probable for Robert, Earl of Salisbury, to whom it was by them conveyed. William, the succeeding Earl of Salisbury, alienated it to Francis Bassett, Esq., of Tehidy, afterwards Sir Francis Bassett."—Lysons.

† "The St. Aubyn family is considered one of the most ancient in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall. Mauger de St. Aubyn held the Manor of Mattingho, in Devon, early in the reign of Henry III. The family pedigree commences with Sir Guy St. Aubyn, of Clowance, co. Cornwall, knt., *temp.* Hen. IV."—Henry E. Dudeney.

"The name of St. Aubyn is spelt in many different ways:—St. Aubyn, Seyntaubin, Sentobyn, Saintaubin, Saintabin, Sintabin, and Syntabin."—From *Monumental Brasses of Cornwall*," by E. W. H. Dunkin.

A quay is also added, capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons.

And here Her Majesty Queen Victoria lands in September, 1846. A small brass foot let into the top-stone of the steps, with a suitable inscription, commemorates her visit. Embowered in the foliage of the little fishing "village," is a small and quiet cemetery, where are many memorials of the members of the St. Aubyn family who are lying there at rest. Close by we see the entrance to the winding pathway to the castle, up which, guided by stone crosses, the pilgrims walked of old.

Midway between the building and the mainland, is a lonely rock washed by the tidal wave. On this stood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin. Thither pilgrims resorted for the stimulation of their faith and piety, ere they climbed to Michael's shrine. Now oratory there is none, save that roofed by God's blue sky, and the time-old sea alone echoes the harmony of the pilgrim's hymn.

A small doorway, and a grim portcullis opens on the guard-room. Now no longer does it echo the roystering strain of Cavalier, or pious psalm of Roundhead. On the floor is Turkey carpet—on the walls are frames. And in those frames are shrined the signatures of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, subscribed to a record of a visit to St. Michael's Mount, while underneath are shown the pens held on that occasion by the royal fingers. Sir John St. Aubyn has found his castle on the Mount too small. On the ruins of the ancient monastery additions have been made. Over the "horrid mass of rock," under St. Michael's Chair, new buildings have been added. The monks' refectory is still the banqueting hall—known by the name of "Chevy-chase room," from its richly ornamented cornice, portraying beasts of chase. At one end of the apartment are the royal arms of England; at the other the escutcheon of St. Aubyn.* But the chapel—that holy place consecrated† for ever to prayer and praise, where, in times past and present, men have endeavoured to fathom the unseen—to gain a truer, deeper insight into Gospel truth—to get the conquest of themselves through that gift which cometh but by prayer! This Gothic structure towering from floor to roof seems fraught with silent memory. Here then was the holy shrine of the Archangel Michael. Here Abbot Hildebert worshipped, here Prior Radulphus sang. Up those turret steps crept Brother Peter to fire the beacon for the night. In the dark and lonely crypt below lies the body of Sir John Arundel, slain in bloody skirmish on the sands of Marazion. In the western gallery behind is the finest organ in the county, and there in the choir is the quaint old desk where the squire now reads prayers, and in the front a reredos adorned with costly art work brought from foreign lands.‡ Of this monastic fortress the chapel is the oldest part, and in the midst of the surrounding buildings, grandly solemn it appears. On the south side is a Gothic doorway low and narrow, leading to a dark and gloomy cell, probably the chapel crypt, wherein was discovered a ghastly skeleton of someone there immured—on the floor was found the gravestone of one of the Priors; also a slab, marking, it is thought, the burial spot of Arundell. On the north side is the turret staircase leading to the tower‖ erected in the

* "Ermine, on a cross gules five bezants. Crest—On a rock, a cornish chough rising, all proper."—Henry E. Dudeney.

† In 1135, by William Warelwast, Bishop of Exeter.

‡ Some stalls were erected in 1804. The brass chandelier, representing St. Michael, and the Virgin with her Child. The windows are of a style known as Perpendicular, except that at the East End which is a modern addition.

‖ In *The Church Bells of Cornwall; their Archæology and present condition* (London, 1878), Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin gives the following particulars of those on St. Michael's Mount:—1. + *Ordo Potestatum.* In small black-letter characters about ⅝ inch high, and Lombardic initial letters, somewhat irregularly arranged. Diameter at the mouth 24 inches 2. [*Co*]*me : Away : Make : No : Delay. 1785.* In thin Roman capitals; followed by a small piece of border ornament. The A.'s are inverted V.'s. This bell is broken. Diameter at the mouth 26½ inches. 3. *Charles : &ª : John Rudhall, Fe* [cerunt].

14th or 15th century. On its summit is the far-famed "Kader Mighel," a curious and ancient cresset once used by the monks to hold a beacon§ for those who went upon the waters.

Here we end our pilgrimage. And, looking down on the sea, musingly, this fair and tranquil summer afternoon, there somehow cometh to our minds the memory of another house upon a Rock whereon "The rain descended and the floods did come and beat upon that house. But it fell not,—for it was founded on a Rock."

The lettering is of the same type as on the second bell, and is preceded by a piece of border ornament. This bell is also broken. Diameter at the mouth, 27¼ inches. 4. *Spiritus Sanctus Est Deus.* On the crown in black-letter characters about ⅞ inch high, with prettily crowned Lombardic initials. Encircling the haunch and with crowned initial letters as before + *Gabriel Sancte Paule Ora Pro Nobis*, and immediately below *Ordo Virtutum Maria.* Diameter at the mouth 30 inches. 5. *Filius est Deus* on the crown, and below encircling the haunch + *Raphael* + *Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis.* Beneath the word "Raphael," *Ordo Archangelorum.* The text and initial letters are of the same character as those on the fourth bell. Diameter at the mouth 33 inches. 6.

Soli	*Deo*	*Devter*	*Gloria*
1640	oo	ooi	p

In flat roman capitals about an inch in height. The G in "Gloria" is reversed. The four coin impressions are irregular and the legends on them difficult to decipher. Probably from half crowns of Charles I. Diameter at the mouth 35 ¾ inches. It appears from the manuscripts of Dr. Borlase, that the original peal consisted of five bells. In 1785, however, the old second bell was broken up, and two others substituted for it. The inscription was as follows, probably in characters similar to those on the mediævals that now remain:—*Sancte Nicholae Ora Pro Nobis. Ordo Principatuum.* The tenor is in all probability an older bell recast. Dr. Borlase, in his *Parochial Memoranda*, remarks:—"It is very likely that there was a fifth bell of the same time and hand with the others, which was inscribed to St. Michael as the third and fourth [now the fourth and fifth] were to Gabriel and Raphael, it being not at all likely that in this place St. Michael's name should be treated with so much neglect as to be passed over in silence." The dedication of the tenor bell to the patron saint of the mount would have been in accordance with a principle very generally followed, that of placing the most important legend on the largest bell.

§ The will of Sir John Arundel, in 1433, gives 13/4 to the light on St. Michael's Mount.

DEVON AND CORNISH STUDENTS AT LEYDEN.

BY W. P. COURTNEY.

TEN years ago the university of Leyden commemorated the tercentenary of its foundation by the publication of a list of all the students who had matriculated within its walls. Mr. Edward Peacock, F.S.A., extracted from this large quarto volume of one thousand pages, the names of all the scholars who could be identified as "English speaking," and his catalogue was issued in 1883, among the publications of the Index Society. When perusing this catalogue a short time ago, I made a note of the students who were probably of Devon or Cornish extraction, and their names are comprised in the following list.

The university of Leyden enjoyed a great reputation for many years for the excellence of its medical training, and its teaching has from the first been remarkable for freedom from ecclesiastical prejudice.

It is not difficult in glancing down the catalogue to select the young students who were sent there for initiation into the mysteries of medicine, or those whose parents were out of accord with the sympathies of Oxford and Cambridge. Huxham, May, Munk, Musgrave, and Oliver are notable names in the annals of the medical world. The Bullers, Godolphins, Rouses, and Wreys were sent to Leyden to receive a more liberal education than could be obtained in an English university.

The dates given are those of matriculation, and it will be observed that some of the scholars (*e.g.*, John Andrew and James Bagg) came to Leyden more than once. I need only add further that the spelling is identical with that given by Mr. Peacock:—

Andrew, Joannes, *Anglus*, 24 Jan., 1735.

Andrew, Johannes, *Anglus*, 10 Sept., 1737.

NOTE.—This was John Andrew, of Probus, a fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, who had leave from Lord Petre to travel, and was absent from June, 1735, to April, 1738.

Atwell, Josephus, *Britannus*, 24 Maii, 1729.
NOTE.—A Devonshire man by birth, and a Petrean fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, who also had leave to travel abroad.

Bagg, Jacobus, *Anglus*, 24 Feb., 1611.

Bagge, Jacobus, *Anglus*, 13 June, 1609.
NOTE.—Presumably James Bagge, born in 1590 and a son of James Bagg of Plymouth. The younger James Bagge was a creature of the Duke of Buckingham, and is often denounced in Forster's life of Sir John Eliot.

Baker, Georgius, *Anglus*, 18 Feb., 1749.
NOTE.—This is the distinguished physician, born Devonshire, 1722, died 1809.

Borthoge, Richardus, *Anglus*, 11 Oct., 1661.
NOTE.—Probably the well-known physician, Richard Burthogge, of Devonshire.

Buller, Franciscus, *Anglus*, 10 Aug,, 1643.

Buller, Richardus, *Anglus*, 10 Aug., 1643.
NOTE.—Probably members of the family of Buller, of Shillingham.

Carnsew, Johannes, *Anglus*, 16 Nov., 1649.

Champernonne, Amias, *Anglo-Britannus*, 29 Jul., 1624.

Champernonne, Eduardus, *Anglo-Britannus*, 29 Jul., 1624.
NOTE.—Amias was the third and Edward the second son of Arthur Champernowne, of Dartington.

Cloke, Thomas, *Anglus*, 26 Apr., 1674.

Cloke, Thomas, *Exoniensis*, 25 Aug., 1671.

Colepresse, Samuel, *Anglus, ex Devonia*, 5 Maii, 1668.
NOTE.—He lived at Plymouth. See the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis III.*, 1128.

Coningham, Richardus, *Exoniensis*, 21 Apr., 1687.

Courtnejus, Richard, *Anglus*, 8 Oct., 1634.

Cudlipp, Joannes, *Anglus*, 11 Sept., 1714.

Davis, Nicolaus, *Anglo-Britannus Davoniensis*, 11 Apr., 1637.

Dicker, Michael Lee, *Exonia-Anglus*, 20 Aug., 1717.

Duer, Johannes, *Devoniensis*, 5 Mart., 1764.

Edsgaimb, Perseus [Piers Edgcumb], *Anglus*, 25 Jun., 1639.
NOTE.—Probably the eldest son of Sir Richard Edgcumbe.

Erisey, Richardus, *Anglus*, 24 Jul , 1606.
NOTE.—He was the son and heir of James Erisey, of Erisey.

Fox, Richard, *Falmouth-Britannus*, 10 June, 1806.

Godalfinus, Gulielmus, *Anglus*, 18 May, 1622.
NOTE.—Probably the son and heir of John Godolphin, captain of Scilly.

Godolphin, Franciscus, *Anglus*, 16 April, 1597.

Godolphin, Joannes, *Anglus*, 16 April, 1597.
NOTE.—I assume that these two Godolphins were brothers, and that they were sons of William Godolphin, of Trewardeneth in Paul.

Grenville, Richard, *Baro-Anglus*, 24 Jan., 1634.

Spenser, Walter, ejusdem famulus [Ric. Grenville], 24 Jan., 1634.
NOTE.—This may have been the turbulent Sir Richard Grenville, afterwards nick-named "Skellum" Grenville and his companion.

Grinvelt, Bernardus, *Anglus Cornubiensis* 16 Jany., 1618.
NOTE.—Was this the brother (Bernard Grenville) of Sir Bevil Grenville and the Bernard Grenville, who afterwards went to Exeter College, Oxford?

Hallet, Josephus, *Anglus*, 13 July, 1685.

Hallet, Wilhelmus, 23 August, 1713.
NOTE.—The Hallets were Dissenters connected with Exeter.

Harry, Joannes, *Cornubia-Anglus*, 24 July, 1778.

Huxham, Joannes, *Anglus*, 7 Maii, 1715.
NOTE.—This was the eminent physician who practiced in Plymouth.

Jennens, Gulielmus, *Anglus Plimutensis*, 1 Nov., 1628.

Jennens, Gulielmus, *Anglus*, 8 Maii, 1787.

May, Willem, *Anglus*, 8 Maii, 1787.
NOTE.—He was a native of East Looe, and is commemorated in the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*. The following entry in the list—"May, Willem, *Britannus capitaneus navalus*, 14 Feb., 1771," probably refers to his father.

Munk, Guilielmus, *e comitatu Devoniensi Anglus*, 17 Maii, 1837.
NOTE.—This is the learned biographer of the Royal College of Physicians.

Musgrave, Guilielmus, *Anglus*, 29 Mart., 1680.
NOTE.—A physician of Exeter, who assisted in the 1722 edition of Camden's *Britannia*.

Musgrave, Samuel, *Anglus*, 26 Febr,, 1763.
NOTE.—A native of Washfield, Devon, in practice for some time at Exeter and Plymouth, who attracted some attention in the political world in 1769.

Oliver, Gulielmus, *Anglus*, 17 Febr., 1688.
NOTE.—From Trevarnoe, in Sithney; he afterwards practiced in Bath as a physician.

Oliver, Guilielmus, *Anglus*, 15 Nov., 1720.
NOTE.—A native of Ludgvan and the charitable physician of Bath. They were both of them fond of literature. A third William Oliver, "Anglus, 21 Sept., 1753," was possibly a son of the William Oliver, who matriculated in 1720.

Pendarves, Guilielmus, *Anglus*, 25 Maii, 1650.
NOTE.—Probably William Pendarves, of Pendarves, baptized 1630, died 1683.

Rous, Franciscus, *Anglus*, 10 Febr. 1599.

Rous, Ricardus, *Anglus*, 10 Febr., 1599.
NOTE.—The celebrated Francis Rous, provost of Eton, and his brother. They were sons of Sir Anthony Rous.

Rows, Francescus, *Anglus*, 7 Jul. 1640.

NOTE.—He was a son of the preceding Francis Rous, and the author of a well-known volume on the laws and customs of Athens.

Stewart, Thomas, *e comitatu Devoniensi Britannus*, 17 Jun., 1823.

Tebay, Johannes, *Cornwalliensis*, 3 Maii, 1757.

Trelawny, Johannes, *Anglus*, 11 Jul., 1634.

Wrey, Bourchierus, Baronet, *Anglus*, 23 Febr. 1741.

Wrey, Robertus, *Nobilis Anglus*, 16 Dec., 1740.

NOTE.—The former of the Wreys was the sixth baronet. Robert Wrey was his younger brother. On the same day (16 Dec., 1740) there was entered his attendant, "Thomas Edmundus, *Anglus famulus nobilis*" [Roberti Wrey].

Yonge, Gualterus, *Anglus*, 18 Mart., 1644.

NOTE.—Probably the son of Walter Yonge, of Upton Helions, who, in the *Visitation of Devon*, 1620, is described as aged 12.

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THE PHILOSOPHERS OF SOMERSET.

BY MRS. EDMUND BOGER.

RALPH CUDWORTH, 1617-1688.

IN the four hundred years that elapsed between the days of Adam de Marisco and Ralph Cudworth, it is not to be supposed that Philosophy was wholly dead in Somerset, but only that no name has been discovered of sufficient importance to place by the side of these other eminent men. In some respects the period in which Cudworth lived was not unlike that in which the earlier philosophers flourished. The seventy years of his life are among the most momentous in our history. Born in the quiet days of James I., when the pent-up forces, which had been smouldering in the times of the later Plantagenets and the Tudors, were now covered by so thin a crust that those who had eyes to see could foretell the upheaval that would shortly take place; he grew to manhood during the troublous days of the rebellion. All through Cromwell's usurpation he lived apart, engrossed in his religious and philosophical studies, nor did the evil days of the restoration, nor the fatal period of the second James's reign disturb him from his philosophic quiet; but when another great crash seemed impending, he went to his rest just before the so-called "Glorious Revolution."

Ralph Cudworth was born at Aller, in Somerset, of which place his father was rector, and which Camden speaks of in his time as "a village consisting only of a few poor cottages, but which seemeth to have been a town of good account;" yet Aller has memories of no small interest. The baptism of the Danish King Guthrum in 878, and the defeat of the royal forces by Fairfax which took place there in Cudworth's own time.

The death of his father left young Cudworth at a very early age without an instructor, but on his mother's second marriage his stepfather, Dr. Houghton, gave him a most careful education. In 1630 he was admitted a pensioner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he pursued his studies with great diligence, and in 1639 obtained the degree of M.A. with great applause. He was soon after chosen Fellow of his College and became one of the Tutors, in which capacity he rose to such eminence as to have at one time the unprecedented number of twenty-eight pupils under his care, amongst whom was the celebrated Sir William Temple. After some time, in the year 1641, he was presented to the Rectory of North Cadbury, a neighbouring height to the hill fort of Cadbury—the ancient Camelot.

He appears to have lived so entirely apart from politics as to have been disturbed by neither party, though his sympathies were evidently with the Puritans. It was in 1642 that he first appeared as an author in his discourse concerning "the true notion of the Lord's Supper." In 1644 he was appointed Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, in the room of Dr. Paske, who had been rejected by the parliamentary visitors, and in 1645 was unanimously elected Regius Professor of Hebrew. From this time he devoted himself entirely to his academical employments and studies, especially that of the Jewish antiquities. On the 31st of March, 1647, he preached before the House of Commons at Westminster Abbey,

upon a day of public humiliation, a sermon, upon 1 John, 11 c. 3, 4 v., for which he had the thanks of the House returned to him the same day.

In 1654 he was elected Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and in 1657 he was one of those who were consulted by Parliament upon the English translation of the Bible, and by his learning gained the friendship of Whitelock and Thurlow. In his discourse concerning Daniel's prophecy of the seventy weeks, which was read in the public schools of Cambridge,—"Dr. Cudworth has undeceived the world," says Henry More, "misled too long by the over great opinion they had of Joseph Scaliger, and has demonstrated the manifestation of the Messiah to have fallen at the end of the sixty-ninth week, and his passion in the midst of the last, which demonstration of his, is, in my apprehension, of as much price and worth in theology as either the circulation of the blood in physic, or the motion of the earth in natural philosophy."

In 1662 he was presented by Sheldon, Bishop of London, to the vicarage of Ashwell, in Herefordshire. In 1678 he was installed Prebendary of Gloucester, and he there published in folio his famous work, "The true intellectual system of the Universe." Intellectual meaning as opposed to physical. This famous and learned work (which is, however, unfinished) was written in opposition to the fatalists, and to oppose Atheism, "for," says Bishop Chandler, "debauchery, scepticism, and infidelity, flourished in his time, and grew up, in his opinion, from the doctrine of the fatal necessity of all actions and events, as from its proper root." "In this book," says the Biographica Britannia, "he has completely overthrown Atheism." But alas! for the perversity of human nature, this good and learned man, who devoted his whole life and learning to the confutation of infidelity, was accused not only of Arianism but even of Atheism, because he endeavoured to state fairly the arguments which he proceeded to overthrow.

Hallam says, "Cudworth's work, though long, being unfinished, as well as full of digression, its object has not been fully apprehended. This object was to establish the liberty of human actions against the fatalists. The first book of "the Intellectual System" which alone is extant, relates wholly to the proof of the existence of a Deity against the Atheistic fatalists. His moral nature being rarely, if ever, touched, so that the greater and more interesting part of the work, for the sake of which the author projected it, is wholly wanting, unless we take for fragments of it some writings preserved in the British Museum. His terminology is stiff and pedantic, and as the case with all our olden metaphysicians, abounding in words which the English language has not recognised, "Hobbes is the adversary with whom he most grapples."

After his death was published a "Treatise on Eternal and Immutable Morality" by him. Its object was to disprove the opinion that right and wrong were not real but imaginary and arbitrary. Dr. Cudworth died at Cambridge, and was buried at Christ's College Chapel. He left an only daughter, Damaris, Lady Masham, the wife of Sir Francis Masham, she attended her father in his last illness, and forms a connecting link between him and our next biographical notice. She was the friend of Locke and was in attendance on him when he died in her house at Oates, in Essex.

Dr. Hook gives a list of Cudworth's works, and adds, "These writings long reposed quietly in the library at Oates, but about the year 1762 they were sold by Lord Masham as lumber to a bookseller, from whose hands, after suffering many perils and mutations, they at last found their way to the British Museum. The only public use of them was made by Dr. Dodd who ransacked them for notes to the Bible published with his name."

Authorities: Cunninghame's *Lives of Eminent Englishmen;* Dr. Hook's *Ecclesiastical Biography;* Smith's *English Literature.*

JOHN LOCKE, 1632—1704.

The father of John Locke inherited the small estate of Belluton, in the parish of Pensford, in the north-west of Somerset. He was educated for the law and acted as steward to Colonel Alexander Popham. During the Civil War he fought as an officer on the side of the Parliament, but, in spite of a fine that was levied upon him at the restoration, was able to leave his patrimony unimpaired to his eldest, and only surviving son, the philosopher. Locke's mother was the daughter of Edmund Ken, of Wrington, almost certainly of the same family as the good bishop. It was at his mother's old home that Locke first saw the light. She was worshipping in the parish church, when she was taken in labour, and being hastily removed to an adjoining house she was safely delivered of a son. The record of his baptism is still to be seen in the church register at Wrington.* Nor, in spite of the puritan tendencies of his father, his own education in the same sentiments, his broad sympathies, and his bold philosophical investigations, was his union with the church of his fathers ever broken. He lived and died in her communion.

For his father, Locke ever expressed the deepest love and respect. The cause may perhaps be found in Locke's rather unusual treatment of his children. When young he was strict if not severe with them, but as they grew up he gradually admitted them to his confidence and friendship. A letter written in 1660 testifies unmistakably to the affectionate terms on which they stood with each other. It begins:—

"Most dear and ever loving Father."

He proceeds to make the most anxious enquiries for his health, "Do not," he says, "I beseech you, by that care you ought to have of yourself, by the tenderness I am sure you have of us, neglect your own and our safety too. . . . The greatest satisfaction I can propose to myself in this world is my hopes that you may yet live to receive the return of some comfort from all that care and indulgence you have placed in

"Sir, your most obedient son,

"J. L."

Locke went first to Westminster School, from thence, in 1657, to Christ Church, Oxford. But the old scholastic subtleties were not yet displaced by a sounder teaching and he considered his time at the University wasted, though he studied the classics and made himself master of Latin and Greek. Subsequently he devoted himself to the sciences and especially to the study of medicine, though he seldom pursued it as a profession. Sydenham, the first physician of the day, speaks of Locke's approbation of his "Observations on the History and Cures of Acute Diseases" as a guarantee of its value.

It was probably one result of the tone of Oxford life that made Locke through his whole life rather endeavour to widen the boundaries of the Church so as to include all who adhered to the apostolic test of faith, and believed that "Jesus Christ was the Son of God," rather than to seek to destroy it, or to join one of the many sects which each and all deny, some one, some another, fundamental article of belief.

In 1665, Locke was invited by Sir Walter Vane, envoy to the electors of Brandenburg to accompany him as private secretary. During the time he remained at Cleves he wrote many letters to his friends describing the customs of the county; his letters are bright and lively. In one addressed to his friend, Mr. John Strachy, of Sutton Court, Bristol, he says in comical allusion to the dilatoriness of the Germans:—

"You must not expect anything remarkable from me all the following week, for I have spent it in getting a pair of gloves, and think too I have had a quick despatch; you will perhaps wonder at it and think that I talk

* Wrington deserves notice also for the extreme beauty of its tower, remarkable even among the many beautiful towers for which Somerset is famous. It is said to be the very finest in the country.

like a traveller; but I will give you the particulars of the business. Three days were spent in finding out a glover, for though I can walk all the town over in less than an hour, yet their shops are so contrived as if they were designed to conceal, not expose their wares, and though you may think it strange, yet methinks it is very well done, and 'tis a becoming modesty to conceal that which they have reason enough to be ashamed of.

"But to proceed; the two next days were spent in drawing them on, the right hand glove (or, as they call them here, the handshoe), Thursday; and the left hand, Friday; and I'll promise you this was two good days' work, and little enough to bring them to fit my hands and to consent to be fellows, which after all they are so far from, that when they are on, I am always afraid my hands should go to cuffs one with another, they so disagree." . . . . . "A pair of shoes," he says, "cannct be got under half a year. I lately saw the cow killed, out of whose hide I hope to have my next pairs."

The Duke of Ormond, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, strongly pressed him in the year 1666 to take holy orders and promised him good preferment, but Locke not believing that he had a vocation for the office of a clergyman, conscientiously refused to undertake obligations he did not feel able to fulfil. He was offered about the same time the post of Ambassador at the Court of Spain; this he declined on account of his health. He now retired into private life and occupied himself with experiments and researches, residing principally at Oxford. Here his fondness for scientific pursuits made him acquainted with the celebrated Robert Boyle.

In Oxford also he made an acquaintance which had the greatest influence on his future life. Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury, came there to consult Dr. Thomas, a celebrated physician; but he being absent had requested Locke to supply his place, and Locke calling upon his lordship, he was so delighted with his conversation that a friendship was formed which lasted their lives.

It was in 1670 while enjoying the society of University life that he projected the idea of his "Essay on the Human Understanding." During the next five years he lived almost entirely with Lord Shaftesbury, acting as tutor first to his son and later to his grandson. Indeed he inspired the earl with such confidence that he was desired to seek a suitable wife for his heir. The calm philosophic character of Locke's mind with the invariable sweetness of temper which was one of his great characteristics may probably have been one great cause of the affection with which he inspired the restless intriguing earl. Alike in their political and religious creeds Shaftesbury probably found in his friend's character the respose and rest in which his own was so deficient. The most objectionable measures with which Shaftesbury was connected, the Popish plot and the Exclusion bill, took place during the four years that Locke was abroad for his health. It should not, however, be forgotten that it is to Shaftesbury we owe the Habeas Corpus Act; one of those measures which are the greatest securities for our boasted English liberty.

It is a curious study to trace Locke's mind passing from the contemplation and analysis of physical sciences, to his psychological studies and analysis of the mind and intellect. In 1651 when elected at Christ Church, the puritan Dr. John Owen was the head, and Locke's tutor was a man of the same principles. In 1653 he distinguished himself by an epigram on Cromwell's peace with the Dutch. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1656, and Master in 1658, and then entered on the study of medicine. As late as February, 1674, he took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. For many years he kept a regular journal of the weather, and the results of his meteorological observations appeared in "Boyle's History of the Air," and in "The Philosophical Transaction." Anthony Wood—the great antiquarian and historiographer of

Oxford—mentions attending a course of chemistry under the famous Rosicrucian, Peter Stael of Strasburg—who was brought to Oxford by Boyle—in company with some others, "one of whom was John Locke, of Christ Church, and a noted writer. This same John Locke," he adds, "was a man of a turbulent spirit, clamorous and discontented; while the rest of our club took notes from the mouth of their master, the said Locke scorned to do this, but was ever prating and troublesome." Anthony Wood was notoriously prejudiced, nor did he realize that it was natural that the activity and keen intelligence of Locke was not likely to be satisfied with the mere reception of scientific dogmas. Perhaps he also forgot One given to us as a model, who, when sitting among the doctors not only heard them, but *asked them questions.*

It is worth noting that during Locke's life he had three roads to preferment opened to him, theology, medicine, and politics. He declined them all, and devoted his life to philosophy and the fearless and untrammelled investigation of truth. In 1666 he made acquaintance with Lord Ashley, afterwards Lord Shaftesbury. In 1667 he went abroad with the Earl and Countess of Northumberland. In 1672 he was appointed Secretary to Lord Ashley, and the year after Secretary to the Board of Trade, with an income of £500. The commission, however, did not long remain and Locke's office died with it. In 1675 his delicate health obliged him to visit France, and at Montpellier, then the most famous school of medicine in the world, and at Paris he remained nearly four years. At Montpellier he met Mr. Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, and communicated to him the design of his "Essay on Human Understanding," which he dedicated to him twelve years later.

In 1679, at the earnest request of Lord Shaftesbury he returned to England and resumed his intimate connection with him. But Shaftesbury became obnoxious at Court and in 1682 he had to take refuge in Holland. He died there the following year. Locke attended his funeral at St. Giles, Dorsetshire. Soon after he had himself to retire abroad. Holland was then the refuge of those who—whether constitutionally or illegally—opposed the reigning tyranny in Church and State. He had scarcely been in Holland a year when he was accused of conspiring against the State and illegally deprived of his studentship at Christ Church. The fact being that he scrupulously avoided joining in any intrigues which were carried on there, and even changed his residence from Amsterdam to Utrecht to avoid having any connection with Monmouth's expedition. During his residence there he had opportunities of enjoying the society of such men as Limbirco, Le Clerc, Fénélon, and other learned and scientific men who appreciated his value. At the same time he occupied himself in writing his first "Letter on Toleration." In it he appears to take the same ground as Jeremy Taylor in his "Liberty of Prophesying." It was in Latin and was printed in Holland in 1689, and translated into English, French, and Dutch in the course of the year.

Locke returned to England in the fleet which conveyed the Princess of Orange to her native country. He might now have easily obtained high preferment in Church or State, but partly on account of his devotion to his philosophical studies, partly on account of his delicate health, he accepted nothing but a small office which brought him in £200 a year. He wrote a second and a third "Letter on Toleration." In 1690 appeared his most celebrated work, and the one most open to criticism, his "Essay concerning Human Understanding." It was in contemplation for twenty years, and was finished in the same year as Sir Isaac Newton's "Principia." His principal opponents were Sherlock and Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester. Locke seems to have defended himself successfully against the charges of Scepticism, Arianism and infidelity. Certain it is, and can in no way be doubted, that he was a devout believer

in the Christian faith and that he himself indignantly repudiates the charges laid against him. His great object was to open the portals of the Church wide enough to admit all those who answered to the test provided by the Apostles, that "Jesus Christ was the Son of God."

It was in the same year that an offer was made to him to proceed as ambassador to Berlin or Vienna. He declined, and one of his chief reasons sounds oddly enough in the present day. He alleges as one thing that would render him unfit for the post, his incapacity for drinking! The Germans being great drinkers, and he himself rarely taking anything but water, he argues that as one great duty of an ambassador is to make himself agreeable, his "total abstinence" would be sure to give offence; he adds also, "I imagine whatever I do myself, the knowing what others are doing is at least one half of my business, and I know no such rack in the world to draw out men's thoughts as a well managed bottle. If therefore it was fit for me to advise in this case, I should think it more for the king's interest to send a man of equal parts that could drink his share, than the soberest man in the kingdom."

In 1692 occurred a curious episode, in which Locke appears to have shown great sweetness of temper and consideration. The great Sir Isaac Newton, who, at the time bore with such patience and equanimity the burning of his valuable papers by the restlessness of his little pet dog, Diamond—seems afterwards to have succumbed to the anxiety and distress which the accident caused, and one would suppose that for a time even his mind gave way. He made some accusations against Locke for which there seems to have been not the least ground. Locke's conduct was so delicate and forbearing that "his manly expostulations and wise advice re-established a good understanding that was never again interrupted."

In 1691 Locke took up his residence with Sir Francis and Lady Masham, at Oates, in the parish of High Laver, in Essex, the air of which he found suited his health better than any other place. Here he enjoyed congenial society, and his health and comfort were the unceasing care of Lady Masham, who was the daughter of the philosopher Cudworth.

In 1695 he produced "The Reasonableness of Christianity," which was attacked with as much bitterness as the "Essay on the Human Understanding." Locke defended this latter treatise as ably as he had the former.

The latter years of Locke's life he passed in great tranquility, in the society of his friends and the study of the scriptures; the fruits of which a "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles" were published among his posthumous works.

His strength was gradually being reduced from the incurable asthma from which he suffered. In October, 1704, his disease rapidly increased, and on the 27th of that month he was found exhausted in his bed by Lady Masham, who missed him from his study. He told her he felt that he had but a day or two to live, and never expected to sit up again. He received his last communion and told the clergyman at its close that he "was in perfect charity with all men, and in communion with the Church of Christ by whatever name it was distinguished." On the day of his death Lady Masham was reading the Psalms to him, when he interrupted her by saying the end was come, and passed away a few minutes later in the afternoon of October 28, 1704, in the seventy-third year of his age. His tomb may be seen in High Laver Church, bearing the Latin inscription prepared by his own hand.*

The Manor house of Oates is now a decayed farm house.

The value of Locke's writings will of course be weighed differently by the different schools of religious thought. His free speculations and endeavour to ally reason on the side of

* On the restoration of the church in a short inscription was added by my husband, the Rev. E. Boger, at the request of the Rev. Horace B. Smith, then incumbent of the parish.

revelation, while they alarm some, have, there is little doubt, attached many to the Christian faith who would have otherwise have drifted into infidelity or Atheism.

To sum up his life, a few words may be borrowed from Shaw's *English Literature*:—"His personal character seems to have been one of those which approach perfection as nearly as can be expected from our fallible and imperfect nature." It is a noble epitaph on—as far as I know—the last of the Philosophers of Somerset.

Authorities: Lord King's *Life of Locke*; A short memoir prefixed to the *Reasonableness of Christianity*; Shaw's *English Literature*; Cunninghame's *Lives*, &c.

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✠ Notes. ✠

GEORGE BIDDER, THE "CALCULATING BOY."—On recently reading the admirable little book, *My Object in Life*, by Archdeacon Farrar, I was struck by a remark in the chapter on "Habit," to the following effect:—"A boy like Bidder, accustomed from infancy to figures, could calculate how many seconds there are in a year in a shorter time than it took the questioner to write down the answer." It at once occurred to me that Bidder certainly deserves to take a prominent rank amongst the Worthies of Devon, and as no notice of him has yet appeared in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*, I beg to forward the following, which was extracted at the time of his death (1878) from a local print, and which may at least serve to supply a deficiency, until a fuller and more worthy record of him shall appear:—

"Mr. Bidder the well-known civil engineer, who was better known to our forefathers as the "Calculating Boy" in the earlier part of this century, died on Friday. He had just retired wholly from public life, and was establishing himself in a new residence in his native county, Devon. Mr. Bidder was born in 1806, and consequently had completed his seventy-second year. He attributed the first stimulus given to his genius to passing the door of a blacksmith's shop which stood opposite to his father's, in which when old enough he was, in his own words, "raised to the dignity of being allowed to blow the bellows." In his address to the Institute of Civil Engineers, in 1866, he tells us how he answered some questions in arithmetic put by the old blacksmith, the answers to which were checked by the old gentlemen's nephew, who chalked them up to see if he was right. "As a natural consequence," he says "this increased my fame still more, and, what was better, it eventually caused half-pence to flow into my pocket, which, I need not say attached me still more to the science of arithmetic." We all know how George Bidder, the calculating boy, was one of the wonders of the age when he publicly exhibited his wonderful talents, and many of us probably have read the story how old George III. and Queen Charlotte would have him in Court and listen in wonder to him. Eventually he was withdrawn from the public and educated at Edinburgh, through the kindness of a friend, and eventually embraced the science of engineering under Henry Robertson Palmer, who was the founder of the Institute of Civil Engineers. His connection with Mr. George Stephenson, whom he assisted in his great Parliamentary contests, introduced him to the hard work of the profession, and subsequently, in conjunction with his son, Mr. R. Stephenson, he took part in some of the greatest railway and other works in the early days of railways. During the latter part of his career he was consulted by the Government constantly on pressing and important matters, and had practically retired from every-day work. With him has gone one of the long memories which nothing escaped, and one of those councillors and advisers from whom a valuable opinion could always be obtained. Mr. Bidder during the present year had made over his beautiful seat at Ravensbury park to his son, the well-known Queen's Counsel, and had gone to Devonshire for good. In private life there never was a more domesticated man or one more fondly attached to and naturally proud of his family. He lived to see his eldest son become one of the leading barristers of the day, and his second son a double first class man at Oxford. In his address to the Institution in 1866, in concluding his wonderful lecture on Calculation, he accuses himself of irritability of temper, but those who knew him best will always bear in mind that, though somewhat brusque in manner occasionally, there never was a more staunch or true friend."

There can be little doubt, I apprehend, but that some of your esteemed contributors, will be able and willing to supply fuller details of this remarkable man than are to be found in the above fragmentary sketch.

Taunton. JAMES H. PRING, M.D.

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LETTER OF JAMES NORTCOTE.—The original of this letter is in the *British Museum, Additioned MSS. 18804, folio 143*. The lady to whom it is addressed is no doubt a member of the Praed family of Trevetho, Cornwall, and of Fleet street, London, but at present there is not sufficient evidence to identify the individual:—

"Dear Madam,

"I hope that Mr. Prade and all your family are returned to Town in good health. I am very sorry I was not at home when you favoured me with a visit. I have been confined in a bad cold and that was my first going out for a little fresh air.

"As soon as I have put the pictures and their frames in perfect order I will have the pleasure to send them to you by a careful person.

"My best compliments to all the family. I remain always your much obliged friend and most obedient humble servant

"James Northcote.

"Argyll place [London Novr 9th 1823."

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster. GEORGE C. BOASE.

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DECEASED DEVONSHIRE ARTISTS.—Room may perhaps be found in the columns of the *Western Antiquary* for the insertion of the list of deceased Devonshire Artists recently supplied by Mr. J. Dallas, the Curator of the Albert Memorial Museum, to the local papers with a view of obtaining the loan of examples of their works for the forthcoming Art Exhibition:—

Shute, Hilliard, Stone, J. Gandy, W. Gandy, Hudson, Hayman, Jenkins, Patch, Reynolds, Davey, Jackson, Ezekiel, Cosway, Humphry, R. Cross, Northcote, Downman, Score, Cranch, Leakey, Williams, Bennett, Upham, Johns, Stevens, Knighton, Prout, Haydon, Brockedon, King, Traies, Gendall, Ponsford, Eastlake, Rogers, Rowe, Lee, N. Condy, Davis, Clack, Salter, Hart, Mogford, Stephens, N. M. Condy, J. Cross, Sharland, and Whittaker.

Luny is not a Devonshireman born and bred.

Exeter. P. F. ROWSELL.

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A WHALE ASHORE.—The following paragraph taken from *The Protestant Intelligence* for February 17, 1679, may be worth preserving:—

"The Whale cast ashore near Appledore, in Devonshire, was upwards of fourscore feet in length, and in bulk proportionate, which (as we are informed) required a ladder of eight or ten rounds to get up upon him. The fish being cast ashore dead, the body of it was for the most part given to the poor country people thereabouts, and was by them in three days' time cut in pieces, and carried away, which will be some considerable help to many of them, by helping them to train oyl for burning."

NOTTINGHAMIA.

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BONYTHON, LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER.—The various articles which have appeared in *Notes & Queries* concern the Bonython family, in connexion with the flagon once possessed by them, and recovered by a descendant through the instrumentality of the columns of *Notes & Queries* may be supplemented by the following interesting items:—The beloved poet, Longfellow, is a lineal descendant of the Bonython family, of Cornwall; and the grey Quaker poet, Whittier, in his poem of *Mogg Megone*, makes John Bonython (son of Longfellow's ancestor) a principal character in that historical epic. Thus the two great American poets are connected with the family by blood and association. CHARLES EDW. BANKS, M.D.

Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass, U.S.

WEST COUNTRY BALLADS.—I venture to suggest, as a subject of some interest to West Country men, that the pages of the *Western Antiquary* be made a vehicle for the collection of the old ballads and songs which relate to the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and which have never, I believe, been gathered up into a posy. Under careful and competent editorship, a *West Country Garland* would form a very valuable memorial of olden times. I subjoin the titles of a few ballads which exist in black-letter, and which if accessible may be tentatively reprinted in the *Western Antiquary*:—

1.—The West Country Wooing.
2.—The West Country Wonder.
3.—The Stout Cripple of Cornwall.
4.—The Devonshire Boy's Courage.
5.—A Warning for married women; or, Mrs. Ronald, a West Country Woman.
6.—The Witty Maid of the West; or, the Miller well thrashed by the Plowman.
7.—The West Country Jigg; or, a Trenchmore Galliard.
8.—The Slighted Father; or, the Unnatural Son justly reclaimed, a Devonshire Ballad.
9.—The Plymouth Tragedy.

The last of these ballads is probably founded on the story of Mrs. Page and George Strangeways, on which fertile subject there will be found two ballads in Mr. Collier's *Broadside Black-Letter Ballads*. The Trenchmore, mentioned in the title of No. 7, was a kind of dance, of which the music will be found in the Appendix to Sir John Hawkins's *History of Music*. It is frequently mentioned by the old dramatists.

In addition to these, several old West Country Ballads are specified in Mr. W. C. Hazlitt's bibliographical publications, and in the list of ballads recently published in the *Bibliographer*. Among these I may name:—"Daniell of Devonshire, his progresse to London," *lic.* 1635; and "The Devill of Devonshire and Wilkin of the West his sonne," *lic.* 1594. There is also a good specimen of a Devonshire ballad partially given in Mr. Thiselton Dyer's *English Folk-Lore*. The good old song of "John Dory" (first published in *Deuteromelia*) is also of Cornish origin.

W. F. P.

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BODMIN A POLITE TOWN.—"Charles II., on passing through Bodmin, is said to have observed, that 'this was the politest town he had ever seen, as one half of the houses appeared to be *bowing*, and the other half uncovered.' Since the days of Charles, the houses are altered, but the inhabitants still retain their politeness, especially at elections." (1821.) B. H. S.

(From Hone's *Year Book*.)

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✠ Queries. ✠

GEY FAMILY.—Can any of your readers give me any information as to the Rev. John Gey, who was Vicar of St. Anthony, near Falmouth, about 1680-90? J. V.

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CHAPELS OF EASE: MISSION CHAPELS.—When did the term *Chapel of Ease* come into vogue as applied to buildings set apart for public worship in connection with our parish churches, and when and why was it dropped? Is the modern term *Mission Chapel* an equivalent, and when and by whom was it originated? CHURCHMAN.

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ANCIENT HISTORY OF YEOVIL.—Can any of your correspondents give me any information relative to the ancient history of Yeovil, in Somerset? Reference to works containing such information would also oblige.

Exeter. P. F. R.

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COLONIZATION OF DARTMOOR.—I have just met with a reference to the existence (about 70 years ago) of a project for colonizing Dartmoor.

Can you tell me where I can find any account of the proposal and what was done in the matter, if it went beyond a mere suggestion? HIBYSKWE.

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HAUNTED ROOM IN BORINGDON HOUSE.—I am told that the country people in the vicinity, believe that Boringdon, the former residence of the Parkers, can boast of the privilege (in the eyes of the Society for Psychical Research) of a haunted room.

I think I have understood that it is the dining-room and that it was caused by the murder of a butler in it. Perhaps as the subject is now somewhat "on the tapis," some of your readers could fill in the details and tell us when and by whom the supposed murder was done.

DEVS. JUNR.

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HERALDIC SEAL.—Can any of your readers identify the following coat, engraved on a seal of apparently the 17th century? 1.—A ducal coronet enfiled by three arrows in saltire. 2.—On a chevron five goats between three doves (?). Qy. Collins, of Cornwall. The tinctures are not shewn. J. S. ATTWOOD.

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A DEVONSHIRE FEMALE FREEMASON.—A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "No less than four of the softer sex have been initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. These were the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth, in Lodge 44, about 1735, whom you mention; Mrs. Beaton, a lady of Norfolk; a certain landlady of a Devonshire hotel; and Mme. de Xaintrailles, in France." Can any of your correspondents who are in the mysteries of Freemasonry, say who this Devonshire landlady was, where and when she lived? M. Y. Y. T.

BROW: SPECIAL LOCAL USE?—This word is used to signify a sloping frame-work, or arrangement of wood which on being placed with the higher end against a step enables anything to be rolled up over it, to a higher level.

Is this use peculiar to Devonshire or only to workmen as a class, for it does not seem to be recognised in the dictionary?

I suppose it is something of this sort which is spoken of in Sandford's *Guide to Devonport, &c.*, where, in reference to a portion of the Dockyard arrangements, it is said, that "a brow is constructed to facilitate the conveyance of timber." QUERENS

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KNACKERSKNOWLE.—Can any of your readers tell me what is the most ancient form of this name and how it arose?

In Sandford's *Guide* I find it given as Knocker's Knoll, and again as Nackers Hole. QUERENS.

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PENEL ORLIEU.—Can any correspondent suggest a derivation for the above name of a street in Bridgewater? The only explanation to be got on the spot is that it is so called because the Jews lived there.

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON.

(*Notes & Queries*, 6 S., XI., March 28, 1885.)

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WHEAL AS APPLIED TO CORNISH MINES.—The following extract from an article, entitled—"Some Mineralogical Observations in Cornwall," by Thos. Thomson, M.D., F.R.S., which appears in *Annals of Philosophy*, Vol. 2., 1813, p. 353, may suggest an interesting subject of discussion in the *Western Antiquary*:—

"The names by which the Cornish mines are distinguished are usually contrived by the first adventurers, and are often whimsical enough. The term *huel* (pronounced *will*), prefixed to every mine, is said in the Cornish language to signify *a mine:* the other name is taken from some accidental circumstance or other. Thus *Dolcoath* was the name of an old woman (Dorothy Koath) who lived upon the spot where the mine began working. *Huel Alfred* was named by Mr. Jenkins, after his son, Alfred Jenkins. *Huel Providence* was so called from the accidental way in which the vein was discovered."

I would ask how, when, and why the term *huel* became corrupted in to *Wheal;* and would suggest that some of your Cornish correspondents should give a list of the names of Cornish mines with their known derivations. KEARLEY.

✠ ✠ ✠

CAT-WATER (PLYMOUTH).—What authority is there for the following statement as to the origin of this name, which I find in Dr. Brewer's *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable* (Cassell, 1883)?—

"This is a remarkable instance of mis-translation. The castle at the mouth of the Plym used to be called the

Chatêau; but some one, thinking it would be better to Anglicise the French, divided the word into two parts—*chat* (cat), *eau* (water)."

This is, to my thinking, a remarkable instance of invention of a tradition which does not obtain in the locality, for it no way coincides with the generally accepted theory of the derivation of the term Cat-water. But perhaps some of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* may know the source from which Dr. Brewer drew his inspiration.

PLYMOUTHIAN.

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WILLS, OF AXMINSTER.—William Wills had a carpet factory at Axminster (about) 1820. Can any of your readers inform me whether he was a native of that place? I should also be glad of any other particulars respecting him. J., ST. N.

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TALLATON (DEVON).—Is there any work published which contains an account of Tallaton? J., ST. N.

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DENBURY FAIR.—I am desirous of learning something more than is generally known regarding the origin of the procession and "charing" of "Old Father and Mother Denbury," at the annual Fair held in the village of this name, near Torquay. It is said that in the Charter granting this fair, reference is made to these personages. What is the reference? The fact that "Denbury Fairs" are held in some of the villages of Newfoundland, accompanied with the same procession, &c., is readily accounted for by the known migration of many South Devon families into that settlement in the 16th century and later.

Belsize Park Gardens, CORNELIUS WALFORD.
London, N.W.

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BUCKLAND, OF BUCKLAND IN THE MOOR.—Will any of your readers kindly furnish information with regard to the ancient family of Buckland, to whom Buckland-in-the-Moor formerly belonged. One of the family, William Buckland, granted the estates to the Abbot of Tor, in the time of Stephen. LYDIA MARY CUNNINGTON.
Southgate House, Devizes.

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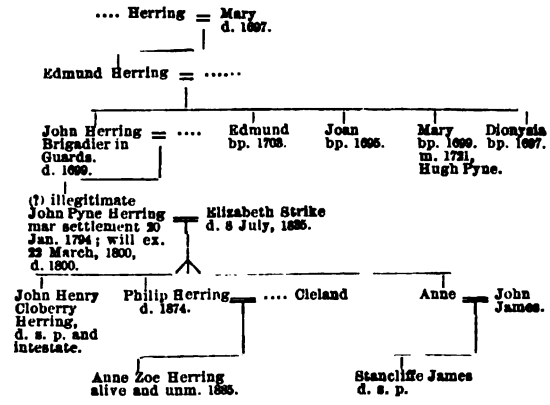
Replies.

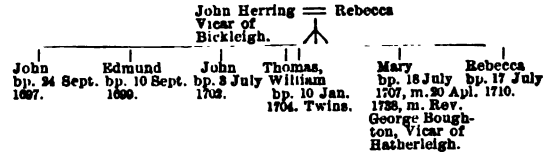
JOHN HERRING.—In the *Western Antiquary* for February, 1885, p. 191, we are informed that there was a real Sir John Herring, and much detail of his life is given, but not a single date, nor a hint as to the century in which he lived.

The main branches of the Herrings lived at Langstone House, Lamerton; there were also Herrings, doubtless connected, at Botus Fleming, Bickleigh and Saltash, at which latter place they were Mayors in the 18th cent. I give some scrap pedigrees from the registers, &c.

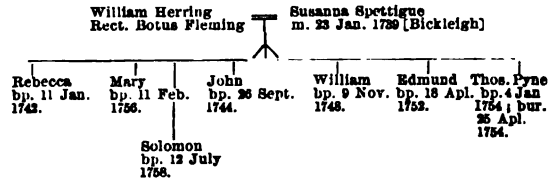
HERRING OF LONGSTONE.—



HERRING OF BICKLEIGH.—



HERRING OF BOTUS FLEMING.—



I may add that Elizabeth, probably dau. of John Herring of Bickleigh, mar. Christopher Hill, mayor of Saltash, 19 Feb. 1706, at Bickleigh; also that Agnes, probably dau. of John Herring, m. Peter Mills, 24 July 1718, at Bickleigh.

Saltash Registers (St. Stephen's):—

1563, 19 Sept. Thomas, s. of John Herring was bur.
1564, 13 July, Elizabeth da. ,, bp.
1581, 14 Mch. Margaret, da. of Paul ,, bur.
,, 26 Oct. John Herring was bur.
1583, 12 May, Isaac Herring, mar. Mary Rawe.
1603, 8 Jan. Henry ,, ,, Alice Lovell.
1635, 6 Apl. Edmund ,, ,, Joan Moulton.
1653, 14 Apl. Joan, da. Mr. John Herring, bp.
1655, 15 Aug. Susan, ,, ,, born.
1657, 22 Sept. Edward s. William ,, bp.
,, 29 Dec. John, s. John ,, ,,
1658, 21 June, Edward s. William ,, of Saltash, bur.
1660, 11 June, Edmund s. John ,, bp.
1665, 20 ,, ,, Herring, mar. Amy Radford, wid.
1666, 30 May, Edmund s. Edmund Herring of Saltash, bur.
,, 16 Oct. Marie da. ,, bp.
1669, 3 Aug. Elizabeth da. ,, of Saltash, bur.

1671, 30 Apl. John s. ,, ,, bp.
1676, 7 June, Edmund s. ,, of Saltash, bur.
1679, 23 May, ,, ,, bur.
1681, 8 Feb. Mr. Edmund Herring, bur.
1683, 10 Nov. Mr. John ,, Junr., bur.
1687, 28 Dec. Edward s. Thomas Herring, bp.
1689, 14 Jan. John ,, ,,
1695, 13 May, Katherine, da. ,, ,,
1696, 27 Nov. Richard, s. ,, bur.
1704, 31 May, Mr. Edmund Herring, bur.
1714, 8 July, John Herring, Gent., bur.
1716, 2 Feb. Catherine Herring, bur.
1718, 1 March, Edmund, s. Mr. Richard and Mrs. Philippa Herring, bp. bur. 4 March.
1718, 18 March, Mrs. Herring, bur.
1732, 21 March, Amy ,,
1735, 7 Dec. Mrs. Christian ,,
1736, 3 May, John, s. Edward and Anne Herring, bp.
1737, 9 Feb. Mrs. Anne Herring, bur.
,, 16 Feb. Anne, da. Mr. Edmund and Mrs. Anne Herring, bp.
1740, 20 Nov. Elizabeth, da. Edmund Herring, bur.
1745, 11 July, Mrs. Anne Herring, bur.
1748, 28 Dec. Elizabeth, da. Richard Herring, Gent., and Eleanor, bp.
1763, 11 Sept. James Herring, mar. Susanna Bowden.
1764, 7 June, William, s. James and Susanna Herring, bp.
,, 26 Aug. William Herring, infant, bur.
1771, 25 Apl. James Herring, aged 6, bur.
,, 1 Oct. Mr. Richard ,, 88, bur.
1772, 12 Jan. Ann Herring, aged 1, bur.
1778, 22 Nov. James ,, bur.
1781, 26 Sep. Anne ,, ,,
1782, 4 Apl. Richard ,, ,,
1783, 13 Apl. John Herring, bur.
1800. 16 Apl. Arthur ,, Junr., mar. Mary Gourd.

GENEALOGIST.

* * *

KELLAND OF KELLAND.—

"Another Genealogist" mistakes, when he asserts that I say the family *is* one of small yeomen. What I stated was that the family *was* not regarded as any other than a yeoman family till quite recently. Certainly it was unknown as "ancient and powerful," even as "gentle" to the Heralds who held their courts in Devon to enquire into what families had a right to bear arms and to be regarded as gentle, in 1531, 1564, 1572, and 1620. In the last *Visitation* of 1620, Thomas Kelland did appear before them but failed to establish his claim, and was struck out as *ignobilis*. Nor did the later historians of the county consider the Kellands of Kelland as gentlefolk. Lyson in his *Devon*, as late as 1822, says, under Lapford, "The court barton is now the property of Mr. Philip Kelland, yeoman" (p. 310). The Lapford registers show that the family made no pretence to be otherwise regarded, and it is very well-known in the neighbourhood, that they were nothing else, very respectable, but not "powerful."

I shall be glad to learn that there is *genuine* evidence of descent of the Painsford family from the Kellands of Lapford. The grant of arms was certainly posterior to 1620 and before 1634, and was to the Painsford Kellands. Consequently a representative of the Lapford Kellands assumes these arms without heraldic warrant.

I give extracts from the Totnes registers for the elucidation of the pedigree of Kelland of Painsford.

KELLAND OF PAINSFORD.—

The following entries from registers are useful for the construction of this pedigree.

Totnes Registers:—

1565, 5 Jan. Annes, da. Walter Kelland, bp. (Agnes)
1567, 24 Nov. An, da. ,, bp. (Anne)
1569, 3 Aug. John, s. ,, bp. & bur.
1570, 6 ,, Katherine, da. ,, bp. & bur. 28 Aug.
1571, 5 Sept. Dwenes, da. ,, bp. (Dionysia)
1573, 10 July, Christopher, s. ,, ,,
1575, 7 Jan. John, s. ,, ,,
1577, 12 Aug. Phillip Elderyll mar. Elinor Kelland.
1578, 24 Mch. Mary, da. Walter Kelland, bp.
1580, 8 Apl. Margaret, da. ,, bp.
1581, 27 Jan. Nycoll, wife Mr. ,, bur.
1584, 7 Mch. (?) da. Walter ,, bp.
1602, 20 Mch. Jone, da. Christopher Kelland, bp.
1603, 16 June, Rebecca, da. John ,, ,,
1605, 7 Oct. Jane, da. Christopher ,, ,,
,, 8 Dec. Dwenes, da. John ,, ,,
1606, 9 Nov. Margaret, da. Christopher ,, bp.
,, 16 ,, George Kelland, bur.
,, 4 Jan. Marye, da. John Kelland, bur.
1607, 6 June, Thos. Kelland, bur.
,, 21 ,, Anne, da. Richd. Kelland, bp.
1608, 22 Apl. Christopher, s. Christopher Kelland, bp.
,, 4 May, Joan, da. Richard ,, ,,
,, 11 ,, John, s. John ,, ,,
,, 17 June, Joan, da. Richard ,, bur.
1610, 14 May, John, s. Christopher ,, bp.
,, 20 May, Annes, da. John ,, ,,
,, 14 Oct. Joan, da. Richard ,, ,,
1614, 8 Jan. Penelope, da. Christopher Kelland, bp. bur. 3 Feb.
,, 17 Mch. Emline, da. Rchiard ,, bp.
1615, 7 Dec. Agnes, da. Christopher ,, bur.
,, 10 Jan. Samuel, s. John ,, bp.
1616, 27 Sept. Christopher Kelland, bur.
1621, 22 July, Elizabeth, da. (Mr.) [blotted doubtful] John Kelland, bur.
1623, 26 Nov. Mr. John Kelland, bur.
1624, 6 July, Mary Kelland, wid. bur.
1634, 24 Feb. Susanna, da. Mr. John Kelland, bp.
1636, 11 Dec. Thomas, s. ,, ,,
1637, 14 Dec. Samuel, s. ,, gent. bp. bur. 26 Feb.
1638, 20 Jan. Henry, s. ,, bp. bur. 30 March, 1639.

1640, 29 June, Mary, da. Mr. John Kelland, bp., bur. 28 Sept. 1741.
1642, 21 Sept. Joan, da. ,, bp.
1643, 11 Sept. Samuel, s. ,, ,,
1645, 19 July, Richard, s. ,, ,, bur. 23 Nov.
1647, 15 March, James, s. Mr. Samuel Kelland, bp.
1654, 12 Feb. Mr. Samuel Kelland, bur.
1660, 12 May, Charles, s. Mr, John Kelland, Junr., bp.
1677, 21 March, Susan, da. ,, ,,
1655, 30 Oct. Edward Yard, Esq., mar. Mrs. Joan Kelland.

Staverton Registers:—

1634, 24 Sept. Mr. Edward Gould, mar. Mrs. Joan Kelland
1618, 10 Aug, John Kelland was bur.

Will of Edward Gould, of Coombe, in Staverton, Gent., dated 28 Nov. 1660, proved 5 Nov. 1662 (P.C.C. Laud, 143), appoints his brothers-in-law, John Kelland, of Painsford, Esq., and Richard Savery, of Rattery, Gent., overseers.

Will of Walter Gould, Mayor of Totnes, 5th son of above, dated 10 Jan. proved 18 Jan. 1688 (Archd. Toton) "To son John my great silver tankard on which are the Kelland coat of arms."

GENEALOGIST.

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CAMEL'S HEAD.—"Querist" enquires, in the April No. of the *Western Antiquary*, the origin of the name "Camel's-Head," near Plymouth. Before the railway bridge which spans the muddy creek, about a mile south of Saltash Passage, was erected, there stood a cottage and tea gardens on the Devonport side of the little estuary. When the railway was in progress this became a beer-shop—with the sign of the "Camel's-Head." That work being completed, the proprietor obtained a license for a *Public-house*, for which he retained the old name. This is the simple origin of the name; "Querist" may rest satisfied that the "Camel's-Head" has no relation to either the River Camel or to the town of Camelford, in Cornwall. R. H.

London.

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BARDON, BADON AND BADBURY, BARBURY.—The following remarks gathered from a report of a meeting of the Dorset Natural History & Antiquarian Field Club, held at Badbury Rings, situated about 2½ miles from Wimborne, in the summer of 1883, may perhaps be of interest to your readers in connection with this subject:—

"The *Saxon Chronicle* calls the name Badan bizrig. Badan is not a Saxon word, but may be British. The people, or at least the common people often pronounced a final n as dn, and said Pedn for Pen, Lladn for Llan, and Badn for Ban (high): so that the spot might have been called by some such name as Badn, Ban, the high ground (Tir Ban).

"It was undoubtedly an ancient British Camp, or possibly even Belgæ, and like all such camps was exceedingly well selected, with a large area of fine pasture land in the valley all around.

"Badbury is the centre of a large hundred, and was so with the Britons, and, therefore, had a Hundred's Court (Llys Granbrer), for hundreds were an institution of Britain, long before there was any Saxon settlement in it." P. F. ROWSELL.

Exeter.

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DIVINING ROD.—The work alluded to by your correspondent, H. Sharrock, (iv. 96) is a translation of:—

"La Verge de Jacob, ou l'art de trouver les Tresors, les Sources, les Limites, les Métaux, les Mines, les Minéraux, et autres choses cachées, par l'usage du Bâton fourché. Par J. N.

"A Lyon, chez Hilaire Baritel, 1693. Avec Approbations et Permission."

The title of the English version is:—

"Jacob's Rod; a translation from the French of a rare and curious work, A.D. 1693, on the art of finding springs, mines, and minerals, by means of the hazel rod. To which is appended researches, with proofs of the existence of a more certain and far higher faculty, with clear and ample instructions for using it.

"Published by the translator, Thomas Welton, &c."

Although the latter contains 138 pages, all beyond page 77 consists mainly of extracts from the *Spiritual Magazine*, and an extended account of mesmeric experiments with the wife of the translator, who (according to the preface, p. 8) "has long been privately known to have the precious gift of not only being able to diagnose diceases with exactitude, and so curing the hopelessly sick, but of finding mines, springs, &c." It contains no date of publication, but possesses inherent evidence that it could not have been issued prior to the year 1868. I forbear to make any comment upon the apparent object of the translator in publishing the work, and will content myself by remarking that he is wrong in assigning the authorship, in more than one passage in the work to M. Baritel, he being simply the publisher. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Florence, N. Italy.

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THOMAS A'BECKET.—Referring to the arms of Archbishop Becket, as given by E.W.R., in 4th Series, p. 165, and to the remarks thereon, by Mr. S. Knight, p. 221, I would direct attention to the 4th vol. of a *Complete Parochial History of the County of Cornwall*, p. 137, where may be found the following:—

"*Beckett*, of Tintagel—Ar. three Cornish Choughs ppr.

"*Becket*, of Cartuther, Menheniot—a semée of crosses croslet fitchée Or. a fess betw. 3 boar's heads couped of the 2nd. Crest—a Cornish Chough ppr. wings expanded and ducally gorged Or.

Liskeard. N. HARE.

THE ARMS OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.—In connection with this subject, which has frequently been referred to in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*, we have been favoured with the following extract from the Report of the last Devon Quarter Sessions, held in the City of Exeter, as published in the *Exeter Gazette* of April 8, 1885. The County is greatly indebted to our valued correspondent, Mr. A. H. A. Hamilton, for his exertions in this interesting matter:—

"Mr. A. H. A. Hamilton moved:—'That it be referred to the County Buildings' Committee to inquire and report (1) whether the county of Devon has ever possessed armorial bearings or any common seal of that nature; (2) whether it is desirable that such armorial bearings should be revived or assumed by the county; (3) if so, what steps should be taken to attain that object.' He had to apologise for bringing before the Court a new subject, and one that may seem to be rather of a sentimental nature. He quite admitted that heraldry was not of much importance in a material point of view. Still, there was something in it that suited human nature. Possibly, every gentleman in that Court had his own coat-of-arms, and habitually used it, or, at least, his crest, and paid a tax for the honour. Boroughs had their arms—not merely important cities like Exeter and Plymouth, but very insignificant places enjoyed the same distinction. Even School Boards, invented the day before yesterday, had their common seals. It was obvious, he thought, that counties ought to have some heraldic insignia. And, as a matter of fact, many counties did possess something of the kind. If he went into Cornwall, he found that that county had a coat-of-arms, and the ancient motto "One and All." If he went to Kent, he found the White Horse of the Saxons used as the symbol of the county. If he went to Buckinghamshire, he found the swan upon the county buildings and upon the helmets of the police. And certainly the Swan was a very appropriate emblem for a county bordering upon the Thames. It seemed to him a curious thing that the county of Devon—certainly not the least, or the last, of the counties of England—should have no armorial bearings. As far as his inquiries had gone, he believed that such was the fact. But, as it was not quite impossible that some armorial bearings may have existed, he asked for a Committee of Inquiry. But he went further than that, and said that if the county of Devon had no arms or common seal she ought to have. As a matter of fact, there always was a seal used by the Clerk of the Peace. It was generally his own crest. He noticed among the old papers that some 200 years ago, when a Mr. Northcote was Clerk of the Peace, the papers were sealed with the stag and cap of maintenance which was borne by that ancient family. The present Clerk of the Peace used his own monogram, and as it happened to be H.M. it might perhaps be sometimes supposed to stand for Her Majesty. When Mr. Pring was Clerk of the Peace he adopted a fancy sketch of the gate of the Castle with the Assize Courts seen through it, which, though not heraldically correct, was yet perhaps not very far wrong. When he (Mr. Hamilton) first began to turn his attention to this subject he had an idea that there was a natural connexion between the Earl and the county, and that the proper arms of the county would be similar to those of the present Earl of Devon, or to those of the first Earl, who, he believed, was a Redvers. But it seems he was wrong. He was himself very ignorant of heraldry except as it bore upon archæology or history. But he had received a communication from an accomplished professional herald who said that "the proper heraldic cognisance for a county is a coat of its chief or capital city or town. Devonshire, therefore, is heraldically depicted with the arms of Exeter." They would, therefore, see that, if this informant was correct, Mr. Pring was not far from being right when he assumed the gate of the Castle for his seal; and the military authorities were perfectly right when, within the last two or three years, they adopted the Castle of Exeter as the badge of the Devonshire Regiment. It was curious that hitherto the material Castle of Exeter, in which they were assembled, had belonged to the county, while the heraldic Castle of Exeter had belonged to the city. However, he did not wish to prejudge the question. He merely moved the reference to the Committee, of which he had given notice, in the hope that at the next Sessions they might be in a position to adopt a proper seal for the County of Devon.

"Mr. W. R. Coleridge seconded the motion, and observed that the Old South Devon Militia had as a badge a large lion rampant. He did not know where they got it.

"Mr. Hamilton said that was the arms of the Redvers.

"The motion was adopted."

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WAS KING ARTHUR A REAL PERSON?—To prove absolutely either the fact of Arthur's existence, or on the other hand that his whole story is a myth is, I consider, at this distance of time absolutely impossible. But every presumption seems to me to be in favour of his having lived.

The case seems to stand thus: When the Romans decided on withdrawing from Britain, every fighting man was swept away in their legions. Despair fell upon the people, and in the wake of despair followed feebleness, luxury and every vice. Time passed on, a few Britons returned from Gaul. They had been trained in Roman discipline. One Aurelius Ambrosius was the leader. He invited the young men who had grown up in his absence, and who had never been enervated by subservience to Rome, to join his standard. Among them was his nephew, Arthur, who ultimately succeeded to his position.

Within the sacred Triangle contained by imaginary lines drawn from St. Michael's Mount to Caerleon and Cadbury,* in Somerset, the young Britons were trained, and

* The ancient Camelot.

ANCIENT WELLS OF CORNWALL.

1.—DUPATH WELL, OR BAPTISTRY.

2.—THE WELL OF ST. CLEER.

from thence they issued to attack the Saxons, which they did with great success. But with returning prosperity came the vices of rebellion and unchastity, and Arthur fell, fighting against his own countrymen. His last battle was probably fought at Camelford, in the north-east of Cornwall, and from thence his body was borne to the—even then—ancient ecclesiastical foundation of Glastonbury, where his remains were discovered in the reign of Richard I.

The story as I have sketched it here, divested of myths and legends, may be gathered from Gildas, William of Malmesbury, and Giraldus Cambrensis. In fact Giraldus claims to have been present at the finding of the bodies of both Alfred and Guinivere.

While the Britons were at first sunk in a despairing lethargy and afterwards fighting for very existence no records were kept. But around the memory of the last British hero clustered British, Welsh, and Breton legends and myths, till every story-teller added to the misty halo which surrounded him, and his personal identity has been well-nigh destroyed.

I should like to refer Mr. Heard to three articles of mine on "King Arthur, in Somerset," which appeared last year in *The Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer*, edited by Mr. Walford, in the May, July, and December numbers. CHARLOTTE G. BOGER.

St. Saviour's, London.

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INSCRIBED STONE AT HAYLE. (*W.A.*, IV. S., pt. 4, p. 76)—I send an answer from *Notes & Queries* to the above query, which appeared also in *N. & Q.*, 6th S., XI., 248.—B. H. S.

"The inscription on the stone near Hayle, is given in a different form from that in the query of B. H. S. in *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents*, by Haddan and Stubbs, Vol. I., p. 163, ox., 1869:—'Upon a tall upright stone at Carnsew, near Hayle, in similar characters [with the preceding]:

IC CEN—REQUIEVIT—CU NAT DO—HIC TUMULO IACIT
VIXIT ANNOS XXXIII.

The interpetation given of the first and third divisions of this inscription is exceedingly questionable, but it is apparently Christian, and of a time when Roman influence still operated.—*Arch. Camb.*, third series, IV., 178." It is classified under the inscriptions, A.D. 450-700. A fuller account is to be found in the *Arch. Camb.* U.S.

ED. MARSHALL.

As there is one obvious mispri ntin the inscription—'jacit' for *jacet*—there may, perhaps, be another in 'do' for *ao=anno*. The Roman numerals CV no doubt stand generally for 105, but as we sometimes say 'hundreds five,' perhaps the stone-cutter intended the two letters to be so read, or may there yet be a third mistake, and CV be meant for DV.? If so, the translation would be right, save that 505 must be substituted for 500. W. E. BUCKLEY.

(*Notes & Queries*, 6th S., XI., 335.)

✠ Reviews. ✠

The Literary History of England in the end of the Eighteenth and beginning of the Nineteenth Century. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. 3 Vols. London: Macmillan & Co.

This talented writer has once again placed the reading public under a deep debt of obligation. Of all the many and varied offsprings of her fertile brain and facile pen, she has produced few works having a greater charm and value than the one now before us. In *The Makers of Florence*, Mrs. Oliphant fully proved her ability to deal with Art and Art-masters, in the very cradle and home of Art—Florence. And now, she has quite as incontestably proved her qualifications both by talents and knowledge to speak of the literature and literary men of her own nation, if not exactly of her own time. The period treated in the present work (1790-1825) was wonderfully prolific of great writers, it was an era which almost rivalled the Elizabethan Age of our literature; hence the limitation of the work to the period named; for although the writer had originally intended that it should take a much wider scope and more comprehensive character, she found, as her labours progressed, that the period treated of was so rich and ample, that it would not allow of further additions. The reader, will perhaps rather rejoice at this than otherwise, as the limitation has enabled the author to deal more exhaustively with those subjects she has taken, and we may hope at no distant day, that Mrs. Oliphant will give the world another contribution to the literary history of her country by bringing it down to our own times. Among the "heroes of the pen" whose deeds are chronicled in the present work we find Cowper, Burns, Crabbe, Wordsworth, Southey, Landor, Lamb, De Quincey, Scott, Campbell, Rogers, Byron, Moore, Shelley, Keats, Hook, Maria Edgeworth, Jane Austen, Hallam, Lingard, Bentham, Mackintosh, Mill, besides many of the lesser lights of English literature. Mrs. Oliphant has the happy faculty of investing all her subjects, whether

of fiction or reality, with a freshness and charm which adds much to their interest and immediately commands attention. And so in this work, we are instinctively led to take a greater interest than ever before in the sayings and doings of the notable men whose lives are traced with the loving pen of one who has herself thoroughly appreciated their works. It is impossible for us in the brief space at our disposal, to do full justice to a work such as this, we can merely hope to indicate by a few general observations that the three volumes composing this *Literary History of England* have much to commend them to general readers, and everything to ensure a welcome from those who find delight in the higher paths of literature. Every library should possess these volumes, and every Englishman of ordinary culture should include them in his private collection of useful books of reference.

We may add that the enterprising librarians Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 186 Strand, London, have purchased the remaining copies of this work from the publisher, and are prepared to supply them at a considerable reduction. But the supply is limited, and those who wish to secure them should apply at once to Messrs. Smith or their Agents.

A few reflections on the Rights, Duties, Obligations, and Advantages of Hospitality. By CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.I.A., F.S.S., F.R. HIST. SOC., &c. London: Wyman, 1885.

This charming little volume is the ninth issue of "Privately Printed Opuscula Issued to the members of the Sette of Odd Volumes," a society of which the author is a member, holding the office of "Master of the Rolls" in the Sette. Mr. Walford's paper was read before the "Sette" at the Freemason's Tavern, on Friday, February 5, 1885, and consists of a clever disquisition upon "hospitality" in all its phases and amongst "all sorts and conditions of men." Mr. Walford is well-known as an extensive collector of special literature, and the work now before us is but one out of many such essays and larger works which he has either prepared or is preparing. We sincerely trust that Mr. Walford's health, which of late has given way, may be speedily and fully restored, and that he may by economising his powers now, be enabled to carry out many of the valuable literary projects which he has in hand.

Tobacco Talk and Smoker's Gossip. An amusing Miscellany of Fact and Anecdote relating to the "Great Plant" in all its Forms and Uses, including a Selection from Nicotian Literature. London: George Redway, 1884.

We are glad to have the opportunity of calling attention to "Redway's Shilling Series," of which, if this is a fair sample, we hope to see many more. The author tells us in his preface that "the present collection of Notes and Anecdotes has been gleaned from the more generally interesting portion of a History of Tobacco, which for some years has been in progress, and the materials for which were gathered from every available source." Novels and plays, newspapers, travels, memoirs, histories, acts of parliament, technical treatises, accounts of early voyages, and even tracts have been requisitioned in the compilation of this book; and it is not simply a collection of eulogistic sayings in praise of the "plant divine," but the use and abuse, the praise and blame are delightfully mingled, though sooth to say, the devotees of tobacco who have sung its praises are far more numerous than those who have inveighed against it. The book is crowded with pleasant and amusing chat about tobacco and tobacco-takers, and on conning its pages we are surprised to learn how many great and worthy men have been inveterate smokers. We hope in a future number to make a few extracts from the volume illustrative of the sayings and doings of Devonian smokers, inasmuch as it is still claimed for Raleigh that he introduced the fragrant weed into England. In the meanwhile we advise all the votaries of *Nicotia* who read our pages to invest a shilling in this entertaining little volume.

The Anatomy of Tobacco; or, Smoking Methodised, Divided, and Considered after a New Fashion. By LEOLINUS SILURIENSIS, Professor of Fumical Philosophy in the University of Brentford. Imprinted for George Redway, and to be sold by him at his Shop in York Street, near to Covent Garden. MDCCCLXXXIV.

A clever and learned disquisition upon a most interesting subject. The author has summoned the ancient and modern philosophers to his aid in the production of this entertaining volume. He gives, in the first place, the history of his subject, mythical, legendary, and real, and then, sounds the praises of Tobacco in a hundred different ways. He is a very champion in the defence of smoking, and he waxes eloquent when treating of pipes and cigars, ancient and modern. Moreover he gives some valuable advice as to the nature and properties of Tobacco, advice which may be followed by the most ardent votary of the Nicotian Philosophy, as well as those just entering their novitiate. The book is beautifully printed, bound in white parchment and has a most attractive appearance.

The Liberty of Independent Historical Research. By THOMAS KERSLAKE. London: Reeves & Turner, 1885.

In this paper the writer waxes righteously indignant at what he calls "the creation of a State-hierarchy of official

placemen, eager to display their powers, which would necessarily spring up behind it, to become immediately a compact phalanx of domination," &c., &c. This refers to the appointment of a State "Department" for the preservation or conservation of historical monuments. It appears that the "Department" having fallen foul of our friend Mr. Kerslake, has endeavoured in an elaborate Report to overturn his theories with regard to the discovery of a "Primæval British Metropolis" in Somerset. Without entering into the merits of the discussion, for which we have not sufficient space; it appears to us most probable that Mr. Kerslake, whose knowledge of Somersetshire archæology is undoubted, has come very near the truth in his investigations of the PEN PITS; and that Her Majesty's Inspector, though fortified by the authority of Parliament, is less likely to come to a correct determination on such a matter than a local antiquary, who has for many years being conversant with the neighbourhood of which he treats. At any rate we are strongly in favour of that "Independent Historical Research," for which Mr. Kerslake has become so redoubtable a champion.

Douglas's (Edinburgh) Reprints of American Authors:—
Birds and Poets with other Papers. By JOHN BURROUGHS. *Queen of Sheba.* By T. B. ALDRICH. *Rudder Grange.* By FRANK R. STOCKTON.

English readers have long ere this learned to look for the new issues of Douglas's American reprints with eagerness and delight. A charming little library has already been published, consisting of almost every variety of interesting subject. The three works noted above, are typical volumes of the whole set. *Rudder Grange* is a work of genuine American humour. It is a purely domestic narrative, but the domestic relations and scenes are of such an exceptional character, and the events are so novel to English readers, that we are fain to exercise our risible faculties to their fullest extent, and to delare that the inhabitants of "Rudder Grange" were at once the most simpie-minded and most diverting people that we have met for many a day. *The Queen of Sheba* has a touch of dry humour, sufficient to make it entertaining, enough sentiment to make it interesting, and enough of the descriptive element to make it charming. There is also a little spice of romance. The whole is so well blended as to form a tale which, when once commenced, must be read to the end. *Birds and Poets*, is one of a series of nature-studies that remind us forcibly of White's "Selborne" and books of that class, but being written by an American from an American's point of view, we have many novel thoughts and fancies. Well might the author couple "Birds and Poets," for throughout the whole of his works, Mr. Burroughs speaks in the most poetic language, and we verily seem to hear the song of the birds and to revel in the delights of nature, free as a bird on the wing. In the volume before us, in addition to the paper which gives its title to the work, we have several chapters containing "lessons of the earth and air," besides others in which the author's favorite themes are made to bear "their analogy in literature," and their application to higher matters. We hope to see many more of the products of Mr. Burroughs' happy muse and ready pen.

"Vic;" the Autobiography of a Pomeranian Dog (a True Story). Compiled by ALFRED C. FRYER, PH.D., &c. 4th Edition. London: Partridge.

A sweet little tale, which must have the effect intended by the author, to make children ever "try to deal kindly with the humble animals which the Maker of all things has given to us." We heartily commend it to the notice of the large circle of "Little Folks" for whom it was written.

Harold and the Months; or, A Little Boy's Travels in Dreamland. A Fairy Tale for Small Folk. By ALFRED C. FRYER, F.R.H.S., &c. Manchester: Cornish.

Dr. Fryer has written several volumes for his especial favourites, the children. He knows exactly what they like and how to give it to them. The handsome volume before us is sure to be a favourite, and that "my young friend, Hans von Abeken and all other good little men" to whom "this Book of Nonsense" is dedicated, will follow the fortunes of Harold from January to December, with as much avidity and pleasure as they would experience in reading *Robinson Crusoe* or *Swiss Family Robinson.*

Statistical Review of the Literature of Shorthand. By CORNELIUS WALFORD. London and Bath: Pitman, 1885.

A very useful little pamphlet to all who practice any of the systems of Shorthand now so much in vogue. It is a miniature history of Phonography and all its allies.

Statistical Chronology of Plagues and Pestilences as affecting Human Life, with an Inquiry into their Causes. By CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.I.A., F.S.S., F.R. HIST. SOC., &c.

Mr. Walford is always at home with Statistics. This work is one of a series which the author has in preparation, and is the result of a course of enquiries which he has long been making into everything affecting Human Life. Some years ago he gave us a book on "Famines;" now he deals with Plagues and Pestilences; anon we hope that he will take up other branches of the subject as he has himself laid them down in his introductory remarks to the present volume. The Chronological Table is of inestimable value.

Cornish Poems and Selections from "Pentowan." By W. BENTINCK FORFAR. Truro. Netherton and Worth, 1885.

The author of this little *brochure* has done well to perpetuate in such a happy manner some of the peculiarities and eccentricities of the primitive inhabitants of old Cornwall. Of course, the primary object of such a

book is to amuse, and this it does unquestionably; but the antiquary sees another object, and that is the preservation of strange tales which have come direct from the mouths of the narrators, as well as the perpetuation of old-world words and phrases which, but for the intervention of such little works as these would ere long be entirely forgotten. Mr. Forfar has written several works of greater literary merit and pretension, but perhaps none so thoroughly Cornish as the one now under notice. Of the separate pieces in this book we may mention "Midnight Watchers on St. Martin's Eve," in which a remarkable instance of superstition and credulity is cleverly told. The Adventures of some Cornish Fishermen at "The Fisheries" are told with much humour; but perhaps the most interesting part of the book are the selections from "Pentowan," published many years ago, and one of Mr. Forfar's earliest works. We welcome every addition to our Cornish literature, and may here hint that we are always ready to receive and to notice any such works as local authors and publishers may be pleased to send us.

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Bibliographical Notes.

We are glad to hear that *Failed to Pass*, a little work lately issued by Mr. W. H. Luke, the publisher of the *Western Antiquary*, which we noticed in these pages in a recent number, has been so far successful that a Second Edition is in the press.

In the *Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer* for December last, our esteemed correspondent, Dr. J. H. Pring, contributed a paper on the suffix "Ham," proving that it was "not exclusively derived from a Teutonic source, but occasionally also from the Celtic." We are sorry to have overlooked this interesting article, especially as the writer makes particular reference to the Hams of this district, where the term is very prevalent. Dr. Pring has expounded an ingenious and carefully-worked-out theory which, briefly stated, is "that the place-name Hampton did not necessarily represent the Saxon '*hometown*,' which has so generally, yet erroneously, been assumed, but that the name is frequently derived also from *Avon* or rather *Afon*, the Celtic word for water or a river, and that it ought, therefore, strictly to be *Afonton*." We hope that Dr. Pring will consent to give us a note shortly, bearing upon the local features of this question, for publication in the *Western Antiquary*.

In the series of papers from the pen of Mr. W. C. Borlase, M.P., now appearing in the *Genealogist* relative to the history of the family of Borlase, genealogists in general, and Cornish antiquarians in particular, may find much to interest and instruct them. The article which appeared in last month's issue gives the history of the family from 1327 to 1559. During that period it appears the family of Borlas was twice represented in Parliament. In the 18th of Richard II., Andrew Borlase, of Borlas Frank Taillyfer, an attorney, born in 1358, was member for Truro; and Mark Borlas, his son, described as of "Borlas Frank, and Fowey, gentilman," was member for Helston in 1432-3. There is also much curious and interesting information given by Mr. Borlase as to the part certain members of the family took in the rising in the West in 1483 against Richard III. (in which struggle they sided with the Duke of Richmond), and Flammock's rebellion in 1497, the Borlas who interested himself in this revolt being "probably among the number who were hanged." In connection with the Wars of the Roses, it is probable the Borlas family were Lancastrians, a supposition which is strengthened by the fact that in the reign of Henry VIII. the crest of Walter Borlas bore two red roses.—*Western Morning News*, May 11, 1885.

Exeter.—*Early Printing.*—I should imagine that one of the earliest productions from an Exeter printing press was a Broadside, entitled—"An Epistle to Mr. Dryden;" it is folio size and consists of one hundred lines of verse in two parallel columns. In the left hand bottom corner is printed—"Exeter, Nov. 5, 1688." It is very far from being a complimentary production; it commences:—

"Dryden, thy Wit has catterwauld too long;"

and ends by abusing him for his translation of the life of St. Francis Xavier, a Jesuit missionary and a worker of miracles, thus:—

"Howe'er, no more let Xavier mar thy Pen,
No Miracle to Forty thousand Men.
When Law, and bald Divinity begins,
Why then, th' marvel that a Poet sins?"

Of course the chief interest attaching to this sheet is the fact that it was printed at Exeter nearly two hundred years ago: scarce it must needs be, for such ephemeral literature rarely found its way into the safe anchorage of a private or public library. The copy in my possession came from the Crossley collection recently dispersed.

I have no wish to unduly cry up, or make too prominent, a simple Broadside, my only aim is to record in a journal read by all interested in the county of Devon, that it exists. E. E. B.

Weston-super-Mare.

The Lost Parish Registers of the County of Cornwall, are announced to be published shortly by subscription, and edited by Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Vivian, author of the *Visitations of the Counties of Cornwall & Devon*, &c., &c. The Editor in his prospectus says:—

"During a lengthened search in the Parish Registers of the County of Cornwall it has been discovered that out of the 208 Parishes only 99 possess Registers commencing prior to the year 1600. Of the remaining 109, thirty-five Registers are lost prior to periods between 1600 and 1650; fifty prior to periods between 1650 and 1700; twenty-two between 1700 and 1750, and two between 1750 and 1800.

"It is not generally known that transcripts of these Registers exist in the Bishop's Registry at Exeter and also at Bodmin.

"Having had occasion to search these Transcripts at various times, the Editor was struck with their value as legal documents, and also with the fact of their gradual decay through want of care and damp, and that in a few years these valuable Registers will be entirely lost unless rescued from the doom apparently pronounced upon them.

"He therefore appeals to those who wish their County Records to be preserved to assist in saving this valuable collection. He proposes to copy all the missing Registers as far as practicable, to obtain an official certificate of their correctness so as to make them legal evidence, and to print them in one or, if necessary, two volumes with an index."

Intending subscribers should communicate with the Editor, care of Mr. William Pollard, 40, North Street, Exeter.

THE Rev. W. E. Layton, Ipswich, is preparing for publication "Extracts from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, relating to Suffolk." The edition will be limited to 150 copies, which will doubtlessly be speedily subscribed for. As the *Gentleman's Magazine* is a mine of wealth to the antiquary and archæologist at large, so for those interested in strictly local matters, there is ample information to repay a careful search. It has been the object of the Editor to extract from the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine* any reference to people, places, &c., connected with Suffolk.

FROM the *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. New Series*, Vol. II., Part IV., 1885.

Whilst several local magazines of antiquarian and historical value are discontinued from want of adequate support, we are glad to see that the *Western Antiquary* still maintains its ground. It is obvious that such publications are very much needed and are calculated to be extremely useful, because our old friend the London *Notes and Queries*, even backed by such periodicals as the *Antiquary* and the *Antiquarian and Bibliographer*, cannot afford room for the increasing number of communications, both long and short, which local scholars are ever ready to bring to light. The present number of the *Western Antiquary* (Part VI., Fourth Series), besides various articles of interest, reviews, genealogical notes, &c., contains particulars of the London and Suburban Residences of Sir Walter Raleigh, notes on the family of Ley, Devonshire Local rhymes and proverbs, and other similar topics. The illustrations are views and details of Talland Church, Cornwall, and the escutcheon of James Ley, who, after being made a peer of the realm under the title of Baron Ley, of Ley, in the county of Devon, by James I., was advanced by Charles I. to the dignity of Earl of Marlborough, in the county of Wilts.

WE have pleasure in drawing attention to the following notice of a forthcoming *Bibliography of Staffordshire*:—

This work, now in process of compilation, is intended to give an account of Books, Tracts, or other printed matter, *printed or published in, written by a native or resident in, or relating to the County*, with a collation of the contents of books, and biographical notices of Printers, Authors, Editors, &c. Also the same as regards any MS. collection similarly connected.

The need of a work such as the one contemplated has long been felt, and more especially is it so in this age, inasmuch as the enquiries relating to County History are increasing in number day by day. Large numbers of the gentry and clergy are now directing their attention to these subjects, and their time and opportunity being narrowed by their many engagements, such a work as the one contemplated will be of great help and will effect an immense saving of time.

The contents will comprise the following:—

I.—As complete a catalogue as practicable of the
  (a) publications of the County of Stafford.
  (b) of the writings of natives or residents, whether MS. or printed.
  (c) of all books &c., which—although not written by a native or resident or printed or published in—relate to the County.

II.—It will give the title, vol., and page of works, outside county books, wherein are found references to Staffordshire persons or places.

III.—It will contain a history of Printing, with biographical notices of Printers, Publishers, &c., not to be found elsewhere.

IV.—It will contain a complete catalogue of Paintings, Prints, Engravings, Portraits, &c., done by Staffordshire Artists or Engravers, or wherein Staffordshire persons or places are depicted.

The above briefly states what is intended by this publication, to accomplish which the compiler respectfully solicits from the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Authors, Printers, Publishers, and all others who may have such, the following information:—

1st.—Full title, number of pages, illustrations, and editor; size, number of copies issued, whether published for private circulation, of all printed matter which shall come under one of the above heads.

2nd.—Similar information relating to MSS. collections and where now lodged.

3rd.—Any information relating to Printers, Publishers, Authors, Editors, Illustrators, Compilers; if connected with the County.

4th.—Portraits, Drawings, Engravings, Paintings, Prints, or Illustrations wherein Staffordshire perosns or places are portrayed.

Any lady or gentleman having such who will kindly send particulars, or loan copies, or sell duplicates, to the undersigned, will greatly facilitate the work, and will much oblige, yours obediently,

RUPERT SIMMS,

12, Friar Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire.

THE NEW SEAL OF THE PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION.

THE seal which we are enabled to present to our readers by the courtesy of the Council of the Plymouth Institution, was adopted last year upon the incorporation of that body under the Act 30 and 31, Vic.

It is an artistic production, designed by Mr. A. J. Jewers. It is 2⅛-inches in diameter. Within two concentric spaces around the exterior is the inscription—"Plymouth Institution, and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society. Founded 1812. Incorporated 1884." The interior circular space bears five shields and four devices, all indicative of the character of the institution and its historical associations :—

I. The central shield—the place of honor—is that Henry Woolcombe, the founder of the Institution (Ar., three bars gu. in chief a martlet for difference).

II. Above it is a shield bearing the arms of Plympton Priory—two keys reversed, crossed by a sword (Gu. two keys indorsed in bend, the uppermost ar. the other or, a sword interposed between them in bend sinister of the second, pommel and hilt or). This is exactly the same as the present arms of the See of Winchester. At one time it was also that of the See of Exeter. The connection between the Priory of Plympton and the town of Plymouth was formerly very intimate, the whole of the eastern part of the town being owned by that Priory, and was known as the Manor of Sutton Prior. The last Prior was indeed a far-sighted and worldly wise man. He foresaw what was the inevitable doom of his Priory long before the actual suppression of the religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. Consequently he granted leases of nearly all the lands belonging to the priory and thus materially enriched himself. Accordingly, when the Royal Commissioners visited Plympton they found the Prior quite prepared to yield his "interests," and a handsome pension was awarded to him. This together with the amount he had already netted from the leases he had granted, left him in a very comfortable position.

III. The shield below is that of the original arms of Plymouth, taken from one of the old seals of the town of 14th and 15th centuries (Gu. on a base wavy of six, arg. and az. a ship with three masts without sails or yard arms or, with fire beacons on the round tops ppr) This shield is contained in the *Visitation* of 1574, and is also mentioned by Edmondson in his *Complete body of Heraldry* of 1794. The ship is a device common to many of the sea port towns.

IV. On the left and right of the centre shield are placed the nearest approach to the arms of Devon and Cornwall, neither of which counties, as such, possess arms. That on the left are the arms of the De Redvers, Earls of Devon, a lion rampant (Or a lion rampant, az. armed and langued gu). The Courtenays, or afterwards De Redvers, were one of the most illustrious families among the English nobility. On the paternal side they were descended from Athon, and through him from Pharamond, the founder of the French monarchy, A.D. 420, and, therefore, the common ancestor of all the Kings of France. Athon, having fortified the town of Courtenay, in the Isle of France, during the reign of Robert the Wise, assumed the name Athon de Courtenay. The power of the Courtenays in England arose principally from the great alliances formed by the first members of the family who settled here. Baldwin de Brionis, the great grandson of Richard, the first Duke of Normandy, and, therefore, of the same relationship to him as Duke William, accompanied his relative to England; and for the distinguished part he took in the Conquest, obtained from King William the grant of the barony of Okehampton, the custody of the county of Devon, and the government of the Castle of Exeter in fee. His son, Richard De Abrincis, who was surnamed De Redvers, was created by Henry I., Earl of Devon. The various vicissitudes,—attainders, forfeitures, and new creations,—but always through the family of the Courtenays, to the present possessor of the earldom under patent of restoration of Mary I., September 3rd, 1553, forms a most romantic and interesting passage in English history.

V. Like its sister county Devon, the county of Cornwall has no arms of its own, but generally adopts those of the Duchy of Cornwall (Sa fifteen besants, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1). This is placed on the right of the centre shield.

The four interspaces of the field of the seal are filled with emblematic representations. Above, on the left is a bird —Cornish Chough—representing natural history, while on the right is a palette with brushes, symbolizing art. Below, on the left is a scroll with its accompanying style, indicating literature; and on the right a cromlech, suggestive of antiquities.

Thus have been brought together all the points of association, with which the Institution may be said to be connected, of a local, historical, and constitutional character, and the designer and the Institution, alike, are to be congratulated upon having adopted so happy a combination of emblematic devices.

The above description of this interesting seal, is adapted from the *Western Morning News*.

W. H. LUKE, Steam Printer to Her Majesty, 8, Bedford Street, PLYMOUTH.

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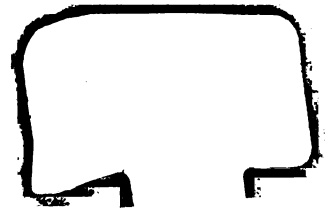
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